"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday; continued cool; wind northeasterly.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,641. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

GERMAN MASSES CRUSHED AGAINST NEW BRITISH LINE

Desperate Counterattacks by Huge Forces Are Broken Up with Terrible Slaughter.

LINE SWAYS CONTINUALLY

But British at the End of Second Day Hold All the Ground Won East of Arras.

REACH ST. QUENTIN CANAL

Haig's Troops South of Cambrai Road Make Important Night Advance.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 24.—Fighting, harder and more stubborn on both sides, more desperate in resistance on the enemy's part than anything since the battles of the Somme, has been in progress east of Arras since the hour of attack yesterday morning. For the German Army they have been two days of dreadful sacrifice, for the British days of grim struggle, with many attacks and counterattacks which in the end have won and held important ground.

The enemy has clearly resolved to defend this approach to the northern section of the Hindenburg line, although it has cost him thousands of lives. That line which critics at home seem to believe a German myth is a very real line, running down in this section through Drocourt and Queant, but its defences are not yet finished, and while following the armies pioneer battalions of forced labor by French civilians and Russian prisoners are working day and night upon its trenches and emplacements, the German General Staff has ordered the positions in front to be held to the death. That order has been obeyed by many German battalions, as the dead bodies that lie upon the ground prove.

Fresh troops were rushed up yesterday to relieve the battalions already broken by the British bombardment and attack. Under the covering fire of batteries massed in the neighborhood of Vitry-en-Artois, which is in the Hindenburg line, they delivered strong and resolute counterattacks against the positions gained by the British after the first advance yesterday morning, and in some cases flung back the British line and regained the ground. In doing so they were killed in great numbers, but other waves of men came on, and the other waves were mown down. The village of Guemappe, on low ground by the Cojeul River, south of Monchy, was one of the storm centres. It was taken by the Scottish troops early in the morning and lost later in the day and taken again in the evening. The British hold it this afternoon in spite of further efforts by the enemy.

The village of Monchy dominates the present scene of battle, and, as I said last week, is the key position above the Cambrai road, for which the enemy is fighting with full strength. His gunners made it one of their fixed targets yesterday and today and flung enormous high explosive shells at it, so that it is no longer the white village I saw last week, but a heap of broken walls and skeleton barns. Opposite lie the two woods of Bois Vert and the Bois du Sart on the slope of the opposite ridge, and it is from these woods that the enemy has come in his counterattacks. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning strong bodies of Rhinelanders left the cover of Bois Vert and in spite of heavy losses from British machine-gun fire and field batteries succeeded in driving back part of the British foremost line.

4,000 Killed in a Wood.

Four thousand Germans of a fresh division gathered in the Bois du Sart for a further attempt to break the line, but they were seen by flying officers, and the British batteries filled the wood with gas shells so that great slaughter was done there. This body of men was literally shelled to death, and it was a human hell in that wood under the blue sky.

The attacks on Guémappe were made by Scottish troops whose line hereabouts swayed backward and forward as they advanced under an infernal fire, fell back awhile to escape its barrage, and went on again when they reorganized. Upon entering Guémappe for the first time they found the cellars and dugouts smashed in by the British shellfire, but there were no wounded there and the enemy had retreated with them. Owing to the situation on the right and left the Scots had to retire, and a second great attack on the village, into which the enemy had returned, was made at 6 o'clock in the evening in which this place was recaptured and many prisoners were taken as the sun went down in red splendor. Once again the enemy tried to rally to a counterattack from Cavalry farm, but these men were the target of British artillery fire and none of their survivors advanced.

All along the line of the attack the same stubborn fighting was happening and ground was gained, lost, and regained by the English troops, who went into battle yesterday morning wearing red and white rosettes because it was St. George's and Shakespeare's Day. They fought under an intense fire of black explosives and were enfiladed by machine-gun fire across the River Scarpe. They withstood all German counterattacks from bits of trench and lines of shellholes, where they found some kind of cover.

I described in my message yesterday the fight for the chemical works south of Pampoux, on the way to Roeux. Two

Continued on Page 4.

British Seaplanes in Battle with German Destroyers

LONDON, April 24.—A British Admiralty statement reports an attack by three British naval machines on five enemy destroyers, which were seen at 4:10 P. M. Monday steaming between Blankenberghe and Zeebrugge in a northeasterly direction five miles off the coast.

"The leading machine," says the statement, "attacked, dropping sixteen bombs, one of which was seen to obtain a direct hit. The remaining four destroyers scattered and were attacked by the two remaining machines, thirty-two bombs being dropped. The leading destroyer was observed to take a list to port and remained stationary after all the bombs had been dropped.

"The four destroyers closed in on the disabled craft. A hostile seaplane attacked our machines, but was easily driven off. At 6:10 P. M. the four destroyers were reported by a reconnoissance machine as entering Zeebrugge harbor. It is considered most probable that one destroyer was sunk."

BRITISH AIRMEN DOWN 40 GERMANS

Haig's Fliers Set New Record with a Cloudless Sky to Fight In.

MANY PERSONAL EXPLOITS

One Pilot Manoeuvres Against Adversary for an Hour Without Gaining Victory.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 24, (via London.)—The intensely bitter ground fighting of the last two days has been reflected in the air, and the British Flying Corps yesterday established a new record by bringing down forty German machines. Fifteen of these were actually seen to crash, while twenty-five collapsed or fell in spinning nose dives, completely out of control.

The fights took place 15,000 feet in the air, from which distance it is barely possible to see the ground, and wholly impossible to see an adversary crash unless the pilot deliberately follows down. Such a course is not feasible where the fighting has taken on the character of a general melée, as is nowadays often the case. A remarkable part of yesterday's performance is that only two British machines are missing.

It was the finest day for war flying that the young khaki pilots ever had, and today they have been at it again since sunrise, but the full reports of their exploits are not yet in. It is known, however, that one intrepid young flier, failing to find a single German observation balloon aloft, sought out one in its hangar on the ground, dived at it, and set the big gas bag ablaze from stem to stern.

No Clouds to Hide In.

Since Sunday the British airmen have been reveling in weather they have long desired. Not a cloud was in the sky today behind which a German could find shelter. Deprived of that means of "digging themselves in," the German fliers were far scarcer than usual, and very difficult to find. British machines were everywhere along the battle front and far behind the German lines. Bombing raids were carried out forty-five miles back, the machines deliberately flying over ground where battles were raging with the greatest fury.

German trains rushing reinforcements to the front were attacked and transport columns on the roads were bombed and completely disorganized. In several instances the British machines came low over the fighting lines and poured machine-gun fire into the German ranks. In doing this machines have deliberately crossed the fire of their own as well as the enemy's guns.

Yesterday one British pilot, after bringing down two Germans, and all his ammunition was gone, descended, reloaded, filled up his petrol tanks, and took to the air again. Within half an hour he had brought down his third machine for that day. Another pilot felled two machines, while the other thirty-five were divided among a similar number of British pilots.

The greatest fight yesterday, oddly enough, was a drawn battle. One of the British pilots met a brilliant German flier, and for a full hour they manoeuvred in a most marvelous manner, without either being able to bring his gun to bear on the other. They rolled, looped, twisted, deliberately stalled their engines, and standing the machines on their tail, slid backward through the air, but all to no avail. It was probably the most wonderful air duel the war has yet seen.

The British pilot reported today that several times he felt sure he would get his adversary between his sights, but the latter invariably wriggled out of the line of fire. The British flier himself was kept busy avoiding the German, and once he had to dive almost perpendicularly. The combat did not break off until both pilots had fairly exhausted themselves and their petrol. Later in the day another British pilot encountered the same German machine. The Britisher was winging his way home after a hard day's work, but he jockeyed with the German for nearly a quarter of an hour before flying on.

He Only Got "One Rabbit."

In strange contrast to this was the experience of one British pilot, who somewhat peevishly complained last night that "I only got a rabbit." He explained this by saying that while his opponent had a good machine, he was a clumsy fellow and couldn't fight at all, and was left spinning with the first burst of gunfire.

Still another pilot mounted a fast new machine and deliberately allowed a German to get on his trail. Then he suddenly looped behind his adversary and caught him just within the sights, the burst of fire killing the German instantly. The machine swerved, and the dead man pitched out ten thousand feet from the ground.

The fighting yesterday was all within the enemy territory. Several British machines had bullet holes through their wings, but failed to bring another back took the air again this morning.

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DRAFT SENTIMENT GROWS AS DEBATE GAINS IN SPIRIT

Lenroot and Anderson Lead the Day's Fight in Support of Administration Plan.

CLARK IS FOR VOLUNTEERS

Would Save Nation's Youth from "Disgrace" of Draft—Will Address House Today.

AMENDMENT FOR ROOSEVELT

Would Provide Division of Volunteers for Colonel—His Proposal Discussed in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—General debate on the modified General Staff Army bill occupied its second day in the House today, with sentiment apparently about equally divided between the Dent bill, providing for trial of the volunteer system of raising an army of 500,000 or 1,000,000 men before the draft is resorted to, and the original Army bill, providing for selective draft without recourse to a call for volunteers. In the Senate the original selective draft bill was again under discussion.

Several incidental features were recorded, principally the defection of certain House leaders from the Administration's stand for the selective draft. It was announced that Speaker Clark would speak against the draft tomorrow afternoon.

Speaker Clark, in receiving a delegation from the National Security League, opposed the selective draft and predicted it never would pass Congress. Several hundred petitions, bearing a million names, asking Congress to adopt the Administration plan were laid before the Speaker.

"Conscription never will pass, in my opinion," he said. "I am for letting the flower and youth of this country volunteer before we fasten the disgrace of a draft upon them. The War Department is jumping around trying to bulldoze the people into passing this bill, and I don't think they are going to do it."

Majority Leader Kitchin said this evening that he "thought" he would vote against the bill. A report that Minority Leader Mann and Representative Cannon of Illinois would speak for the Dent bill could not be confirmed. Mr. Mann refused to commit himself and Mr. Cannon could not be reached. He indicated by questions during debate that he favored volunteers. Chairman Pou of the Rules Committee indicated that he would vote against the Dent bill.

Caldwell Switches to the Draft.

Representative Caldwell of New York switched from his position in favor of a trial of the volunteer system. In a speech this afternoon he talked about the draft, and when at the close of his speech he was urged to explain his position, he said: "I propose to vote with the President on this bill."

A conference of former and present supporters of Colonel Roosevelt today assured a fight for the Colonel's plan to send a volunteer army division to France with him as its leader. An amendment to the bill designed to permit the Colonel to satisfy his ambition will be introduced, but by whom has not been determined. There will be several speeches for it.

General debate on the Army bill will close not later than 10 o'clock tomorrow night, according to an agreement reached late today. Thursday the last phase of the fight will be begun, debate under the five-minute rule. Both sides have shown strength, and each side has contended that it will win. Advocates of conscription appeared today to be gaining strength. They were decidedly on the offensive, with their opponents explaining their contemplated votes. The bill will be read when the House meets Thursday, and amendments will be in order with debate under the five-minute rule.

The House hopes to vote by Friday, but there are more than sixty members waiting to speak. In the Senate only a few Senators have been heard, and Chairman Chamberlain of the Military Committee said tonight many had indicated their intention to discuss the bill before agreeing to a vote. He probably will sound out sentiment tomorrow, however, on a unanimous consent arrangement for a vote as soon as possible. The way the Senate takes this suggestion may have much to do with the position of Administration leaders. They are loath to resort to the Senate's new closure rule or to appear in any way anxious to curtail debate.

Representatives Lenroot of Wisconsin and Anderson of Minnesota, both Republicans, were prominent in debate today. Both favored the selective draft.

Preserves Odium of Draft.

"Universal obligatory service," Mr. Anderson said, "has always been recognized as an essential principle of our Government, but the enforcement of the obligation by draft has never been adopted as the policy of the country at the beginning of a war. The draft has always been a last resort, when those who were willing to serve and all who could be persuaded to serve or ridiculed or threatened into serving had joined the colors. It was odious, therefore, because it differentiated the patriot from the slacker and branded the drafted man with the stigma of the coward and poltroon. It is this differentiation, this stigma, which the method of applying the draft as a last resort attached to the drafted man which makes it offensive. It is not the principle of universal obligatory service but the application of the draft as a last resort which is repugnant. The bill reported by the committee does not remove the objection—it preserves it.

"The so-called volunteer system is always advocated in the name and for the sake of the volunteer, but it is not the man who is willing to serve, but the man who is unwilling to serve, who profits by its adoption. Even those who advocate it do not dare rest the safety of the nation upon it alone. They assert that we have but to call for volunteers to get an immediate, spontaneous, and adequate response, but they

Continued on Page 3.

Say Germans Are Gathering in Southern Brazil States

RIO JANEIRO, April 24.—Telegrams received today from Parana confirm reports that the Germans in southern Brazilian States are concentrating in the State of Santa Catharina. It is believed a German insurrection in the South is imminent.

Deputy José Nabuco de Gouvea of Rio Grande do Sul returned to Rio Janeiro today and said he was able to confirm reports that the recent disturbances in Porto Alegre were caused by Germans. He said that the native population was incensed, and was determined to crush the Germans, if they did not desist from their efforts to make trouble.

QUIT PETROGRAD, FEARING GERMANS

Exodus of People Is Persistent on Reports of Coming Drive Against Capital.

ANTI-AMERICAN OUTBURST

Extremists Attempt to Demonstrate at Embassy Because of Supposed Hanging of Mooney.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The exodus from Petrograd continues. This morning the permit office for persons leaving the capital, which is next door to my hotel, was besieged by at least 800 persons. Inquiries among them produced merely a shrug of the shoulders and the Russian's favorite reply in a difficult "Neechevo," or "I don't know."

Their reserve is to be explained by the necessity of giving an adequate reason to officials before obtaining a permit and the fear that the inquiries were being made on behalf of officials, but among Russians generally the anxiety to leave is attributed to the German menace. To secure a seat in a train for Moscow it is now necessary to book some time ahead.

ANTI-AMERICAN OUTBURST.

Extremists Attempt to Demonstrate at Petrograd Embassy.

PETROGRAD, April 23, (via London, April 24.)—An effort by a small group of ultra-Radicals to make an unfriendly demonstration before the American Embassy today was frustrated by militiamen as the radicals marched down the Nevsky Prospect on their way to the Embassy.

The demonstration was headed by Nikolai Lenine, the radical Socialist leader, who recently arrived here through Germany from Switzerland with a safe-conduct from the German authorities. The demonstration is said to have been due to the alleged killing in America of an anarchist named Mooney, who was under sentence in San Francisco.

A guard was sent by the authorities to protect the embassy.

The Mooney referred to in the above dispatch probably is Thomas J. Mooney, who is under sentence of death for connection with the bomb explosion in San Francisco in July, 1916, in which several persons were killed.

Efforts made at a joint conference to heal the split in the ranks of the Russian Socialists over the question of supporting the provisional Government were unsuccessful, the majority, however, voting to support the Government, according to a cablegram received by the Jewish Daily Forward from Petrograd. The message read in part:

"Attempts to conciliate the two sections of the Russian Socialist have failed. The section headed by Lenin, the extreme Socialist, and the section headed by Plekhanoff, leader of the moderate Socialists, met in conference. The representatives of the Petrograd, Moscow, and provincial organizations were present. Lenin objected to the other section supporting the provisional Government and urged the overthrow of the present régime, formulating his attitude on the following phrase: 'Dictature of the working class and democracy of the army.'

"The majority of the delegates present, though, protested against Lenin's suggestion, and have reaffirmed their readiness to co-operate with the provisional Government.

"The first woman in Russia ever to be elected to a public office was elected yesterday Alderman of the municipality of Poltavam, capital of the Province of Poltava.

"The leader of the Black Hundred, Orlov, has been arrested."

BAN ON "NATION" STANDS.

British Government Won't Rescind Order Against That Newspaper.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 24.—The Manchester Guardian yesterday suggested that the prohibition on the mailing abroad of the weekly periodical The Nation be withdrawn.

Lord Derby when questioned in the House of Commons this afternoon whether the order would be rescinded replied with an emphatic "No!"

2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS SUNK.

One Destroyed in the North Sea and the Other in the Atlantic.

LONDON, April 24.—It is officially announced in Norway, says a Central News dispatch from Christiania, that the Norwegian steamer Reice has been sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea, and the Norwegian steamer Skjold, of 1,125 tons, in the Atlantic.

The Quarantine—White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Ideal place for the worn. Only two hours from New York.

FRENCH MISSION REACHES AMERICA; WANTS US TO SEND AN ARMY ABROAD; BRITAIN GETS FIRST $200,000,000 LOAN

LOAN WILL BE MADE AT ONCE

Funds, Raised by Certificates, to be Put to England's Credit.

ITALY SOON TO BE AIDED

$2,000,000,000 Is Likely to be the First Issue of the New Bonds.

PAYMENTS BY INSTALLMENTS

Extension of These Over Four Months the Present Plan—President Signs the Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The United States will lend Great Britain $200,000,000 at once, as the first loan to any of the Entente Governments under the $7,000,000,000 war finance law signed today by President Wilson.

The money for this loan will be available out of the proceeds of the $250,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, due June 30, just placed with the banks of the country through the Federal Reserve Board.

Secretary McAdoo will call for the proceeds of this issue tomorrow morning, and as soon as the money is deposited in the various Federal Reserve banks it will be available for the Government's purposes. The British loan will be made as soon thereafter as the necessary formalities of transfer can be completed.

There is no disposition on the part of the American Government to insist upon the formal observance of technicalities which would tend to delay negotiations. Red tape will be eliminated wherever possible, and the money will be placed to the British Government's credit speedily, probably without waiting for the arrival here from London of British bonds, to be deposited in the American Treasury as security.

In that event the United State probably will take some other temporary form of security, pending the arrival of the bonds. Final negotiations for the loan were completed today at conferences participated in by Secretary McAdoo, Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England; Pierre Jay of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and Treasury Department, Federal Reserve Board and British Embassy officials.

The official anouncement of the loan is expected within twenty-four hours.

The loan is not intended to cover Great Britain's full share of the $3,000,000,000 intended for the Allies, but is designed to meet England's immediate and pressing financial needs. A somewhat similar loan soon may be made to Italy.

First Issue of Two Billions.

Tentative plans under consideration by Administration officials call for the issue of $2,000,000,000 in bonds as the first public offering under the war finance law, to be followed by a second issue in four to six months, and possibly a third thereafter.

While the whole program is subject to revision, it is understood that officials here also are seriously considering the advisability of collecting the proceeds of the first issue in installments, thirty days apart, lasting over period of from four to six months.

Should the first issue be $2,000,000,000 and the installment feature be adopted it is likely that subscribers will have four months in which to pay for the bonds. This would bring revenue into the Treasury at the rate of $500,000,000 a month, ample, it is believed from preliminary estimates, to meet the needs of the Allies in this country as well as American military and naval expenses until the new taxation measure shall begin to produce revenue.

The indications are that the proceeds of the first issue will ultimately be divided among Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, and that some part of it will be reserved for American military needs, the big proportion, however, going to the Allies.

It was pointed out tonight that little, if any, of the sum lent to the Allies would be spent abroad. Virtually the entire loan to the Allies will be spent in this country for foodstuffs, munitions, and other supplies.

Bankers Favor Installment Payments

The plan to permit subscribers to pay for their bonds in installments has been suggested by banking interests and others to Secretary McAdoo with strong indorsement. Gradual payment for the bonds, supporters of the plan assert, would result in minimum disturbance to present financial conditions and would tend to prevent derangement of the money markets.

The entire proceeds of the first issue of bonds, it is thought, will not be needed in one lump sum to establish credits for the Allies here, nor for the military needs of the United States. Estimates place the total of such needs—for loans to the Allies and for the American military and naval establishments—at $350,000,000 to $500,000,000 a month for the next few months, the higher figure being the sum which the Government would receive monthly in subscriptions

Continued on Page 2.

THE "HALL MARK"

Newspapers, like goldsmiths, have a standard. For more than 116 years, The New York Evening Post has maintained its high ideals, and today, among newspapers, it is generally recognized as a model for other papers standing, as it does, for Accuracy, Reliability, Responsibility. What is true of The Post's columns is equally true of its advertising columns. All questionable advertisements are rigidly excluded. Evening Post Advertising Service, 20 Vesey St.

Spain Warns Germany That Persistence in U-Boat War To Protect Her Life Means Madrid Must Act in Defense

Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, April 24.—It is learned from authoritative Dutch sources that the fall of the late Ministry in Spain was preceded by the sending of a note to Germany on April 15 couched in such terms as to make it virtually an ultimatum.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 25.—The Spanish Government's note to Germany regarding Germany's submarine campaign contains a paragraph stating that if Germany continues in its determination to sink all vessels in order to defend its life, Spain must take a like step to defend her life. This part of the note reads:

"If the Imperial German Government persists in declaring that it adheres to its determination in order to defend its life, it must not be astonished if Spain, for the same reason, must emphasize her right to defend her own life."

AMSTERDAM, April 24.—A Berlin dispatch to the Cologne Gazette says that the Spanish note has been received in Berlin. It repeats the demands that men and ships be spared.

Germany Calls Envoys Home to Discuss U-Boat Warfare

COPENHAGEN, April 24, (via London.)—The National Tidende says it learns that the German Ministers in neutral States, including Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, Minister to Denmark, have gone to Berlin to participate in a conference of the Bundesrat on questions connected with Germany's submarine warfare.

CHRISTIANIA, April 24, (via London.)—The Norges Handels Slofarts Tidende says that, as a result of reports by German Ministers and Consuls in neutral countries to the German Government, the latter probably will draft new regulations governing the ruthless submarine war upon neutral shipping. Spain, the newspaper adds, already has obtained concessions.

BRITISH MISSION FACES BIG TASK

Balfour Party Finds American Officials Eager for Vast Amount of Information.

GEN. BRIDGES GIVES WARNING

Explains England's Costly Experience with Volunteer System Before It Was Ended.

German Papers Speculate on Balfour's Mission Here

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 24, 3:10 P. M., (via London.)—Meagre details about Balfour's mission in America reaching here are followed with interest. The Tageblatt quotes from Dutch press opinion to the effect that Balfour's visit is mainly in naval interests to arrange for conjoint American and English action against the U-boat danger and to secure the freedom of the sea under Anglo-American police supervision. The Mittagszeitung believes Balfour's mission is purely political and that probably it will involve a discussion of the terms of a new declaration of war aims to be issued by the enlarged Entente and possibly find some form in a British-American economic union of interests throughout the world.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April, 24.—Since his arrival in Washington Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, has received many invitations to visit different parts of the United States, but it was said on his behalf today that while he deeply appreciated the compliments conveyed by these invitations and realized the benefit that might be conferred on the relations between the American and British nations by a series of visits to other American cities, which would give him an opportunity to meet and talk with leading Americans in other parts of the country, his work here probably would make it impossible for him to accept.

Mr. Balfour regards his chief mission as directing the work of the British party in giving the American Government such assistance as they are able to render, and he is in such direct touch with all the phases of the conferences now under way that he fears his absence might injure this work.

Mr. Balfour has shown frequently one personal trait which has endeared him to the Washington public—his eagerness to avoid the restraints of officialdom and conduct himself as far as possible as a private citizen. He took luncheon today with Henry White, a personal friend of many years standing, and instead of taking a waiting motor car he slipped out at a side door and started to walk the short distance to Mr. White's house. He had gone two blocks before even the watchful Scotland Yard man who accompanied him here discovered him and hastened to his position as bodyguard.

Mr. Balfour also called on Mrs. Wilson at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Hugh Gibson, who has been assigned as his personal aid, and from the White House went to call on Mrs. Lansing.

Conference with Embassy.

The only conference which the British commission held today was an informal one at Mr. Balfour's headquarters, and was participated in only by the members of the British party and of the staff of the British Embassy. The purpose of the discussion was to organize the work of the mission more effectively and to prepare it for getting down to business as rapidly as possible.

Today's chief event in the visit of the mission was a reception for men held tonight at the Pan American Union Building to give the British visitors an opportunity to meet members of Congress and other Government officials with whom their regular program would not bring them in contact. Secretary Lansing was at the head of the receiving line. The reception was preceded by dinners at the homes of the Secretaries of State, War,

Continued on Page 3.

LINER BRINGS FRENCH PARTY

Met by Destroyers 100 Miles Out and Enters Hampton Roads.

OUR TROOPS MUCH DESIRED

Mission Will Advise America to Send a Complete Army for the Moral Effect.

TRANSPORT PLAN IS READY

$100,000,000 a Month Needed by France—No Restriction on War Conferees.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 24.—France's War Commissioners to the United States reached Hampton Roads today, and tonight they are bound up Chesapeake Bay for Washington on board the President's yacht Mayflower.

The mission, of which René Viviani, Vice Premier and Minister of Justice, is the official head, and Marshal Joffre, a member, brings no written instructions from the French Government, the Ministry having decided to give its members unlimited powers to negotiate with the United States on all subjects, military, naval, and financial.

The visitors are prepared to discuss the sending of an American expeditionary force to France. Marshal Joffre and other military members will indicate to the American officials with whom they are to confer, several important military reasons, which they consider render the sending of such a force advisable. The most important of these reasons is found in the moral effect to be caused by the presence of American troops and the American flag on the battlefields of France.

The French idea of an American expedition calls for a fighting force, supported by auxiliary services, such as railway staffs, railway material, base repair shops, telegraph and telephone lines, automobile transport, and a strong aviation section. The French Government is ready to offer whatever may be considered necessary to assist in sea operation, including the use for naval purposes of any or all ports in France.

Plan for Overseas Transports.

The Ministry of Marine has worked out for submission to the American Government a comprehensive plan for overseas transports, for both army and navy purposes and for the provisioning of the civil population.

Financially France needs loans of $100,000,000 monthly to be spent in the United States. Detailed official information on this subject will be submitted to the American Government at the conferences to be held in Washington.

M. Viviani, as official head of the commission, gave the following statement here to a staff correspondent of The Associated Press, who accompanied the mission from France:

Every American will understand that in deference to the illustrious President of the United States, whom I am going to see very soon, I reserve first word for him. I will have occasion to see you again and tell the American nation through you in a more complete manner the emotions with which the representatives of France greet, in the name of their country, the first democracy of the world, with which France shares the same ideals.

VIVIANI.

The members of the commission got their first glimpse of the shores of America at daylight this morning. American naval officials aboard a flotilla of destroyers met the former French passenger liner which brought the visitors over and the convoy at 11 o'clock last night about 100 miles at sea.

The French and the American vessels exchanged signals, and then all continued toward the Virginia Capes. No a light was showing at any time during the manoeuvre, and the vessels knew of each other's presence only by the phosphorescence kicked up by the propellers. At dawn the flotilla and its guests fell in by rendezvous with an American cruiser which led the way to the harbor of Hampton Roads.

All the members of the commission were on the bridge of their vessel, with the French Admiral commanding, shortly after 5 o'clock to see the entrance. The day was magnificent, with hardly a ripple disturbing the broad expanse of water.

Scene Impresses Joffre.

As the Roads came into view Marshal Joffre turned to an American naval officer serving as pilot and said:

"What a wonderful scene. I love this sunshine. It reminds me of my country—the south of France."

Once inside the harbor the American destroyers slipped away to their anchorages. Meanwhile every American ship in the harbor hoisted to its masthead the French tricolor, and the band of a warship played "The Star-Spangled Banner." Marshal Joffre and the military and naval members stood at salute until the last note had floated across the water, while the civilian members stood with bared heads. Immediately after came the French national anthem, which was saluted in a similar manner.

The ship bearing the mission dropped anchor off Fort Monroe, while the convoy steamed several miles further on.

General Viginal, the military and naval attachés of the French Embassy at Washington, Stephane Lauzanne, confidential representative, and Colonel Spencer Cosby, U. S. A., assigned as Marshal Joffre's aid, came aboard accompanied with dispatches and to greet the visitors. Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, paid a visit later. There was no saluting of [illegible]

FRENCH PARTY DUE IN CAPITAL TODAY

To Disembark at Navy Yard at Noon from the President's Yacht Mayflower.

HEARTY WELCOME ASSURED

Mr. Wilson Likely to Receive M. Viviani at the White House in the Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The French mission to the United States, which includes M. Viviani, Minister of Justice; Field Marshal Joffre, Vice Admiral Cocheprat, senior Vice Admiral of the French Navy, and Marquis de Chambrun, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, with a staff of at fewest nine officials, will reach Washington at 12 o'clock tomorrow. They will come up the Potomac from Hampton Roads, where they landed, on the President's yacht Mayflower, and will disembark at the Washington Navy Yard. Their primary purpose is to express to the American Government and people the deep gratitude and friendship of the French nation.

Plans have been made to give the Commissioners a welcome which will equal, if it does not exceed, in enthusiasm the greeting accorded Mr. Balfour and the British mission. In the official party which will meet them at the navy yard tomorrow will be Secretary Lansing, Frank Polk, Counselor of the State Department; Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, Warren Robbins and Lanier Winslow of the State Department, Major U. S. Grant, 3d, U. S. A., and Lieutenant A. F. Carter, U. S. N. All the leading members of the distinguished British party now here will probably be at the landing.

Met by American Delegation.

The fast steamship which brought France's representatives to the United States was met off the coast by American destroyers, and the mission was greeted at Hampton Roads by a delegation including Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge Long, Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Spencer Crosby, Major Fox Conner, Captain Philip Sheridan, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt, and Rear Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U. S. N. Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Colonel Vignal, the French Embassy Military Attaché, and Commander de Blaupre, the French Naval Attaché, also joined the party there.

Although the general public will not be admitted to the navy yard, Washington will have ample opportunity to give a cordial reception to the visitors.

It is considered probable that President Wilson will receive M. Viviani formally at the White House tomorrow afternoon. Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British mission, was described today by members of his party as looking forward with the greatest eagerness to the arrival of the French. The next two days are expected to be filled with a round of visits among American, French, and British officials.

Valuable Results Expected.

While the visit of the French mission is primarily complimentary, the character of its membership will insure responsible discussion of the questions raised by American participation in the war, and its presence is expected to be of great assistance to both the United States and Great Britain in a practical way.

Besides Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, Vice Admiral Cocheprat, and Marquis de Chambrun, the party includes M. Simon, Inspector of Finance; M. Hovelacque, Inspector General of Public Instruction, and the personal staff of Marshal Joffre, comprising Lieut. Col. Fabry, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. Remond, artillery, General Headquarters; Major Rerqurn, Ministry of War; Lieutenant de Tossan, Tenth Army, and Surgeon Major Dreyfus of the Medical Corps. The other members of the party are Lieutenant A. J. A. K. Lindeboom of the Ministry of Marine, a specialist in sea transport, and Captain George B. Simon, aid-de-camp of Admiral Cocheprat, Vice Admiral Cocheprat is known as a submarine expert. Marquis de Chambrun is a descendant of [illegible] de Lafayette.

firing salvos of guns having been dispensed with by agreement.

"We are saving our powder for the Germans," remarked the commander of the French ship.

All of the Commissioners returned Admiral Mayo's call later in the morning. Then they lunched on board their own vessel, finishing just in time to receive Ambassador Jusserand, Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army; Assistant Secretary of State Long, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin Roosevelt, and several other officials, who arrived from Washington on board the Mayflower.

On his arrival Ambassador Jusserand went into conference with M. Viviani and the leading members of the mission. Two hours later M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Admiral Cocheprat, who is the naval representative; Marquis de Chambrun, (Lafayette's grandson;) M. Hovelacque, Counselor, and Joseph Simon of the Ministry of Finance, went on board the American vessel with Ambassador Jusserand and the American officials and remained there until their departure for Washington.

At President's Disposal.

The technical advisers and staff officers of the mission came ashore late today from the French ship to spend the night at a hotel. They will leave for Washington tomorrow morning.

The mission will place itself at the disposal of the President during the entire period of its visit to this country. If he desires its members to remain in Washington for continuous conference they will do so. They have received invitations to visit many cities in the East and the West, and they may take several trips, providing they are not needed in Washington all the time.

Will Consider France's Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—While the War Department, or at least members of the department, who have a part in determining military policy, is opposed to the proposal to send a small American expeditionary force to France without delay, the suggestion, which Marshal Joffre is expected to make, that such an expedition should join the allied armies on the western front is bound to receive serious consideration from President Wilson and his advisers.

It has been taken for granted here on account of the opposing attitude of the Army General Staff, that no armed force of Americans would be sent across the Atlantic for about a year, when the greater part of the contemplated army of 1,000,000 men would be sufficiently trained for war service. But it is known that some influential members of the Cabinet favor having the United States Government represented by fighting men with the British and French armies in France, and that they will take advantage of the views of Marshal Joffre is certain.

The French proposal, it is thought, will help the effort of Colonel Roosevelt to form a military division for immediate service in France. Considerable sentiment exists in Congress for the Roosevelt idea. As Colonel Roosevelt said when he came to Washington to see President Wilson, he was sure of his ability to rouse Americans to enlist in his division of volunteers, and he believed that he would be of value to the Government in that direction. This view is shared by a large number of people here.

There has been talk in Washington that if it were decided to send an expeditionary force to France at once the material would be found in the Marine Corps, which is kept at a high state of efficiency and is ready to move more quickly than any other military organization. Major Gen. Barnett, the commandant of the Marine Corps, told the House Committee on Naval Affairs that the marines are expected to form the first representatives of the United States military forces in the trenches of Europe.

The Army General Staff believes that the present land forces of the nation should be used to train the rest of the proposed army of a million men, and that after a year of training part of this force could be sent to Europe and the remainder retained here to train a much larger army.

FRENCH PARTY'S TRIP MADE ON FAST LINER

Marshal Joffre to Lay Full Military Situation Before President Wilson, if Requested.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Associated Press correspondent, who accompanied the Joffre party from France, sends the following dispatch from Newport News:

"The special train bearing the mission slipped out of Paris in the early morning, observed only by a few secret service agents and railway men. The hour of leaving was known nowhere in advance, and when the train stopped at cities along the way to the port of departure, Marshal Joffre walked up and down the station platform acknowledging pleasantly the salutation of the few persons who happened to be in the stations. They looked at the great commander with a respect approaching veneration. When the train pulled away men stood solemnly with heads bared until his car had passed from view.

"The American flag was flying here and there along the route, not in recognition of the party going to America, but because every town and village in France, both by Government request and personal sentiment, is showing the American colors. The transfer from train to ship was without event, as was the voyage across the Atlantic.

"Warships passed out ahead of the French steamer into the danger zone, which, in this case, is one of the haunting places of German submarines. The first night out the ship and convoy made eighteen knots an hour before the wind, all running without lights.

Former Liner Transformed.

"After three years' war service the celebrated liner which bore the party is a mixture of former elegance and rough, temporary fittings. Horse racks and troughs line the main promenade deck, powder and shells are stored in some of the roomy, private cabins fore and aft, near the five and one-half-inch guns. Racks of repeating rifles are upon every landing, life preservers are piled handily near the stairways.

"The same skipper who commanded the liner in the New York-Havre passenger service still is in command. Part of the guard turned back the second night out, but the remainder stayed with the party all the way over. Once a steamer looked over the horizon, turned and hurried away. Later a little Norwegian steamer was sighted. A three-masted French sailing vessel signalled for news of the war, and the flags fluttered back 'Good news.' Saturday an English cargo boat set her course as though she would run close, but a wide berth was given her for fear she might have been a submarine tender.

"There were a low barometer and some hours of rough weather half way over. Otherwise the days were fine. The only incident that received a long entry in the ship's log was the appearance of a great white and yellow meteor toward midnight Friday. The great arc left in its blazing course remained luminous for two minutes.

"The principal event of each day was the arrival of wireless news summaries. Books on America came out in surprising numbers, and many of the mission could probably pass an examination in American history and geography.

Purpose of the Mission.

"When M. Painleve, the Minister of War, first proposed to his fellow members of the Cabinet that an extraordinary mission should be sent to America, his idea received almost instant acceptance. The feeling in the Government was that the appreciation of the French people for American co-operation ought to be made evident by sending some great Frenchmen to Washington to say so personally to the President. The French Ministry also thought that definite results might emerge from a joint examination of the larger aspects of the world situation.

"If such an examination brought mutual clearness of view and understanding, the advantages to both Governments might be immediate. The mission was not to be instructed to urge anything upon the American Government, but rather to place its experience and information at the disposal of the President and to arive at results in consultation.

"The mision is an extension to the United States of the practice among the allied Governments of conferences first in one country, then in another, of statesmen and Generals. The result has been unity and co-ordinated action among the members of the coalition. Such conferences have taken place rather often in Paris, London, Rome, and Petrograd. M. Viviani began them when he was Prime Minister. A year ago this month he was in Petrograd at head of a mission. Marshal Joffre has taken part in a dozen such conferences in France, England, and Italy which considered military, economic and financial questions of reciprocal concern. The mission to Washington having been determined in principle, the question was to select the men.

"'I would like to go myself,' said M. Ribot to his colleagues. 'Only it would be imprudent for me to leave the Government for a month. If it were for a week or ten days, I might do it.'

Joffre's Decision to Come.

"The choice fell upon M. Viviani, the member ranking next to M. Ribot in the Cabinet and its Vice President. M. Ribot, acting with the authoritiy of the Cabinet, then called upon Marshal Joffre, who reflected for some time. As President of the Superior Council of War, he is the highest military adviser of the Government. He hesitated about leaving France at this time, but agreed to do so, and within a week had made his arrangements.

"Such is the confidence of the French Cabinet in M. Viviani that it gave him no written instructions. Joffre's fellow-members in the mission had an opportunity during this voyage to come into intimate contact with him. Although social in his attitude, Joffre is a silent man by habit. He joined in the conversation at table by occasionally telling anecdotes of the battlefront. Sometimes he would unexpectedly utter a judgment on an important phase of the military situation in Europe. His habit was to listen to the talk about him, assimile appreciatively and sometimes add a remark. The Marshal has been known to listen in silence for five hours to a General's exposition of a situation.

"Those who have worked with Marshal Joffre find the distinguished quality of his mind to be an equilibrium of faculties. He likes to assemble the facts, and by a stroke of logic reach to the heart of a problem. A paper will be submitted to him. He will read it without remark, lay it upon the table, take it up the next day, strike out, reduce the remainder to an admirable condensation. Thus, his orders on the battle of the Marne do not make altogether four typewritten pages.

Marshal Busy on Ship.

"Joffre kept his small staff very busy on the ship working on documents having to do with his presentation in Washington of aspects of the military situation. Neither he nor his staff have been taking a holiday. The Marshal is prepared, if President Wilson should ask, to lay before him the exact military situation. He will, if requested, indicate what, in his judgment, America might do.

"Joffre has been in America before.

It was twenty-nine years ago, when on his way home on leave from service in the colonies. He arrived in San Francisco on a ship which, in entering the harbor, struck and sunk another.

"'It was then I was interviewed for the first time by American reporters,' said the Marshal in relating it. 'They called me Colonel.' He looked about San Francisco three or four days, traveled eastward, stopping two days at Salt Lake City and four or five at Chicago, and proceeded to New York by way of Niagara Falls.

"'I look forward with extraordinary interest to the experiences I am likely to have in America,' said Marshal Joffre to the staff correspondent of The Associated Press who accompanied the French mission. 'First of all, I shall meet your President, whom we have learned to look upon in Europe as one of the greatest statesmen of our time, great in his gifts of leadership and his practical everyday wisdom and in his vision of what the future ought and may be.

"'I want to meet the counselors whom the President has called about him; your military men, now my comrades in arms, and to renew my acquaintance with American people. The impressions of the month I spent in America are still fresh, but I want to refresh them, add to them, compare what I saw then with the changes that have taken place in the long interval. I have now and then thought to the advantage to myself of another visit to the United States, but busy years in Africa and in France have never allowed me to take so long a vacation. Now, fortunately for me, this official mission gives me the opportunity.'

Marquis's Ties to America.

"The Marquis de Chambrun, who sometimes has been said to be as much an American as a Frenchman, also is no stranger to America.

"'When M. Ribot asked me to join the mission and accompany M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre to the United States,' said the Marquis, 'I could not hesitate. The ties which connect me with America are not only historical but also they are personal ties, particularly dear to me. They go far into the past. My father, the late Marquis de Chambrun, was sent to the United States by M. Druin de Luys, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to go with President Lincoln on his last trip to the South after the fall of Richmond. The many years I passed in America rather long ago as a child, or more recently, have strengthened my love and admiration for the United States, for the liberty of its people, the freedom of its institutions, and the greatness of its democracy.

"'It will be a great honor and, at the same time, of great interest to me to meet President Wilson, whom I know only from his works, from several of his beautiful speeches which I have been able to read in their text, and also from his last address to Congress.'"

T. R. WOULD TAKE HILLIS.

Pastor of Plymouth Church Willing to Go to France as a Chaplain.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has not abandoned the hope that he may be permitted to take an army division to France, and he wants the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, of which Henry Ward Beecher once was pastor, to go with him as a chaplain. Dr. Hillis wants to go.

Several days ago General Horatio C. King, a member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and clerk of Plymouth Church, spoke of the matter to Dr. Hillis and after their conversation he wrote to Colonel Roosevelt about it. The General mentioned also that his grandson, Horatio King Grey, the son of Mrs. Percy R. Grey of 81 Garden Place, Brooklyn, wanted to enlist. Young Grey is now at Toronto, Canada, where he represents a New York hardware concern. In reply Colonel Roosevelt wrote as follows to General King:

"That's fine. I would rather have Dr. Hillis as chaplain than any other man I know. Will you get Horatio King Grey to make an application to me and give me a list of his qualifications. With a pastor and a grandson on the enlistment list I feel that my life work is by no means ended."

Colonel Roosevelt was in town yesterday, but refused to comment about his plans. He will start on Friday afternoon for Chicago, where he will deliver an address on the following day under the auspices of the National Security League. He will return on Sunday to Oyster Bay.

COMMISSIONS PROMISED ALL

Assurance to Reserve Corps Members Who Qualify.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It was officially stated at the War Department today that a commission would be given to every man who qualified for one in the Officers' Reserve Corps training camps.

Some 30,000 applicants are expected. From 10,000 to 15,000 will be assigned as officers with the first 500,000 soldiers of the war army. Others as they are commissioned will be detailed to posts for further training until they are needed for service with the second increment of the new army.

BRITISH MISSION FACES BIG TASK

Continued from Page 1.

the Navy, and the Treasury, at which the guests of honor were the respective members of the British Commission with whom each Cabinet official is chiefly in conference.

"The formal discussion of the part the United States may play in the war against Germany will begin only with the arrival tomorrow of the French commission. The British representatives desire to work in the closest harmony with the French, consequently most of the great questions to be discussed await the coming of M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and their associates. The amount of work to be done has proved a surprise to the British officials, as American administrative officers in all departments have requested information that will require time to assemble for submission.

In a sense the British will present, not so much their own particular situation, as that of the whole Entente Alliance. The Allied interests in all lines have been so generally pooled that it has been found impossible to deal in the affairs of one nation alone. England, for example, has very largely supplied some of her Allies with both finance and shipping, and it is impossible to go into her financial or shipping situation without examining their reflex on the other co-operating nations.

Tomorrow is expected to be devoted largely to greeting the French Commissioners. Mr. Balfour, after a morning at his office finishing the co-ordinating of the work, expects to be on hand to welcome the French leaders and to leave the rest of his day largely at their disposal.

Bridges Condemns Volunteer System.

Two members of the mission, Lieut. Gen. G. T. M. Bridges and Alan Anderson, Chairman of the British Wheat Executive Committee, through which the purchase of grain for Great Britain, France, and Italy is now carried out, consented today to tell newspaper men something of the problems which England has met, the mistakes she had made, and the means she had taken to remedy them.

General Bridges's remarks throughout showed his strong belief in the superiority of selective conscription over the voluntary system, as demonstrated by England's experience, while Mr. Anderson stressed once more the primary importance of ships and food as the vital problems of the war. Both were careful to disclaim any intention to advise or make suggestions to America, and confined themselves scrupulously to explaining England's experiences. General Bridges added that he was violating precedent in granting an interview, and did so only as a special courtesy to the American press in recognition of its influence.

All of the British visitors have masses of detailed information at hand which will be placed at the disposal of the American authorities as the work progresses. It is possible that General Bridges may be asked to appear privately before the Military Committees of Congress to relate some phases of British experience, especially on the conscription issue.

General Bridges is a tall, straight, slender man, with close-cropped dark mustache and iron-gray hair brushed straight back from a high forehead. He was dressed in the khaki service uniform which all the British Army officers here are wearing.

"War is no longer a matter of expeditions," said General Bridges. "It demands the co-operation of the whole resources of a nation." He then proceeded to point out that in his belief the volunteer system of recruiting was one of useless waste and sacrifice.

Experts Wasted at the Front.

'We were saddled with the volunteer systm and would have done almost anything to get rid of it," General Bridges said. "It hampered us in the early stages of the war, and it was only the tremendous personality of Lord Kitchener that made it possible for it to last as long as it did.

"Its chief drawback was that it caused the loss of so many men at the front, technical experts and men of managing ability, who would have been of far greater value and assistance at home, and this perhaps more than any one thing helped to bring about the adoption of selective conscription. We realized after a year's experience that highly trained experts should not be wasted in the trenches, and that the Government should have the right to select the fighting men and keep others at home for industrial service. Often, furthermore, under the old system, men who should have been commanding brigades were serving with guns on their shoulders.

"Of course, the English people had to be scared out of the volunteer system; but they finally came to realize that it is essentially a matter of making war on business principles. It was adopted because it had to be."

Commenting on the effect of the war on the British Army, General Bridges remarked that the best officers now in the army were often those who had risen from the ranks since the beginning of the conflict.

"This shows," he said, "one way in which war has been a democratic institution. Many of the officers in my division are men who were privates or non-commissioned officers when the war started."

The object of the mission to America he described as threefold. "First," he said, "we came to greet this great Republic whose soldiers, we hope, will stand side by side with the French, with whom we have formed a lasting friendship. The second object is to aid in devising means by which your great material resources may be employed to the best advantage in the one object of ending the war, and the third is to place whatever experiences we have had at your service in solving your problems."

Praises French Tenacity.

General Bridges paid a high tribute to the French.

"I can't exaggerate our friendship for France; the war has become a sort of love feast for the two nations. We are proud of the Frenchwomen and have the greatest admiration for the French soldiers in the field, from whom we have learned much. The French soldiers, by the way, are like the Frenchwomen in their tenacity of purpose. They never let go till it thunders. Put a French soldier in the trenches, and he begins digging and going about his other duties as if he had been trained to them. Our men are fine, clean fellows, but they didn't have the training. You, too, will find that you have much to learn which nobody else can teach you.

"We have no idea of interfering with your show. But we felt it our privilege to place our tragic experiences at the service of the American people. We hope to be of service to America, as France has been to us. We hope to save America the bitterness, the heartaches, and the disappointments that were ours for the first stages of the war. It is our earnest hope that we may point out the large pitfalls of war into which we plunged, blindfolded and unknowing."

Many questions about universal service were addressed to the General, and he answered them frankly.

"Modern warfare, as we had to learn it," he said, "is, you know, no longer an affair of expeditions. It isn't fought now by army against army, but by nation against nation. And by selective conscription we now have all our women, and our children, too, fighting at home for the common victory, just as much as the men at the front. The right of bearing arms should be a coveted privilege of citizenship, and war now under universal service has become a very democratic business."

Artillery Indispensable.

General Bridges spoke optimistically of the vast development of British artillery since the early days of the war, when British inferiority in this respect was especially marked. Artillery, he said, was necessary to open the way for infantry, though the bayonet was still necessary to clinch an initial advantage.

"The British artillery," he said, "now outnumbers the German batteries in about the ratio of three to one. This is very satisfactory to us, because we had it the other way round for quite a bit. You must have a preponderance in artillery before you attack. But the bayonet is still the thing that wins battles. You can't turn good soldiers out of their trenches by artillery fire. You must dig them out with the bayonet. That is why the infantry must be so highly developed."

General Bridges gave his questioners some definite information about the length of time needed for training green men for the front. This is a subject that has been much debated in Congress. Some whole divisions, General Bridges said, had been sent to the front after eight months' of training. In the case of individual recruits sent to join old soldiers at the front, some had been judged fit to go after only eleven weeks of training, but he said that new units would never be sent after such short instruction.

"During the war, however," he added, "training speeds up enormously. Two years of war service is equal to ten years of peace training. One of our chief troubles at the beginning was that we could not spare men enough from the front to train recruits at home. That hindered us several months."

Allies Pool Food Supply.

While Mr. Anderson, in his discussion of the allied food problem, refrained from making any suggestions as to what the United States should do in helping in the solution of the problem, his full agreement with the recommendations made by President Wilson in his recent proclamation to the American people emphasizing the need for assuring food to the Allies, no matter how many ships were sunk by submarines, was plain.

He explained that France, England, and Italy, the chief food importing countries of the Entente, had pooled their interests, and that the problem therefore concerned them equally. The question is one not only of shipping, but of land transportation as well, and it was the transportation difficulties, he said, which first induced England to place the whole grain problem in the hands of a central executive committee.

This committee, in order to avoid excessive profits at the start, appointed the existing private grain distributing agencies as assistants to the Government and paid them a commission for their work. The committee has complete authority over such matters as price-fixing and other details of distribution.

"One of the chief lessons which England has learned in this matter is the great importance of utilizing all existing machinery as far as possible, with as little disturbance as possible of the normal activity of business.

"It is always necessary to interfere enough in war time," Mr. Anderson said, "but we found it highly essential to interfere with them only so far as it was absolutely necessary, and to keep the prosperity of the country as far as possible on a normal basis."

In reply to a question Mr. Anderson said that the use of grain for distilling intoxicants had been entirely done away with, in order to conserve the food supply. Grain is still sent to the distilleries for such purposes as making yeast and to produce crude alcohol for industrial purposes, but the manufacture of liquors is virtually ended.

The price of wheat since the beginning of the war has more than doubled in England. In discussing the grain shortage Mr. Anderson remarked that the Argentine Government had consented to raise its present embargo enough to permit the British tonnage now on its way there to be loaded, and that this concession would be made up later if Argentine local conditions made it necessary, by shipments from Australia. Recent press reports have indicated that the shortage would be made up from Canada, but Mr. Anderson said he considered this unlikely.

BALFOUR RECEPTION GRATIFIES LONDON

Belief Expressed That Britain Will Benefit Even by His New Perspective of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 24.—Details of Mr. Balfour's reception in Washington and forecasts of the program of the joint discussion which is to begin on arrival of the French mission in Washington, are causing great gratification here. All of the American correspondents of the British press unite in saying that the mission has been initiated under the most auspicious circumstances and that even in the department where British officialdom has not been wont to coruscate, namely, in its dealings with American newspaper men, there has not only been no friction, but that Geoffrey Butler's humor has scintillated and his willingness to oblige has shown itself to good purpose.

A special plea is made by the Washington correspondent of The London Times for "an overhauling by the British authorities of certain of our measures by which the Americans are still rather worried," and he cites the ban on the exportation of The Nation and the Irish question.

Tonight's Star quotes the dispatch with emphatic approval, saying:

"Quite apart from the direct advantage to the prosecution of the war, which we may reasonably expect to result from the meeting of Mr. Balfour and his colleagues with President Wilson, there is another advantage to which we confidently look forward, and it is no less important for that reason. It consists in the fact that Mr. Balfour will be able for the first time to look at the problems of the war and at the methods of our dictators from a distance in an atmosphere much clearer than that of London or Paris."

ZIONISTS SEE NEW HOPE.

Expect Results from International Discussion of Their Plan.

Jacob de Haas, Secretary of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, said yesterday that the consideration by the envoys in Washington of the problem of a Jewish nation in Palestine was the result of a carefully planned movement by Zionist organizations in this country, England, France, and Russia.

The leaders of the Zionist movement in New York are not making any comment or suggestions as to what should be the details of any plan decided upon, looking only to the accomplishment of their general object. A factor in the situation is that this country is not yet at war with Turkey, and there are about 40,000 Jews now in Turkey. While much interest has been manifested in the prediction that the United States would possibly make the Jewish nation a protectorate, and while it has been also suggested that it be a protectorate of England, or of all the allied nations, the committee would make no statement yesterday as to its preference beyond its officers saying that it appeared best to have some protectorate.

Mr. de Haas said that the Russian revolution would not have the effect of making it difficult to obtain the requisite population for a Zionist nation.

"Zion is to be built not alone as a place of refuge," he said. "There will be enough Jews who have not assimilated with other peoples to form a considerable nation."

He said that when the terms of peace came to be written Germany would make no objection to an independent Jewish State in Palestine. The committee yesterday sent out a review of an article by Dr. Harry H. Johnston, the English explorer, in which he said:

"The whole history of Egypt shows that it can only be safe from hostile attacks if it is defended from Palestine. Either Palestine must be an unwarlike, neutral State, or it must be occupied by the power that governs or, in our case, protects Egypt. French and Italian Catholics might resent its being governed by a mainly Protestant Britain; British and American Christians might dislike its coming under the dominion of the Greek or Armenian church. The best solution is the recreation of Palestine as a Jewish State."

The article closes by saying:

"It will be one of the many splendid achievements of this horrible war if we not only restore Poland's nationality but the Kingdom of Israel to the Jews."

Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, said yesterday that he doubted if the United States would be willing to extend a protectorate to Palestine as a Jewish State.

"The American nation," he said, "is aware of the difficulties that have arisen over the Philippines, and I doubt very much that it would wish to have a hand in Palestine. I think it much more likely that England or several of the allied nations in Europe in combination will act as guardians of the Zionist nation. I believe that President Wilson is thoroughly in favor of the Jewish nation in Palestine, and its accomplishment will be the fulfillment of the dearest dream of the Jews."

Abruzzi May Head Italian Mission.

ROME, April 24, (via Paris.)—It is expected that the Duke of the Abruzzi, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, will head an Italian mission to the United States.

DRAFT SENTIMENT GROWS IN DEBATE

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have not the courage of this conviction. If they had, this bill would authorize a call for volunteers and stop there. Instead, the bill provides for volunteering, but, 'passing the buck' to the President, authorizes him to draft if a sufficient number do not offer themselves. They exhibit the sort of spirit which the volunteer system always inculcates. It is the spirit of 'Let George do it.' The men with the highest sense of public duty and of greatest usefulness and spirit are sacrificed at the very first. Men who would be more useful in industry go to the front, while those whom industry could spare stay at home.

"There are two fundamental objections to the volunteer system. First, it takes those who had not ought to go, and, second, it exempts those who ought to go.

"If the plan proposed could be understood in all its cowardly surrender to expediency, in all its weak yielding to prejudice and naked subversion of principle, it could not stand a moment. But this compromise is veneered with reasonableness and varnished all over with a false appeal to patriotism. It pretends to appeal to the patriotic impulse of men to volunteer, while threatening them with the draft. It pretends to invite men to serve, while really affording a way to avoid service.

"The issue in this matter is the privilege of the individual to enlist or not to enlist, on the one hand, and the right of the Government, whose policies and national life are at stake, to adopt those measures which most certainly make for success on the other. On such an issue, I prefer to stand with my country."

Constituents in Second Place.

Mr. Lenroot said a Congressman in a vital situation must vote as he thinks, not as his constituents think, and must be prepared cheerfully to stake his political life on his decision.

"My constituents and yours," he said, "desire that we adopt such policies as will win this war in the shortest possible time, with the least sacrifice of life. Upon that we will all agree, and, believing that the selective draft will do more to obtain this result than the volunteer system, I shall unhesitatingly give it my support. In time of war, when the very existence of our Republic is in danger, my first duty is to my country and not to my constituents.

"If this were a war to extend our trade, I would either vote against raising an army at all or vote for the volunteer system. If an army were proposed merely to carry our flag to Europe or for gaining liberty for other peoples, I should vote for the volunteer army. But this is not that kind of a war. We must fight the autocracy of Germany, not primarily in the interest of the German people, but primarily in our own interest. We must fight autocracy in Germany in order to preserve democracy in America. If the German Government is victorious now, we may look forward to the possible destruction of our liberties here."

Representative Anthony of Kansas charged "machinations" by defense societies in favor of the draft. He read a telegram from the American Defense Society, urging a constituent of Mr. Anthony to hold mass meetings in favor of the draft. "Many of these persons," Mr. Anthony said, "probably hold stock in munitions companies."

If the country were really confronted with invasion, he said, the Administration bill would be "little short of criminal negligence" if between six months would elapse before the first conscript would be able to come into the training camps. Accordingly, he said, the committee majority was providing machinery for immediately raising an additional army of 500,000 volunteers and in three months would have that army in process of training or fully trained.

"Did not the Secretary of War," asked Representative Kahn, "say that he would not be able to equip the volunteers within three months?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Anthony, "but I consider that statement extraordinary. I reminded the Secretary that he did have sufficient guns and enough equipment."

Fears for Health of Soldiers.

Representative Fields of Kentucky, speaking for the volunteer plan, said the General Staff would take "immature, undeveloped youths" susceptible to disease.

Representative Husted of New York, against the Dent bill, attacked the President for not sooner realizing the need of preparedness. Much of the United States' troubles, he said, would then have been avoided.

Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, speaking for the Administration plan, said that all Boston approved of the declaration that a state of war existed with Germany, but that he found on examining into the enlistments there that the Kellys, the Burkes, and the Sheas were almost alone rallying to the colors.

"America," he added, "has been prompt in offering its money. Shall it be less pronipt in offering its men?"

Representative Mondell of Wyoming supported the volunteer plan, and said the War Department had done everything it could to discredit the volunteer establishment.

SENATE DEBATE EARNEST.

Frelinghuysen and Townsend Among Leading Supporters of Draft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Debate on the Draft bill took up all of the five-hour session of the Senate today, and when adjournment came there was no sign of its abating. By an accident—though an accident that occurs with more frequency every day—the defenders of the Administration's bill were Republicans, while the two Democratic speakers, Mr. Thomas of Colorado and Mr. McKellar of Tennessee, advocated the volunteer system. Speeches in the bill's defense were made by Mr. Townsend of Michigan, Mr. Brady of Iowa, Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, and Mr. McLean of Connecticut.

Speakers paid a good deal of attention to Colonel Roosevelt's proposal to raise a division of volunteers for early service in the trenches of France. Mr. Thomas and Mr. McKellar pointed out that, while the Colonel undoubtedly favored conscription, he also advocated the use of volunteers as providing a force for immediate use while the drafting machinery was being made effective. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in a speech pointing out the historical failures of volunteer armies, referred to Colonel Roosevelt as "the father of the preparedness movement."

Draft the Way to Peace.

"I do not believe," said Mr. McLean, "that there is a member of this body whose dread of war is more profound than mine, and it is precisely because I want peace more than anything else in the world that I shall vote for universal military training and service. I can see no peace for us or any one else until the present war is ended in the way we would have it end, and if I am right about this it is high time that we assisted those who are fighting our battles.

"Our fathers brought with them to this country the gospel of democracy, but they brought it in their powder horns, and it is my belief that no purer, holier stuff was ever made than the powder which those old Concord farmers used at Lexington. It is up to us to emulate their example whenever it is necessary."

"There can be no division as to the duty of this country now," said Mr. Townsend. "We must prepare to meet the supreme test of the Republic. Further delay may mean disaster later. There is but one course for the United States Government. That is to mobilize its every resource. It must raise an army at once.

"I am not an expert in military affairs. My efforts have been for peace. Therefore I am inclined to give weight to the opinions of the army and navy experts. I must look to men of experience and training for advice in this critical hour. West Point and Annapolis men, without a single prominent exception, favor the plain of the Administration, and I shall follow them.

"No great war was ever fought by volunteers. I have but little patience with the man who would send an army from this country to France at this time, for we have no suitable army to send. I have no patience with the man who would delay a plan to prepare an army to send to Europe. We should raise and train an army. That is the first important step for us. To produce an army, conscription is the fairest and most democratic way. I would call all alike, rich and poor, patriot and slacker. Not one man in twelve will be taken from those that are called, but all should be subject to conscription.

"I have received letters from fathers asking me that I urge Congress to pass a law permitting them to go instead of their sons. I think some such provision should be made, and I will offer an amendment to that effect if nobody else does."

Time to Correct Mistakes.

"Having served eight years as a volunteer in the National Guard," said Mr. Frelinghuysen, "and being a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which reported out this bill, I feel that it is my duty to express my opinion of its provisions. My honest opinion is that the Administration should be sustained in its request for the selective draft to raise an army of 500,000, in addition to the regular army and the National Guard. I have nothing but praise for the National Guard, but that is not the kind of fighting force we need at a time like this. This country has come through five wars with a faulty military system, and has not stopped to correct it. We had better begin now.

"If Germany wins this war, no other nation can stop her, and her dream of world power will be complete. Your child and mine will be brought up under Prussian autocracy. This is not a war in which any nation can 'muddle through' against the most relentless foe the world has ever known.

"It is idle to state that America's participation in this war would be founded on her past deeds. Do not confound valor with effectiveness. Why should we set our judgment against the military experience of the world? If the opinions of many Presidents, Secretaries of War, high officers are worthless, why not abolish the War College and wipe out West Point?

"Cincinnatus would not have been an effective soldier in this war, and the Minute Men of '76 would have survived about a minute on the bloody slopes of San Quentin.

"Germany's memory is long. She struck France in 1871, and she struck again in 1914. Her memory will be just as long in the case of the United States. She may sing her hymns of hate in a minor key, but she will sing it, nevertheless. She will say, 'Gott strafe der United States.'"

Supports Roosevelt's Views.

"Whether the views of Colonel Roosevelt upon this subject are conclusive or not, what he has to say is always interesting," said Mr. Thomas. "Some time ago he reiterated his indorsement of the compulsory system of service—that was to be expected—in an interview published on the 16th of April. In indorsing that program he said that many months, probably a year or more, must elapse before the army thus raised would be available for use in Europe in the hard, aggressive fighting campaigns which it is honorably incumbent on us to undertake, now that we have entered into the war.

"This is precisely what the opponents of this bill are endeavoring to effect. Our motives are challenged and our sincerity is questioned. Our patriotism is denied because of our insistence upon a recognition of American methods in the raising of this great number of troops. Yet this gentleman, agreeing with us not only with regard to generalities, but details, has made a suggestion, and thus far I have failed to see adverse criticism of it."

"I believe the German Kaiser is the greatest criminal on the face of the earth today," said Senator McKellar. "I want this war, in the quickest way, to rid the world of this despot. It may be September or October before arrangements for this draft bill are completed, and then another ten or twelve months to train our troops.

"Can't you see what a small body of our citizens the burden falls on under this bill?" he asked. "It would fall upon less than 3 per cent. of our population, and these mere boys, drafted to fight our war for us. It isn't universal service, it's partial service."

That the draft plan will not, as its advocates assert, decrease use of political influence in organizing the army, but actually will increase it, was predicted by Mr. McKellar.

Senator La Follette offered an amendment for later discussion to establish a system of tribunals, local, State, and national, to determine exemptions from draft.

Senator La Follette also introduced a substitute for the Administration bill, proposing to eliminate the draft feature and submit the question of raising an army to a referendum through the Director of the Census and the Postmasters.

GEN. WOOD BACKS WILSON.

Hopes President's Plan for Conscription Will Become a Law.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood gave out the following statement last night:

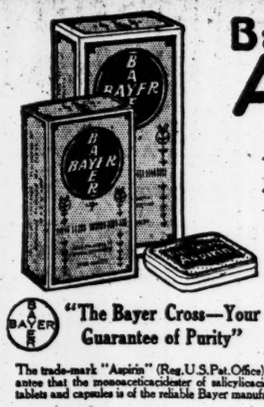
"As I see it and as men see it who understand the conditions of modern war, it is vitally important that the President's policy and plan in the matter of universal military service should be at once enacted into law. It means everything for national efficiency and safety in time of war, and it means the effective prosecution of the present war rather than a haphazard prosecution of the war, with great and unnecessary expenditure of life and treasure. It means a just and effective method of conducting war, bearing on rich and poor alike, as against an unsafe, unjust, and inequitable system."

CONDEMNS DENT'S CONDUCT.

Governor Urges West Virginia Congressmen to Support President.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 24.—Governor Cornwell today telegraphed Representatives M. M. Neeley and Adam B. Littlepage at Washington urging them to stand by President Wilson. He said:

"It seems to me that every patriotic citizen, especially members of the Democratic Party, should express their severe condemnation of the conduct of Chairman Dent and other members, especially the Democrats, who are opposing the Army bill favored by the President and the General Staff. Such opposition constitutes valuable assistance to Germany. I sincerely hope you will give voice to what I believe is the sentiment of the great majority of the people of this State irrespective of political party."



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INVITES FRENCH LABOR TO CONFERENCE HERE

Gompers Urges the Necessity of Co-operation to Insure Kaiserism's Overthrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24. — Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has sent a letter to the editor of the Petit Journal of Paris, asserting that the workers of the great nations of the United States, France and England, are true pacifists when they stand solidly behind their Governments in resisting the aggressions of despotism and reaction.

The German Kaiser, Mr. Gompers charges, has carried out the doctrine of devastation without mercy and gone to incredible lengths of murder, rapine, ruin, and violation of all civilized law and customs. Mr. Gompers asserts that the great combination of nations embraced in the United States and the Entente Allies "must contend to the end to uphold the ideals of justice, democracy, freedom, and humanity."

Mr. Gompers's greeting to the organized labor movement of France was sent in reply to a request from the editor of the Petit Journal. Referring to the gathering here of labor representatives from England, Cuba, Mexico, Canada, the United States, and possibly France, he says:

"We need here the advice resulting from the experience of the workers of both France and England as a result of the war. In addition, one can scarcely realize the influence of such a conference upon the minds of the people of Russia in the present unsettled conditions in that country, and it is not amiss to also have in mind the influence such a conference would have upon the minds of the great masses of Germany. Hence it is obvious how important it is that France is for France to have at least two leaders of the French trade union movement in this international conference to be held shortly in Washington.

"In the present awful conflict the brutal wrong of a war for despotic aggression is seen at its worst. The Kaiser has been logical; he has carried on without mercy the doctrine of devastation; he has gone to incredible lengths of murder, rapine, ruin, and violation of all civilized law and customs. It is the unavoidable duty of nations standing for social conscience and honor to destroy this demonic menace to mankind. For these reasons the great combination of nations and peoples must contend to the end to uphold the ideals of justice, democracy, freedom, and humanity."

SAYS KAISER REFUSED KINSMAN'S DYING WISH

Paris Story That Frederick Charles's Wife Was Kept from His Bedside.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 24.—Excelsior publishes what purports to be an account of the last moments of Prince Frederick Charles, whom it calls the Kaiser's nephew, obtained from an officer now in Paris who saw the Prince a little while before he died. The nurse who attended the royal patient told the officer that the Prince, knowing that he was not likely to live, requested that his wife be allowed to visit him. The French and British at once acquiesced, and the request was forwarded to Germany by way of Spain.

A few days later, says Excelsior, the letter came back with the words "Abgelehnt, (refused.) Wilhelm I. R." scrawled across it. The Prince at once recognized the handwriting and flew into a passion, exclaiming, "I know why Wilhelm won't allow my wife to visit me. He knows she would speak out the truth about the famine threatening at home, even in the highest circles, the discontent among the people, growing every day. She also would have told of the dismay spreading in the Imperial Court, which feels the colossus, Germania, beginning to totter."

The Prince referred to in the foregoing dispatch is prob

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MEXICO REASSURED BY ENVOY FLETCHER

Issues a Cordial Statement to People to Counteract Reports of Our Suspicions.

ONLY FOES CAN CAUSE RIFT

He Urges Americans in the Country to Take Care to Maintain a Proper Attitude.

MEXICO CITY, April 24.—Henry P. Fletcher, the United States Ambassador, issued a statement to the Mexican press tonight, in which he held that the relations between Mexico and the United States were increasingly cordial, and that any misunderstanding would be due to the activities of enemies of both countries. The statement reads:

"I do not believe that any difficulty may be expected between the United States and Mexico as the result of the entrance of the United States into the war. My Government is perfectly satisfied with the declaration of neutrality of Mexico made by the President on April 15, and is confident that Mexico, as a sovereign people, will respect the same, taking measures for its strict observance.

"No pressure has been exercised by the United States on Mexico or on any other neutral country to force its entrance into the war on the side of the United States. The relations between the United States and Mexico each day grow more cordial and friendly and I sincerely hope there will be no accurrence to affect the good and complete understanding between the two great democracies of America. By situation we we are neighbors and by community of ends, aspirations and feelings we should be friends, if in Mexico anything occurs, compromising her neutrality or involving the two nations in difficulties it will be the result of the efforts of enemies of one or other of the countries or both.

"The Government of the United States desires nothing except prosperity for this country and wishes nothing which disturbs the establishment of free, constitutional and orderly government, pacification of the country and promotion of prosperity. The United States, in spite of vehement desires and sincere efforts to remain aloof from the great conflict, has been forced to take up arms, and I sincerely hope that Mexico will be more fortunate than us in this respect.

"Americans in Mexico, conscious of the hospitality of this country, will abstain, both in their official acts and private life, from any act which might compromise the neutrality of Mexico or place this Government in an embarrassing position."

The statement was issued as the result of reports from the United States which gave alarming accounts of suspicions held there in regard to Mexico's position.

Rafael Martinez, editor of El Democrata, a pro-German organ, was confirmed as a member of Congress after a long discusison in the Chamber today. He was oposed by Dr. Atl, leader of the Mexican Labor Party. It has been charged in El Nacional that El Democrata received money regularly from the German Legation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 24.—El Universal publishes an editorial, saying that the reports of pro-German activity in Mexico are calculated in the United States by enemies of the defacto Government, attempting to caus edifficulties between Mexico and the United States. It adds that Mexico never will be an ally of Germany because the country has nothing to gain from such an alliance.

ALL DOVER HONORS NAVAL BATTLE DEAD

British Vice Admiral's Wreaths on Coffins of 28 Germans — 22 English Also Buried.

DOVER, England, April 24.—The bodies of fifty victims of Friday's naval battle, which resulted from the German destroyer raid on Dover—twenty-eight German and twenty-two British—were buried here today with full honors.

All Dover turned out to witness the ceremonies, which began in the market place. The coffins were placed upon gun carriages, those of the Germans being draped with the German flag. The German coffins bore floral wreaths from the Vice Admiral at Dover, inscribed, "To a Brave and Gallant Enemy."

Eight of the rescued Germans followed their dead comrades to the cemetery. While the ceremony was in progress four airplanes circled overhead.

ITALIANS REPEL RAIDERS.

Artillery Duel in the Sugana Valley Continues Unabated.

ROME, April 24.—Today's War Office statement says:

The artillery duel continued yesterday in the Sugana Valley, where extensive movements of troops behind the enemy's lines were reported.

In the Upper Gordevole Valley on Sunday night an enemy detachment which attempted to penetrate one of our positions in the Campo zone was counterattacked and dispersed, abandoning some arms and munitions. An enemy attack at Gabria, northwest of Tolmino, had a like result, the enemy suffering appreciable losses.

On the Julian Alps front, from Gorizia to the sea, there were lively artillery actions. Some of our small detachments, after having made gaps in the enemy's barbed wire entanglements, attacked by surprise and occupied an advanced position in the environs of Castagnavizza. The defenders were made prisoner.

WANTS GERMANY TO WAIVE INDEMNITY

Vorwaerts Also Calls for a Declaration Renouncing All Annexation.

FOR LIKE ACTION BY ALLIES

Socialist Paper, Perhaps Inspired, Says They Must Abate Their Demands, Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Under the heading, "Better Peace Prospects," Vorwärts says there can be no doubt that the meeting of the leading statesmen of England, Italy, and France at St. Jean de Maurice had to do with the question of peace. The Socialist journal most likely makes that statement so as to have a peg on which to hang the following interesting declaration:

"Feeling in England and France is still strong, and it must therefore be recognized that a peace program of no annexation and no war indemnity will not be forthwith accepted. We must therefore expect a new effort on the part of the Entente to trump the cards of the Central Powers. Will the Western Powers also recognize the increasing disposition toward peace?"

The paper goes on to emphasize its previous statements that a separate peace is out of the question, and adds:

"The German Government does not give itself away in the slightest degree in accepting a program of no annexations and no indemnities as generally applicable. It does not regard it as an obstacle in the way of declaring itself ready for a conference if harmony is not realized in advance. To create that harmony and to make it clear to the Western Powers that Germany cannot concede that which she herself renounces would be the object of the discussions in question."

The article concludes by insisting that the German Government must strive toward a lasting peace by abandoning all ideas of annexation and indemnities.

It is common knowledge that Vorwärts is often used by the Chancellor, and it is quite possible that the article is an indication, if somewhat vague, that the German Government is inclined to climb down a little more.

LONDON, April 24.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"The Berlin Vorwärts today publishes an article urging the German Government to declare before the whole world that peace must be reached without the sacrifice of territory by any belligerent or the payment of any war indemnity.

"Vorwärts adds that Germany must immediately bind herself to this program. An agreement with the enemy, it continues, will not be reached immediately, but the negotiations would be bound to bring about an agreement later. Vorwärts concludes by saying it believes the Entente Governments will soon show an increasing desire for peace."

Another Amsterdam dispatch says the Reichstag Committee which was formed to further the operations of the civilian patriotic service, met yesterday to discuss the strikes of munition workers. General Groener, head of the Department of Munitions, said at the meeting that it had been decided to oppose ruthlessly any further interruption in the making of arms and munitions.

COPENHAGEN, April 24, (via London.)—Georg Bernhard, editor of the Berlin Vossische Zeitung and a member of the inner councils of the Radical Party, takes issue with those Socialists who advocate peace on the basis of no indemnity and no annexations. Herr Bernhard declares that the future of Germany will be gravely compromised if the country is compelled to bear the burden of a war debt of 120,000,000,000 marks.

The Berlin editor insists that the occupied territories in the east and west must under no conditions be surrendered without an attempt to negotiate an indemnity. He demands that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg state plainly what peace terms he proposes and no longer permit Scheidemann to pose as the Government's spokesman.

"My opinion is that peace is nearer than many think," a Vossische Zeitung correspondent quotes the Bulgarian Minister of War as saying. "The Russian revolution and American intervention," he added, "have brought peace nearer.

"President Wilson, through his declaration of war, has furthered the cause of peace, for America will now require ammunition and food supplies and must cease supplying the Allies. America, in reality, through her war declaration ceased to wage war against the Central Empires."

AMSTERDAM, April 24, (via London.)—In an obscure corner of its issue of Monday the General Anzeiger of Düsseldorf publishes a Berlin press dispatch to the effect that at a reception to foreign journalists in Berlin "the most reassuring declarations" were given out concerning the democratic character of the new "orientation" as evidenced by the proposed legislation. In fact, it was said, "democracy is on the march."

Nothing was said about Germany's war aims except the general statement that "the world will be astonished by the moderation of the German peace terms."

So far as can be learned, this information appears in no other German newspaper.

A Vienna dispatch says that the continuance in power of the pro-German Ministers is considered certain as the result of the deliberations of the German parties on the political situation. In parliamentary circles it is expected that the Reichsrat will be convened on May 30.

SAYS FAMILY URGED KAISER TO ABDICATE

Rome Paper Reports That a Hohenzollern Council Recommended the Czar's Example.

ROME, April 24, (via Paris.)—The Corriere d'Italia, the Clerical organ, says that it is able to confirm reports, published in the Spanish newspapers, that the immediate following of the German Emperor is exerting pressure on him to abdicate. The paper says that at a recent meeting of the Hohenzollern family one member, bolder than the rest, intimated that the Emperor might save the situation by following the example of the Emperor Nicholas.

The German monarch is reported to have turned pale, and after observing that the general opinion was against him, to have left the room muttering: "We shall see." The same evening he summoned another family council. The Chancellor and some of the Ministers were present, but what passed remains unknown.

Little importance is attached to this story in Italian political circles. In these quarters it is thought that the story has a German origin, and is put out with intention of influencing opinion.

ASKS AMERICANS TO LEAVE.

Germany Serves Notice on Newspapermen in Berlin.

LONDON, April 24.—The German Foreign Office has notified the American correspondents who have remained in Berlin that their presence in Germany is no longer desirable, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at The Hague.

The American newspaper men, it is added, have decided to leave for Switzerland or Scandinavia.

RAILROADS CO-OPERATE TO HELP THE FARMERS

Executives Will Assist Merchants' Association in Guaranteeing Food Supply for City.

The Food Problem Committee of the Merchants' Association yesterday organized officials of all the railroad entering New York City into a committee to assist the Merchants' Association in guaranteeing an ample food supply for the city. Each railroad will furnish a member of the committee to co-operate in the work that the railroads are doing in helping the farmers get seed, fertilizer, labor, and transportation.

The meeting, which was held in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, was attended by W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna; Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island; Clifford S. Sims, General Manager of the Delaware & Hudson; G. E. Orcutt, Vice President of the Erie; S. L. Sheppard, Vice President of the Pennsylvania; T. E. Crowley, Vice President of the New York Central; J. B. Stewart, General Manager of the Ontario & Western; James MacDonough, General Manager of the Central of New Jersey; Benjamin Campbell, Vice President of the New Haven, and Arthur Iselin, representing the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh. Representatives of the State and municipal employment bureaus were present.

After the meeting the following Railroad Committee was named to act with the Food Problem Committee of the Merchants' Association: George Bates of the Delaware & Hudson, C. A. Call of the New Haven, Donald Wilson of the Long Island, G. A. Cullen of the Lackawanna, F. S. Welsh of the New York Central, P. H. Burnett of the Lehigh Valley and R. W. Quackenbush of the New York, Ontario & Western.

The Merchants' Association also announced that it would make a census through employers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut of employes in manufacturing establishments who have had farming experience and who are willing to work for brief periods on farms this Summer.

REGISTER BACK YARD 'FARMS.'

Park Commissioners to Arrange for Plowing and Planting.

The Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens organized the entire city yesterday for the production of food in backyards and vacant lots. The plan of organization was announced after a meeting of members of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee and the Gardens Committee, at 71 Broadway.

The division of the work was made on borough lines, with the Park Commissioners as the acting head of the movement in each borough. All owners of vacant land are requested to register their names and acreage with Commissioner Cabot Ward, Municipal Building, for Manhattan and Richmond; Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle, Claremont Park, for the Bronx; Commissioner John E. Weier, Forest Park, for Queens, and Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, Prospect Park, for Brooklyn. Arrangements for plowing and purchasing seed will be made by the Park Department.

Commissioner Weier yesterday named a committee of thirty-one to direct the garden work in Queens. Mr. Weier said there were 50,000 acres available in Queens.

Eight hundred boys of the City College have asked the Gardens Committee for a farm on which they can camp and raise crops this Summer. The boys of School 89, the Bronx, most of whom are negroes, have been assigned by Mr. Whittle to a fifteen-acre farm in the Bronx. In all the boroughs many garden clubs have been formed, to the best of which the Park Department will give prizes. More than 150 garden farms have already enrolled as candidates for prizes in Kings.

The Board of Inebriety, which has supervision of the Warwick farm in Orange County, announced yesterday that in addition to the seventy-one acres which are now tilled, an additional 169 acres would be put under cultivation for raising corn, potatoes, and oats. The work will be done by the ninety-four inmates of the Inebriates' Home.

College to Teach Kitchen Gardening

Professor O. S. Morgan, head of the agricultural department of Columbia University, announced yesterday a practical course in kitchen gardening for women only, beginning on May 8 and lasting for six weeks. Twenty acres of land at 222d Street and the Boston Post Road have been obtained, and each student will have 500 square feet of land assigned to her. Tuition fees will be $9 for the lecture course and $14 for gardening.

PLEAD FOR INCREASE IN NAVAL PERSONNEL

Rear Admiral Palmer and General Barnett Appear Before House Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, today explained to the House Naval Committee the necessity for immediate increase in the personnel of their arms of the service. Secretary Daniels had asked for an increase from 87,000 to 150,000 in the authorized strength of the navy and from 17,400 to 30,000 in the Marine Corps.

Rear Admiral Palmer said the navy would need during the war crews of twenty men for each submarine chaser and from twenty to forty men on each of "ninety or more" merchant vessels. Five thousand men, he said, were needed for aviation, and full crews must be obtained for all auxiliary and reserve vessels. Urging an appropriation to make good deficiencies in the navy's finances, Admiral Palmer said navy recruiting would of necessity be stopped unless money soon were made available.

Much of the attention of the committee was paid to obtaining quarters for prospective navy and marine recruits. Admiral Palmer favored the camp plan of keeping the men in tents. He asked immediate acquisition of the former exposition grounds at Jamestown, Va. He suggested also purchase of a camp site sufficient for 30,000 men at Montauk Point, L. I.

Use for the 114 German steamers which the Government planned to seize had been found, Admiral Palmer said. He explained that navy recruits would be kept on them, at least until the ships could be repaired. Their German crews had so badly damaged the engines and hulls that it would take six months to fit them for service.

Admiral Palmer said the navy had under consideration a plan to graduate the Naval Academy class of 1918—already advanced so that it will graduate in September—in next June. The Navy Department, he said, had under consideration a plan whereby all students at the Annapolis Academy might be graduated after a thirty months' course.

General Barnett said the morale of the Marine Corps would be affected seriously and the personnel offended if the marines were not the first Americans to see service in the trenches of Europe. The barrack system of housing navy and marine recruits was urged by the General. He contended that the tent system was much more expensive than wooden houses for the men and much less satisfactory.

INTERESTED IN TALAAT BEY.

German Newspapers Think His Visit Connected with Peace Terms.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the German newspapers are paying considerable attention to the visit of Talaat Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, to Germany. They assert that it was caused directly by the discussion of peace terms between Germany and her allies.

After several conferences with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Alfred Zimmermann, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Talaat will go to headquarters to see Emperor William, according to the newspaper.

BRITAIN TO RATION BREAD SUPPLY SOON

Food Controller Appoints Empire Day (May 24) for a New Appeal for Economy.

BIG INCREASE IN ACREAGE

1,000,000 Acres More Under Cultivation Than in 1915, Secretary of Agriculture Reports.

LONDON, April 24.—England will soon be placed on bread rations, it is understood.

It is generally conceded that the bread problem is the crux of the whole food situation, for it is upon bread that the working classes depend. It is maintained that the middle class and the rich can easily find substitutes, but that the munitions employes, whose labor is so necessary to the conduct of the war, must be provided with bread, and, in order to accomplish this, restrictions must be placed upon its use.

A meeting of official advisers of the Food Controller and representatives of the Belgian Relief Commission was held this morning, at which the spokesmen of the commission gave an account of the bread card system employed in Belgium.

It was said that upon the result of this conference depended largely whether the Food Controller would institute a rations system for Great Britain or would rely merely on the control of supply.

Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, has selected Empire Day, May 24, as the time for a nationwide renewal of the appeal to the people against wastefulness in the use of food.

Great masses of propaganda literature will be spread throughout the country, special demonstrations are being arranged, and exercises will be held in all the schools to impress upon the minds of the young the necessity for the conservation of food.

Rowland Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, told the House of Commons today that there had been already a substantial increase in the amount of ground under cultivation in the United Kingdom. Mr. Prothero made this statement on the moving of the second reading of the bill embodying the Government's proposals for the cultivation of land, as outlined by Premier Lloyd George some weeks ago. Under the terms of this measure minimum prices for wheat and oats for six years and minimum wages for agricultural laborers are fixed.

Mr. Prothero said that not only had the great reduction in acreage of 1916 been wiped out, but that in England alone there had been an addition of 300,000 acres and in Ireland of something like 700,000 over the total of land under cultivation in 1915.

Until England was more independent of the foreign producer added Mr. Prothero, she would always be in a dangerous position. An increase in the quantity of food grown at home, he urged, would be advantageous not only during the war, but afterward, when the belligerents were competing for the exportable surplus of the world.

Mr. Prothero said another quarter of a million men would be required for working the land. The minimum wage, he announced, would be twenty-five shillings weekly, inclusive of allowances. He emphasized the need of making rural life more attractive and of increasing the remuneration of farm workers. He contended that national security along the lines of which he spoke was not an impracticable dream, but was attainable if for the coming five years 2 per cent. of the food required could be grown at home. By that time, he added, the nation would be free from the effects of submarine warfare.

Walter Runciman, former President of the Board of Trade, alluding to an admission by Mr. Prothero that the bill was bristling with controversial points, complained that the Government by introducing the measure had departed from the rule that no controversial bills should be put forward during the war. It was necessary, he added, to face frankly the fact that the real reason for deficiency in wheat cultivation was deficiency in labor, and that to increase food production during the war the skilled labor taken from the land for the army must be restored. The bill, he asserted, was a post-war measure, and not a real substitute for more effective naval action against submarines. Mr. Runciman criticised the bill in detail.

A number of other members severely criticised the bill, objecting particularly to the bounty system being applied to agriculture, which they regarded as partaking of protection. They argued that the bill was not really a war measure, but would apply largely after the war, and create vested interests, paving the way to a permanent subsidy to agriculture.

George Roberts, Labor Member and Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, replying to the criticisms, said on behalf of the Government that the problem had arisen through past neglect and now was so urgent that natural development of industry could be not solely relied upon. He believed the country as a whole desired that agriculture should be made more prosperous and secure, and would resent the action of any party which endeavored to frustrate its development.

BRITISH RACING MAN WOULD LIMIT MEETINGS

Suggests Rationing Thirty or Forty Horses for the Five Classic Races.

LONDON, April 24.—Since the outbreak of the war horse racing has been continued in England, the supporters of the turf maintaining that it was necessary for the preservation of the all-important horse-breeding industry, of which they declared racing to be an indisputable branch. Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy and founder of The Daily Mail, who was a well-known race horse owner before the war, today gave The Associated Press the following statement in answer to this claim:

"Most people agree that the horse-breeding industry, in which we are pre-eminent, must be maintained; but to insure this it is only necessary to allow oats for brood mares, for horses at breeding farms, and for yearlings. These classes are not affected by racing, which is only essential in a year such as this for the twenty or thirty first-class three-year-olds, so that their degree of value as prospective stallions and mares may be decided.

"This would be achieved if the five classic races only—or substitutes for the five classic races—were run at Newmarket. Thus the 4,000 horses now in training would be cut down at once to about thirty or forty horses, and the saving in oats would be, if not large, at all events of real value in the present circumstances. Brood mares, stallions, and yearlings and the thirty or forty horses which might be entered for these five races ought to be strictly rationed, and the other horses should either be turned out to grass or killed.

"In view of the fact that our stock of oats at the present rate of consumption may be completely exhausted by the middle of June, it would appear to me, even in the interest of horse breeding, that the course I suggest is urgently advisable.

"May I add that I have not raced a horse this year, and that I do not intend to do so?"

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Keeps the teeth white and gold crowns well polished. Recommended by Dentists.

It's White Because It's Pure

Highest Award—Panama-Pacific Exposition

BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR FAMINE IN SWEDEN

Socialist Leader Says It Could End Distress by Change in Its Trade Policy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 25.—The Daily Chronicle has received from Mr. Branting, the leader of the Swedish Socialist Party, the following message, dated Stockholm, Sunday:

"Demonstrations against the organization of food rationing occurred spontaneously in several towns, but there was no disturbance of order. Among working men a hostile feeling is growing up against the ruling reactionary party, who have caused by their trade policy the lack of bread we are now suffering from. Unless the authorities are guilty of provocation, May 1 will probably pass off without troubles."

A Daily Chronicle correspondent, explaining the Swedish situation, says that it has arisen through the steady refusal of the Government to make trade arrangements with Great Britain, such as Norway, Denmark, and Holland have made.

"Great Britain is obviously unable," says the correspondent, "to allow foodstuffs and other material to enter Sweden without some real guarantee that they will not filter out again into Germany. Of such filtration there is a considerable mass of evidence. The only logical escape from the difficulty which daily becomes more serious is the conclusion of an agreement with Great Britain. The working class throughout the country and its leaders in Parliament are strongly in favor of this solution and determined to force its adoption. It is unlikely that the Stockholm Government will persist indefinitely in its non possumus attitude. The recent fall of the Hammarskjoid Ministry and its replacement by a moderately Conservative Government with appreciably less pro-German character is a favorable augury.

"The Socialists, who are all-powerful in the cities, and the working class declare that negotiations with England have been wantonly delayed and obstructed, and that the country's supply of food and raw materials has suffered in consequence. Now there is a general food shortage and wide unemployment; the bread ration is well below that necessary for health; strikes are spreading everywhere and are of a political character."

A Stockholm dispatch to The Morning Post, dated Tuesday, says: "A deputation of Swedish workmen waited on the Prime Minister today and submitted to him the resolution carried at the demonstration held outside the Riksdag Building last Saturday, urging that a prompt agreement should be made with England. The Premier in reply said that the Government was endeavoring to effect a speedy settlement. Complete stoppage of the export of foodstuffs, he declared, was impossible, because nothing was allowed to go out of the country except in return for other goods which Sweden was absolutely compelled to import.

Mr. Lagercrantz, formerly Swedish Minister at Washington, who is leaving for the United States on a diplomatic mission, was interviewed by the Dagens Nyheter. He states that he himself is unable to give any exact account of his position, which, however, is similar to that of the delegates to the Anglo-Swedish commercial conference."

SWEDISH ENVOY COMING.

Lagercrantz's Visit May Pave the Way for a Food Commission.

LONDON, April 24.—The forthcoming visit to Washington of Herman Lagercrantz, formerly Swedish Minister to the United States, it is said by Scandinavians here, probably will be followed by the appointment at a conference in Stockholm next month of an important Scandinavian mission. At this conference representatives of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark will be selected to go to the United States for the purpose of making the fullest possible arrangements for the importation of foodstuffs, petroleum, and other materials of which these countries are in urgent need.

STOCKHOLM, April 24, (via London.)—The Swedish Food Commission proposed to the Government today that it prohibit henceforth the exportation of all foodstuffs and fodder.

URGE CHILEAN FOOD EMBARGO.

High Prices Lead to Agitation by Labor and Other Elements.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 24.—Extremely high prices are prevailing in Chile for wheat, peas, beans, and other farinaceous foods. The continued rise in prices has led to an agitation by various elements, notably the labor parties, which is being reflected in the press, to urge upon the Government a prohibition upon exports of such products.

SEIZE CHILEAN WIRELESS.

American Authorities at Colon Take It from the Liner Aysen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Panama, April 24.—A wireless outfit which was part of the cargo of the Chilean liner Aysen has been seized here by American authorities. The apparatus is said to have been shipped from Mexico and its destination was Valparaiso.

CABINET DISCUSSES WORLD'S FOOD NEED

Government to Throw Its Full Weight Into Efforts to Meet the Crisis.

FARMERS URGED TO HELP

Redfield Presses Measure to Give the President Power to Control Exports.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Food conditions in several of the nations of the Entente Allies have been reported to the American Government as critical, and as a result President Wilson and his advisers at today's Cabinet meeting concentrated their attention upon what is being done to increase the food supply of the United States, and provide additional ships to carry produce to Europe.

Realizing that it will take time to make more plentiful American harvests, the immediate object of the Government will be to prevent waste, and systematize the distribution and exportation of foodstuffs so that the best possible use can be made of supplies already on hand.

Preliminary conferences with members of the British Commission now here, and word received from American diplomats and commercial attaches in the allied and European neutral capitals, have convinced Administration officials that the food problem is grave, and that the situation is constantly growing worse.

The President sketched briefly to his Cabinet today the information already received from Foreign Minister Balfour of Great Britain. Afterward it became evident that movements already well under way to better food and shipping conditions will be speeded up.

The entire weight of the Administration is to be thrown behind the recommendations of Secretary Houston to Congress to strengthen the Government machinery for controlling the food situation. The Administration desires to be in a position to direct the flow of surplus food to the friendly nations where it is most needed.

Secretary Wilson reported that plans were well under way for increasing the labor supply on the farms and the construction of merchant vessels. Organized labor, he said, was lending its active co-operation.

Several of the European belligerents and neutrals have asked for the assistance of the American Government in obtaining supplies other than food, but the details of these requests are being kept confidential so that the markets will not be disturbed.

Consideration of food problems continued today before committees of both houses of Congress.

Before the House Commerce Committee Secretary Redfield and other representatives of the executive departments urged early passage of the Administration bill to empower the President to control exports.

Before the Senate Agricultural Committee officials were heard in support of Secretary Houston's plan to fix food prices.

Coal Transshipped to Raiders.

Secretary Redfield did not like to have the bill for which he spoke termed an embargo bill, but rather one to direct exportation. He told how coal had been shipped from the United States to the Argentine Republic and there transshipped through German firms to German sea raiders. He pictured a tinplate scarcity and the necessity of conserving the supply of tin cans for putting up food for military purposes. Under the proposed embargo law the Government could stop such exportations in order, as he expressed it, "to keep England and France going."

R. A. Pearson, President of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Dr. L. H. D. Weld of Yale, before the Senate committee, believed it might be well to fix minimum prices now by the Government to guarantee such prices for at least a year or possibly longer. "Assurances should be given," said Mr. Pearson, "that the farmers will be protected by a minimum price to assure them against loss."

Mr. Weld said the question of minimum prices should be settled at once. "At present," he said, "I don't believe maximum price-fixing is necessary. If you do come to that it will be found that a necessary corollary is food control unless you are going to allow the selling of all of a commodity at one time. Unfortunately most of our food products must be raised in a comparatively short season, and if they are going to be saved and distributed through the year somebody has got to hold them, somebody must assume a risk. It may be the farmer, it may be the dealer, and it may be the consumer. They are all hoping to gain from the risk they take."

To Raise Army of Farm Workers.

Plans for supplying 2,000,000 workers for the country's farms this Summer were announced by Secretary of Labor Wilson. Working with the Agriculture Department, the Labor Department's employment service will comb the country for men to till the soil. A preliminary census has disclosed that some 2,000,000 men will be needed. Orders went from the Labor Department today to twenty zone offices and ninety employment stations scattered through the country to begin preparations for finding that number of men. The first efforts are expected to produce from half a million to a million.

The vast army of farm workers to be mobilized will be assisted by a great army of boy workers, plans for whose mobilization were completed by the Labor Department yesterday.

"It is hoped," says the Labor Department announcement, "that with the assurance these arrangements give of ample and steady supply of labor the farmers of the United States will largely expand their planting operations.

"A farming survey by the Agriculture Department will be made largely by thousands of county agents and agricultural demonstrators. Co-operation will be given by State agricultural institutions, other State agencies, voluntary associations, and individual farmers who are willing to help.

"For years I have believed," said Secretary Wilson, "that men engaged in labor should occasionally have a change in occupation by way of vacation. It seems to me that this plan presents a good opportunity to test practically whether it would not benefit both the wage earners and the nation to permit large numbers of men in great factories where such arrangements can be made temporarily to leave their regular employment during the harvest months and enter the fields for a short period at least.

"It would be a real test and at the same time both employers and workers would contribute a great public service. I hope it may be possible to obtain the co-operation of many large employers to increase the national stock of foodstuffs."

REJOICES IN "FAMINE" HERE.

Berlin Paper Hears a $6,000 Income Won't Buy Meat in New York.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 24.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung's latest "cheer-up" story is based on statements by Professor Wygodzinski of Bonn University, who points out that America's harvest will be the worst in three years, and that when English papers say that the prospects of the American rye harvest are good this gives little comfort to Americans, as they, unlike Germans, depend on wheat bread.

He also says that Argentina's bad harvest has obliged her to forbid the export of wheat, and that the failure of crops in the United States will diminish the volume of American military work for the Allies.

The Zeitung quotes a letter from a woman in New York, who says that she is unable to buy meat on an income of $6,000 and that everything except street car fares is 50 per cent. dearer.

OPPOSE WAR BILLS.

Protests Made Against Measure Relaxing the Labor Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Representatives of civic and labor organizations came to the Capitol tonight to file protests with Senate Leader Brown against some "war" measures introduced by him which they said would break down the child labor law.

The bill against which most objection was made is that providing that the labor law or any other law limiting the hours of labor in any employment shall not be enforced by the Industrial Commission or by any public officer during the war if it shall be ascertained upon due investigation that such enforcement will interfere with the effective conduct of the war or "be opposed to public welfare and necessity."

Another bill which is opposed is that providing that children 12 years of age or more may be relieved from attendance at public school between April 1 and Nov. 1 for work on farms or in war industries. The demand has been made that girls be exempted from the provisions of this bill and that only boys over 14 come within its scope.

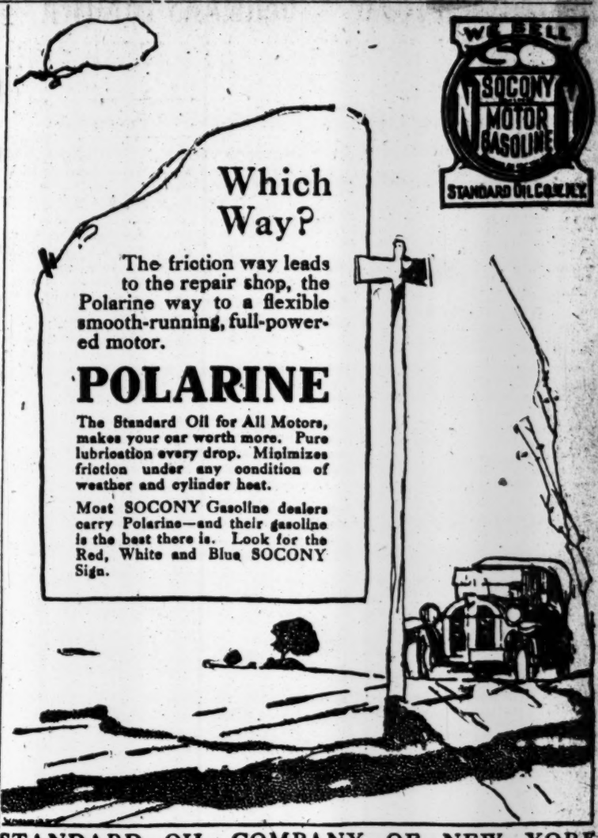
The delegation which came to protest against rushing through the "war" bills without a hearing included Miss Nellie Schwartz of the Consumers' League, Miss Frances Perkins of the Committee on Safety, and George A. Hall, former Secretary of the New York Child Welfare Society. It was announced that the Woman's Trade Union League, the Central Labor Union, and the Young Men's Christian Association also joined in the protest.

GERMANY TO PAY FOR SHIPS.

Will Allow Indemnities to Owners of Vessels Seized Here.

BASLE, Switzerland, April 24, (via Paris.)—The German Government, which had contemplated loaning shipowners 300,000,000 marks for the rebuilding of the German merchant marine, is now preparing a new project as a result of the seizure of German ships in North and South America.

It will allow shipowners large indemnities, which will almost cover their losses.



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They possess the ease and spontaneity of an accomplished after-dinner delivery, and are as polished as a White House period.

There is no stiffening in the style, and no angularities to arrest the leisurely progress of lines that are easy and a style that is good to behold.

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Full Dress Suits, $39 to $55
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Franklin Simon & Co.
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FIFTH AVENUE

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Thousands of suburbanites have learned to appreciate the New York correctness of Weber and Heilbroner clothes for urban and suburban use, their reasonableness of price, and their readiness.

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Suits, $20 to $48.
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Golf suits with two pairs of trousers—long and knickers—$30, $40 and $50.

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241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau
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BRITISH CAPTURE SAMARA STATION

16 Engines and 224 Railroad Trucks Among Booty in Mesopotamian Victory.

PALESTINE FRONT SHAKEN

Turks in Strong Defenses Have Been Reinforced, but Withdraw Right Wing Covering Gaza.

LONDON, April 24.—The Turks in Mesopotamia have been driven from their position on the right bank of the Tigris between Samara and Istabulat, the War Office announces. The British, pursuing them, occupied Samara Station yesterday, capturing 16 locomotives and 224 railway trucks. (Samara Station also is on the right bank opposite the town of the same name across the river.)

The announcement follows:

General Maude (British commander in Mesopotamia), telegraphing on Monday evening, reports that the battle which was in progress on the right bank of the Tigris between Samara and Istabulat continued well into the night of Sunday. The fighting was severe and hand to hand, numerous counterattacks being made by the enemy, but he was driven from a stubbornly defended position elaborately prepared with iron-roofed dugouts.

We followed in pursuit and occupied Samara Station early Monday. The enemy had hastily destroyed what he could, but our captures included 16 locomotives, 224 railway trucks, and two barges containing munitions.

On Saturday and Sunday the enemy's casualties were heavy, but the full count of the wounded and unwounded prisoners who fell into our hands has not been completed.

Another communication, dated April 22, reports the withdrawal for some kilometers of a Turkish detachment on the left bank.

The Turkish forces in southern Palestine, who have been reinforced, hold a strongly intrenched position extending from Gaza in the direction of Beersheba, according to an official statement from the Commander in Chief of the British forces in Egypt made public here this evening.

The organization of positions gained on the front of the Turkish main line is proceeding satisfactorily, says the statement, which says in conclusion that "our artillery, assisted by aircraft, exploded a munitions dump in Gaza."

A later official communication says:

The enemy, defeated near Gaza, withdrew his right wing. He is constructing new positions with the object of protecting that flank. The small number of prisoners taken in this fight proves that the struggle was a desperate one. We captured a large number of rifles and some automatic guns. Three armored motor cars which the enemy sent into the fight were destroyed.

Samara is the terminus of the Baghdad section of the Baghdad Railway, which has been built north to that point and south from Aleppo to a small town west of Mosul, which is also on the Tigris, eighty-five miles northwest of Samara. Between Samara and Mosul are only caravan trails, but, according to dispatches received a month ago, the northern Persia Russian army had entered the vilayet of Mosul and was moving toward the town.

So, apparently, there is no escape for the Turkish army in the angle Tigris-Diala toward the Persian border, which will inclose them in a triangle as soon as the Russians and British form a junction at Mosul.

In the days of the Abbassidie Caliphs, in the ninth century, Samara had a population of over 100,000. Now, as a poverty-stricken shrine for Shiite Pilgrims, it has less than 3,000, principally dwelling amid the ruins of the ancient city in mud huts built on them.

Messages to Petrograd as well as to London have indicated that both the British and Russians are determined to bring the campaign to an end as soon as possible. In 1915 and 1916, the months of May, June, and July, on account of the climatic conditions, filled the hospitals of India with patients and forced the Russians back into the Persian mountains. This year things have been prepared for a Summer campaign. General Sir Stanley Maude, on Feb. 20, allowed Edmund Candler to send out the following note from Sinn, on the Tigris:

"Preparations are in hand which, it is hoped, will materialize into the provision of ice plants at all the big stations on the line of communications, soda-water factories calculated to turn out so much per head per day, frozen meat to be conveyed upstream in insulated barges, vegetable gardens of over 3,000 acres, grass farms for hay to save transport, chopped straw presses, a chicken farm at the base, dairy farms, provision for sterilized milk, &c. Tenting with double roofing will be provided as well as a new form of hut shelter, which can be utilized in the hottest desert waste."

British Out of the Desert.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE, April 2, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—It is over two months since the British troops entered El-Arish, which geographically and historically is the gate of Palestine, and the continuation of the advance has now put them firmly on the soil of the Holy Land.

Progress from the sands of the desert to the sown land was gradual, and was marked by three separate stages. The first ended at El-Burg, bringing the troops to the region of grass. After a year of yellow sand, the green vistas were soothing and refreshing to the eyes, especially with the relief afforded by the tamarisk trees rising between the sand dunes. The second stage was from El-Burg to Sheik-Zoweid, marking the transition from the green meadows to a land of barley fields.

Sheik-Zoweid is a mud village, but boasts a fruitful orchard with a cactus hedge, such as surrounds every place of fruitfulness in Palestine. The orchard's blossoms were a joy to the eyes of thousands of men who had seen no sign of Spring for two years past.

The third stage of the transition was from Sheik-Zoweid to Rafa, and marked entry into the country of wheat. The grass was no longer found in patches, but stretching away in undulating plains, like the downs of Sussex and Hampshire in England.

GERMANS THROWN AT BRITISH LINE

Continued from Page 1.

battalions of Rhinelanders of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment suffered a frightful fate here, and one battalion which came under the British barrage was annihilated. So also the German counterattacks upon Gavrelle, higher north, which had been taken by English toops half an hour after the attack at dawn, failed utterly and with deadly losses.

Prisoners Thrice Captured.

Further south between the Sensée and Cojeul Rivers the fighting ebbed backward and forward over contours of ground all day. It is extraordinary proof of this forward and backward swaying that the prisoners captured by the English battalion early in the day were recovered by their own troops and again taken by the British before nightfall. It seems likely that in covering the ground the British failed to clear up the shell holes and dugouts of Germans hiding in them, for there was firing and fighting behind the forward positions.

At 7 o'clock last evening the enemy delivered his heaviest counterattack from the direction of Chérisy, above Fontaine-les-Croisilles, and the British were hard pressed, having to yield ground gained by so much grim endeavor. But during the night and this morning the tide of battle was in favor of the British, and they recovered the ground, swept the enemy back, and inflicted great loss upon him.

Prisoners See End by Fall.

Altogether, in this strip of country between the two streams, the British took 1,600 prisoners, including a battalion commander of the 101st Pomeranian Regiment, a timid, white-faced slip of a man in a big shrapnel helmet, who deplored his losses, but expressed gratitude for his courteous treatment as a prisoner of war. He spoke of the ending of the war, and said he thought it would come this Autumn, not because of military decisions, but because the world itself could not stand the intolerable strain longer than that. I found this belief among other prisoners, and one old Hanoverian gentleman with long whiskers and a big pipe, which he now sucks contentedly, said all this war was such stark madness that he was glad to be done with it. His experience of actual warfare had not been long. He was in Germany three days ago, and was captured upon his arrival at the front.

I found the usual waiter among the prisoners taken south of Gavrelle, a good looking fellow, who before the war had been at the Grand Hotel Continental in Paris. He spoke French, therefore, and told me all his comrades were grateful for the kindness of the British soldiers after the horrors of the conflict. Like others I met he denied that Germany was starving. "Apart from fats," he said, "we have enough." Another young man, once a station master at Hamburg, expressed his conviction that the war would end this Autumn. "Human nature itself," he said, "must revolt against this massacre." Others still professed to believe Germany would win and I found all these men in better spirits than those captured in the earlier fight. No doubt this is because they were fresh troops, who had only just been flung into the fighting line. They age up from 20 to 50, and the last batches come mainly from Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, and the Rhine.

The German high command is bringing up the best reserves of men against the British in heavy numbers. They are fighting hard and in these counter-attacks suffered heavy casualties; but, as these two days' fighting show, the English and Scottish troops can meet them and beat them in the open in spite of the massed German guns which support them. On the balance, the fortune of war in this second phase of the battle of Arras is in favor of the British, for they have taken many prisoners and their losses are much lighter than the Germans'. But the British have no easy walkover victory this time. The men are confronted by the main German armies, no longer fighting rear-guard actions, but standing to battle and striking back hard when the British strike and only yielding as they had to yield, up to the time I write, after a desperate and bloody conflict.

HAIG'S TROOPS REACH ST. QUENTIN CANAL

Advance South of the Cambrai Road While Big Battle Rages Further North.

LONDON, April 24.—At the close of the second day of the new battle of Arras, which has seen fighting more desperate than any since the early battles of the Somme, the British hold all their new positions and have even advanced their line at some points, notably east of Monchy and between that village and the Sensée River, where Haig's troops have pushed forward to within a few hundred yards of the villages of Cherisy and Fontaine-les-Croisilles.

The War Office report tonight dwells on the exceptional ferocity of the enemy's resistance all along the front, particularly at Gavrelle. On a front of about eight miles seven German divisions, or about 140,000 men, were engaged, one British corps taking prisoners from no less than four divisions. While the British artillery and machine guns did great havoc among the Germans in their frequent counterattacks, there was much hand-to-hand fighting, and more than once the British were driven back, but tonight all positions are again in British hands. The fighting today has slackened somewhat. More than 2,000 prisoners have been taken since yesterday morning.

Monday, according to General Haig, set the record in air fighting, no other day having seen so many combats. Forty German airplanes were brought down at a cost of only two. Many places far behind the German lines were bombed with good effect.

South of the Arras-Cambrai road the British advanced last night on a wide front, capturing the villages of Villers-Plouich and Beaucamp and reaching the St. Quentin Canal in the neighborhood of Vendhuile, about two and a half miles from La Catelet.

The British official communication issued tonight says:

Further information received regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was of an exceptionally fierce nature. Seven freerman divisions were engaged on the front from Croisilles to Gavrelle. Several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once, but eventually all these remained in our possession, except a few buildings north of Roeux.

Not only were frequent hostile counterattacks shattered by our massed artillery fire, but those of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating our barrages were cut down by our rifle or machine-gun fire. Our British corps took prisoners from no less than four German divisions. Our troops advanced along the whole front.

Today there has again been considerable fighting, though somewhat less fierce in nature, at several points on the battle front. Between the Sensée River and Monchy-le- Preux our progress has been continued and our line has been advanced to within a few hundred yards of Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Cherisy.

During the afternoon in the neighborhood of Gavrelle a hostile counter-attack by strong forces was broken up by our artillery and driven back in disorder under our fire.

More than 2,000 prisoners have passed through our collecting stations since Monday morning, and there are others yet to come.

There was a greater amount of fighting in the air Monday than has taken place before in a single day. Our airplanes attacked the enemy's machines wherever they could be found with striking success, going far behind the enemy's lines and bombing his railways, dumps, and airdromes and compelling him to give battle. In the course of the fighting fifteen German machines were brought down destroyed and twenty-four others were driven down out of control, a majority of which probably crashed. A large twin-engine three-seater was brought down inside our lines. Its occupants were made prisoners. Only two of our machines are missing.

The early statement follows:

Severe fighting continued yesterday evening and at intervals during the night on the whole front from Croisilles to the north of Gavrelle. The enemy constantly repeated his unsuccessful counterattacks with great determination and regardless of losses.

The positions gained by us yesterday and already reported have been maintained. Further progress has been made east of Monchy-le-Preux and in the neighborhood of Roeux. A particularly violent counterattack delivered by the enemy early this morning against the village of Gavrelle was successfully beaten off.

The number of prisoners which passed through our collecting stations as a result of yesterday's operations already exceeds 1,500, including thirty officers. Many more are still to come in.

South of the Bapaume-Cambrai road we gained ground during the night on a wide front east of Ecoust and reached the St. Quentin Canal in the neighborhood of Vendhuille. Further north, the villages of Villers-Plouich and Beaucamp have been captured by us, together with a number of prisoners.

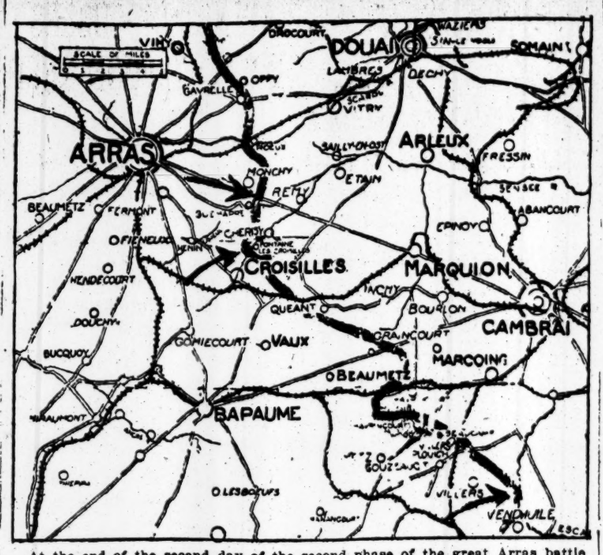
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters contrasts the reckless prodigality with which the Germans are now throwing reserves of men and guns into the firing line with their previous prudence, and says that they clearly realize the full extent of the Anglo-French menace in their whole system of communications and are desperately trying to counter the danger. Continuing the correspondent says:

"They are throwing in their strategic reserves wholesale, and are rushing up guns and ammunition which must be weakening some other point in their long-drawn armor. Since the Germans began their retreat in the middle of February they have shown every desire to conserve man power, but during the last thirty-six hours they have shown a complete recklessness in repeating counterattacks in mass without regard to the cost, which must be appalling.

"Our gunners by a constant fire on the Arras-Doual railway are making it very difficult for the Germans to bring up ammunition. The cutting of the St. Quentin Canal also deprives the enemy of one of his main lines of communication.

"The capture of Beaucamp and Villers-Plouich has given us a commanding position on the opposite side of the railway to Gonnelieu, and straightens our front toward Marcoing, from which we are now about three miles distant."

Scene of the Great Arras Battle.



At the end of the second day of the second phase of the great Arras battle the British hold all their positions despite the unexampled ferocity of the German counterattacks. Progress has even been made east of Monchy and from that point south to Croisilles, where the British have reached the highborhood of Chérisy and Fontaine-Les-Croisilles. South of the Arras-Cambrai road, the British captured the villages of Beaucamp and Villers-Plouich and reached the St. Quentin Canal, about 2½ miles from Le Catelet.

BERLIN'S VIEW OF BATTLE.

Attacks Repulsed with Great Losses —"English Might" Defeated.

BERLIN, April 24, (via London.)—Only on the Cambrai-Arras road did the British gain ground yesterday, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The ruins of Guémappe remained in the hands of the British. An attempt made by the British to break through the German line near Arras, the statement adds, failed with tremendous losses.

The announcement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—On the Arras battlefield British troops standing on French territory yesterday delivered a second great thrust to break through the German lines. The heaviest batteries for days have been hurling masses of shells of every description against our positions. Early Monday morning the artillery battle increased to very strong drum-fire. Soon afterward British attacking troops, often preceded by their tanks, broke forward on a front of thirty kilometers to the attack behind this wall of fire.

Our destructive fire received them and in many places forced them to withdraw with heavy losses. At other points the battle ebbed and flowed with great bitterness. Wherever the enemy gained ground our infantry, brave unto death and eager for attack, drove him back again by strong counterattacks.

The western suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy, Gavrelle, Roeux, and Guémappe were the hottest places in the fierce struggle. Their names will be associated with the deeds of heroism by our regiments from almost every German district between the sea and the Alps.

After the breakdown of the first attack a further attack of particular intensity and with new masses followed toward evening. This assault was on both sides of the river, across the field of death before our lines. The strength of this attack also broke before the heroism of our infantry, partly under its fire, partly in hand-to-hand fighting, and also under the destructive effect of our artillery. Only on the Cambrai-Arras road did the enemy gain a few hundred yards of ground. The ruins of Guémappe remained in his hands.

The enemy's attempt to break through near Arras has failed with tremendous losses, as was the case on the Aisne and in the Champagne. England's might has suffered a heavy, sanguinary defeat through the foresight of German Headquarters and the tenacious desire of our brave troops for victory. The army will face the new battles with complete confidence.

Every German, man or woman, peasant or laborer, who has put himself in the service of the Fatherland and devoted his energy to provisioning the army has his special share in the success of recent battles. The German soldier at the front knows that every man and woman at home is doing his or her duty and is working unceasingly to support him out there in the turmoil of battle for life or death, for existence or non-existence.

With the other armies on the Western front and in the other theatres of war no actions of importance occurred.

The evening communication issued by the War Office says:

Northeast of Arras fighting for Gavrelle took place throughout the day. Along the Arras-Cambrai road new English attacks were delivered this evening.

Reports from the troops unanimously confirm that yesterday's losses of the English were unprecedentedly high.

On the Aisne and in Champagne there has been strong firing at intervals.

Denies Attempt to Break Through.

LONDON, April 24.—A War Office statement issued tonight says:

"The German official statement received by wireless today affords a remarkable instance of the methods the enemy is now adopting to explain away his defeat and encourage the German people. These methods consist in attributing to us designs we have never entertained, thus proving that they have failed completely. * * *

"Neither on the 9th of April nor the 23d did we attempt to break through the German lines in the sense conveyed in the German communiqué. Our objective in each case was limited. On both occasions we gained the objective assigned to the attacking troops.

"The German message states that 'the western suburbs of Lens, Avion, Oppy, Gavrelle, Roeux, and Guémappe were the hottest places in the fierce struggle.' This is obviously intended to give the impression that all these places were included in our objectives. As a matter of fact we made no attacks at the first three mentioned places, which are at considerable distance from our lines. The attack did not take place on a thirty-kilometer front, but a front of fourteen kilometers. On this front we were successful in securing Gavrelle and Guémappe, and in establishing ourselves on the western outskirts of Roeux. These villages alone formed our objectives."

FRENCH GUNS POUND NEW GERMAN LINES

Attackers Improve Their Positions on Plateau North of Aisne —Patrols in Many Raids.

PARIS, April 24.—Heavy artillery fighting continues along the French front, particularly south of St. Quentin and along the Chemin des Dames on the ridge north of the Aisne. On this ridge the French have improved their positions by minor operations. The War Office tonight announces that four German howitzers of 105 millimeters, recently captured in this sector, have been brought in. This is in addition to the number of guns already reported captured.

The afternoon statement issued by the War Office follows:

In the region of St. Quentin and the Oise our artillery directed an effective counterfire at German batteries. Our patrols were very active, bringing back prisoners. Two German reconnoitring parties which attempted to approach our lines near Itancourt were repulsed with heavy losses.

Violent artillery fighting occurred in the region of Hurtebise, La Vallée Foulon, and near Craonne. We were able to make progress and improve our positions on the plateau of the Chemin-des-Dames, and near Juvincourt we captured a German post.

Two German surprise attacks northeast of Rheims were repulsed. We took prisoners. In Champagne there was grenade fighting, during which we took prisoners. We directed with success a bombardment against the enemy's lines of communications.

Near Les Eparges one of our reconnoitring parties penetrated the German lines and brought back prisoners, after destroying several shelters. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

The official communication issued tonight reads:

The day was marked chiefly by artillery actions along the whole front. We continued to shell the enemy batteries and organizations in the regions of St. Quentin, the Oise, Corbeny, Juvincourt, and Champagne. Explosions were observed in a number of batteries.

We have brought in four German howitzers of 105 millimeters captured during recent engagements on the plateau of the Chemin-des-Dames, not included in the previous inventory made public.

Near Moronvilliers our light forces penetrated the German trenches and found them filled with bodies.

A dispatch from the French front, dated yesterday, says:

French troops took a further step toward the mastery of the Chemin-des-Dames to the northward of Sancy today. The correspondent found this sector marked with traces of the fiercest fighting by the British on Sept. 14, 1914, during the battle of the Aisne. From here to beyond Vailly General Sir Douglas Haig's army commanded the corps which attacked Le Cour and Soupir farm and received the highest commendation from Sir John French, at that time Commander in Chief of the British forces in France, for his skill and tenacity.

"The broken ground about Soupir and also the adjacent Metz farm and Gouttedor Wood was fought over again during the present battle. It presents many difficulties to the attackers. At Metz farm the French assaulting battalion under Major Jacquin found its progress barred by a heavy network of barbed wire behind which dozens of machine guns were hidden. Major Jacquin decided to attempt a daring flank movement in conjunction with a battalion of riflemen commanded by Major de Freycinet. The French troops cleverly succeeded in almost surrounding the position and occupying the village of Braye-en-Lannois, while other regiments advanced from the south across the Aisne.

"The Germans attempted to retire hastily, but they had been so confident in their ability to maintain their positions that they left them too late, and although they fought desperately to save themselves and their guns, nearly 2,000 Germans, comprising thirty officers, were compelled to surrender with fifty cannon, large numbers of rifles, and much ammunition and stores.

"The French success was so rapid that they found the Germans had left numbers of unfinished letters in the dugouts and in the well-furnished German officers' mess an unconsumed meal still lay on the table. Mines had been laid by the Germans at vital points to be exploded in the event of a retreat, but the French promptness left them no time in which to set them off."

FRENCH SHELLS REACH LAON.

Germans Fear Something May Set the Cathedral Afire.

COPENHAGEN, April 24, (via London.)—Anxiety for the safety of the famous Cathedral of Laon is professed by German correspondents, who, commenting on the fact that French shells are now reaching sections of the city, point out that the cathedral is now under repair and is surrounded by scaffolding, which a single shell might set afire, as in the case of the Cathedral of Rheims.

Should the German retreat pass beyond Laon the destruction of the cathedral doubtless would not be regretted deeply on military grounds by the Germans, who, since their capture of the city, have recognized the high value of the cathedral tower as a place of observation. They have regularly kept a sentinel there, with a telephone to the ground. Laon itself stands isolated on a hill rising steeply from the plain. The cathedral tower, crowning the summit o fthe hill, commands the country for scores of miles around.

FIGHTING LINE "MOBILE."

Moraht Explains Why Germans Feel Constrained to Move It.

AMSTERDAM, April 24, (via London.)—Major Moraht, writing in the Tageszeitung, says that the results of the French offensive are hitherto completely unimportant. Major Moraht writes:

"The possession of single portions of terrain, such as trenches, villages, and borders of woods, no longer plays a decisive rôle in deeply echeloned and fortified zones. The aim of the German defense is, even at the cost of abandoning the dead, together with war materials and portions of positions, to maintain our own strength while destroying that of the enemy and preventing him from attaining his strategical aim, which is to break through. For this purpose it is necessary to keep the fighting line mobile."

The writer considers that by yielding at some points the Germans may force their opponents to fight without the support of their heavy artillery, and consequently expose themselves to destruction by the German infantry and artillery fire. These tactics, he asserts, give repeated opportunities for German counterattacks with reserves who are outside the range of the enemy fire. He continues:

"Tactical success in modern battles is not judged by the gain of single portions of terrain or the amount of booty, but depends on the complete physical and moral disorganization of the enemy owing to their loss of strength through the destructive effect of artillery fire. This aim has hitherto been fully attained by the Germans in the gigantic struggle on the western front. The first and greatest attacks of the English and French failed, being choked by the blood of the attackers. Further attempts will be made to break through and fresh fighting is ahead of us, but our troops look forward to it with undiminished confidence."

SEE TWO YEARS MORE WAR.

Americans in French and Serb Armies Sure Conflict Will Be Long.

American and French officers arriving yesterday from France expressed their convictions that the war would not be over until the Fall of 1918 at the earliest unless Germany had to give in on account of internal troubles. The Allies would continue to fight steadily on, they said, and had the men, guns, ammunition, and food supplies to carry on the war to a finish.

Captain Lionel Corkins of the Serbian Army Medical Corps, who has been on the western front for over a year after leaving the Serbian troops at Corfu, said that he had talked with officers of rank in the French Army, and they were of the opinion that the war would not be finished this year.

"The Allies do not expect to be able to drive the Germans out of France this Summer," he said, "but they will keep on pounding all the time, day and night. They may not even recapture St. Quentin, which may perhaps sound strange to those Americans who have been reading the glorious accounts of the French and British victories on the Somme.

"The loss of life on the part of the Allies on the western front has been very heavy, and the wounded brought in to the Paris hospitals were mostly suffering from shrapnel and machine gun wounds, poison gas, and shell shock. We see very few rifle bullet marks.

Captain Corkins said that before leaving Paris he went to the Lycée Buffon where a South American surgeon named Chutro is making wonderful cures with a modification of Dr. Alexis Carrel's method of curing osteomelitis, (bone decay.)

Another American who returned yesterday was Captain Charles Sweeney, formerly of the French Foreign Legion, who had been wounded in the leg and on the side. He wore the decorations of the Legion of Honor and the War Cross.

He said that officers at the front believe the war would last at least another two years.

Captain Sweeney said he commanded a battery of sixteen French "tanks" on the Somme. He had been granted leave to come to New York to give his experience to the United States Government in "tank" construction.

"The French tank," he added, "is an improvement on the British tank. It has all of the British immunity from rifle and machine-gun fire combined with a speed sufficient to keep the tank well ahead of a regiment charging across a battlefield."

KAISER THANKS RUPPRECHT.

Tells Him He Has Broken the "Fresh English Storm."

AMSTERDAM, April 24, (via London.)—A Berlin official statement says that the German Emperor has sent the following message to Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commanding the Artois Army group:

"The fresh English storm on the battlefield of Arras has been broken by your troops. To the heroes of Arras and their trustworthy leaders, who in capacity, ability, and success, have equalled their comrades on the Aisne and in Champagne, I send my thanks and those of the Fatherland. God will help further."

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ALLIES MAY OUST KING CONSTANTINE

Action May Coincide with American Recognition of Venizelos Government.

TO DISCUSS THE BALKANS

President Expected to Take Up with Balfour the Whole Question of the Near East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Officials of the State Department today confirmed the statement printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning that the department had under discussion the recognition of the Venizelos de facto Government in Greece. It was also admitted that the allegation had been made that the Government of King Constantine was acting unconstitutionally, and that this charge was being investigated for the department.

It is possible, although no information was given on this point, that the decision of the American Government to recognize the Venizelos Government will synchronize with the decision of Great Britain, France, and Russia, the protecting powers having treaty arrangements with Greece, and that the action to be taken by the United States will bear a close relation to that to be taken by the Entente nations respecting the dethroning of King Constantine.

Great Britain and France now have before them the semi-ultimatum of King Constantine, requiring assurances that he will not be dethroned and that Greece will not be invaded. In well-informed circles here it was said to be improbable that those countries would furnish such guarantees, but would be more likely to inform the King that he had forfeited his crown.

No intimation has been given that British Foreign Minister Balfour will take up the Greek question with President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, but it was thought to be certain today that the future Government of Greece, including the form of its government, would be one of the subjects to be considered at their conferences.

Arising from the Greek question will be that of an independent Palestine, a proposal which this Government is thought disposed to favor and possibly to champion. Another problem springing from the discussion of the Balkan situation will be that of Armenia, whose people the Turks have attempted to exterminate, and, finally, it is suggested that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing may furnish Mr. Balfour their views concerning a just and satisfactory settlement of the Constantinople and straits question. While no indication of America's attitude on this question has been given, it is thought that the internationalization of the Dardanelles, with perpetual neutrality guaranteed by the powers, will be recommended

Talk of Greece in War.

A cablegram quoting an Athens newspaper with the statement that Greece is on the point of entering the war as an ally of the Entente Powers was received yesterday by the Atlantis, a Greek daily newspaper here.

"The Greek daily newspaper Embros, Athens, in an inspired leading article states that Greece is about to enter the war on the side of the Allies," the cablegram read. "The new Prime Minister will be Alexander Zaimis, who has made proposals to the Entente Powers which have been accepted."

The Embros is said to be one of the leading newspapers in Greece and to have preserved a neutral attitude between the Venizelists and King Constantine's party.

WILL TRANSPORT AUSTRIANS

Ryndam Engaged to Carry Unwelcome Officials to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24. — Arrangements have been completed for the departure from this country next week of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic and consular officers, who are unwelcome here since the break in diplomatic relations with Vienna. The State Department has engaged the steamer Ryndam of the Holland-Amerika Line to transport these officials to Europe.

It is understood that the arrangements for the departure of the Turkish officials have not been completed, although they, too, may sail on the Ryndam. The first body of German diplomats and Consuls expelled from China, who have arrived in this country on their way home, probably will have passage on the Dutch vessel.

The Ryndam will carry a heavy cargo of foodstuffs to Holland, taking advantage of the immunity it is expected she will receive from both German submarines and Anglo-French patrols. The ship will call at Halifax for examination by the British blockade authorities, where the persons on board also will undergo close scrutiny.

PARIS CROWDS SEIZE COAL.

Swoop Down on Wagons Until Police Drive Them Off.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 24.—The coal scarcity and the slight prospect of its being remedied for some time continues to be a vital theme for the press and public. The fact that speculation is going on is not denied, and revelations have been made in the press about obtaining coal by means of private intermediaries who ask a high commission. Yesterday passersby in a central street observed ten wagons loaded with the valuable combustible, the sight of which so filled them with fury that in a few moments a crowd had pillaged the contents of two wagons. Finally the police intervened and led off the remaining carts, the contents of which were handed over to the municipal authorities.

In this connection L'Oeuvre recounts a tragic tale which, for certain reasons, no other papers published. An old charwoman was arrested a few days ago on the denunciation of her employer from whose cellar she stole a few handfuls of coal. The woman, who admitted the offense, was taken to a police station where, according to the regulations, she should not have been detained, but the Commissary was absent and she was locked up for the night. Meanwhile her young daughter, not knowing what had become of her mother, inquired at the latter's employers, where she was informed that her mother was at the police station for theft. The girl hurried there and used every entreaty to liberate her mother, but in the absence of the Commissary her request was refused. Soon afterward, the police station was informed that the body of a young girl had been picked up on the pavement in a neighboring street. Papers found on the corpse which was brought in proved her to be the daughter of the charwoman. The next morning the Commissary, in resuming its duties, ascertained that the girl had left a letter in her lodging which was an eloquent statement of the motives that led her to suicide.

It is significant that a paper like l'Oeuvre publishes such a story, as it makes a point of avoiding sensational matter.

SEND CIVILIANS FROM FRONT.

Germany Offers Reasons for This and for Destroying Fruit Trees.

AMSTERDAM, April 24, (via London.) —A semi-official statement issued in Berlin says that the deportation of the inhabitants in the evacuated districts between Arras and Soissons has been accomplished without hardships to the civilians. The statement adds:

"The transport of their belongings even delayed the transport of important war material. For this reason it was impossible in many cases to remove felled fruit trees, the wood of which represents important material for our war industry. The trees were cut down in order that their leaves in Spring and Summer might not afford cover to marching columns against our airmen.

The male and female population between the ages of 15 and 60 were deported. Mothers with children under 15 remained with their children. The entire population of St. Quentin was transported to the rear. As far as possible they were allowed to choose their own places of abode. Objects of value were taken in charge by the German authorities."

MILITIAMAN KILLS CIVILIAN.

West Virginians Urged to Observe Regulations Laid Down for Them.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 24.—Adjt. Gen. John Bond today received an official report from the commander of the National Guardsmen doing police duty at Princeton, West Va., that a soldier in the discharge of his duty had killed a civilian.

General Bond in announcing the shooting said that while such incidents were extremely regrettable the people must realize the country is at war and citizens must obey the regulations laid down for their guidance.

AMERICAN FLIER KILLED IN COMBAT

Hoskier, Harvard Graduate, Fell Within the German Lines—A Leader in American Corps.

PARIS, April 24.—Corporal Ronald Hoskier of South Orange, N. J., one of the best of the American Flying Corps, has been killed in an aerial combat in the offensive that is now in progress.

Corporal Hoskier was 21 years old and a graduate of Harvard University. He had distinguished himself for daring and brilliancy of operation. After an encounter with a German machine Hoskier was seen to fall with his airplane, landing within the Teuton lines. The body was not recovered. The father of Hoskier is the chief of a section of the Red Cross and is at present in France.

Aviator Dugan Is Safe.

PARIS, April 24.—News received today by Dr. Edmund Gros, one of the organizers of the American Aerial Squadron, shows that Sergeant William Dugan, one of the American aviators with the French Army who yesterday was reported missing, escaped death. The first reports indicated that Sergeant Dugan had been killed after an engagement with a German pilot, but it now develops that he made a detour and finally succeeded in landing inside the French lines. He is now back again with the American Flying Squadron. Dugan's home is in Rochester, N. Y.

GILSON'S SENTENCE UPHELD

Court Says Jail Is the Place for Attackers of the President.

In upholding the conviction of George L. Gilson, sentenced last week by Magistrate Wylie to the workhouse for six months on a charge of distributing circulars entitled "A Sacrifice to Greed, or War at Any Price," Judge Otto A. Rosalsky in General Sessions said yesterday that those who were attacking President Wilson and the policy of the country in this trying period should be promptly sent to jail.

The Judge said to Harry Weinberger, attorney for the American Legal Defense League, who represented Gilson; "The language in this circular is seditious and used only for the purpose of inflaming minds. This is a time when people must think with their heads and not with their feet. President Wilson is right, and it is the duty of every citizen to support him. Pamphlets of this type can produce only one result—treason. Apparently they have been issued for the purpose of preventing enlistments in the army and navy. The statements contained in the pamphlets are false and have no basis of fact. It is the duty of every man not to criticise the President, but to stand by the Government."

Among other things the pamphlet charged that the people of the United States were being sacrificed by the "powers of greed" for their own selfish interests Judge Rosalsky gave permission for an appeal from his decision, and continued Gilson's bail.

Plea for Daylight Saving Law.

The New York Daylight Saving Committee, of which Borough President Marks is Chairman, adopted resolutions yesterday requesting President Wilson and the Council of National Defense to urge the enactment of the "Daylight Saving" bill as a war measure. The resolution emphasized the economic value of the plain in stimulating home gardening, in saving artificial light and fuel, and in promoting general health through recreation.

DENIES CAPTURE OF U-BOAT.

None Caught in Net at Hampton Roads, Says Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24. — Secretary Daniels today denied emphatically that there was any foundation for the report from Norfolk, Va., that a German submarine had been caught in a net guarding the entrance to Hampton Roads and was in possession of the American naval authorities. Mr. Daniels denied that any enemy submarine had been captured anywhere.

"Nothing like that has happened," he said. In high naval circles it was also asserted that no positive proof had been obtained of the presence of any German submarine in American waters since the outbreak of war with the German Government. The commander of the destroyer Smith reported that he had been attacked by an enemy submarine, that he and other men on his vessel saw the periscope of a submarine near his destroyer, and also saw the wake of a torpedo. This is the only evidence the Navy Department has. While it has no corroborative evidence, the department is taking every precaution.

Some naval officers believe that the danger of mines off the American coast is greater than that of submarines. It is known, from information furnished by the British Admiralty, that the Germans have scattered mines in the open sea on the main trade route from America to Liverpool via the north of Ireland. It is believed the mines were laid by merchant ships in German pay. Strictest watch is being maintained by the American Navy upon all craft in the ocean lanes protected by United States patrols especially in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean.

Clubwomen May Make Munitions.

ALBANY, April 24.—Members of women's clubs throughout New York State will be urged to go to work in textile and munition factories if additional labor is required to fill orders placed by the United States Government, according to an announcement made here tonight by Mrs. William Grant Brown of New York City, President of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Brown had a conference with representatives of the Adjutant General's office, at which the plan to encourage women to enter the factories was approved.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

Clearance Sale

CHILDREN'S MODEL COATS AND HATS

FOR SPRING and SUMMER
SIZES 2 TO 14 YEARS

REDUCED BELOW COST

FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.

Saks Suits for Men at $35

Are Designed to Please Those Who Are in the Habit of Paying More

THEY are tailored in the pick of the world's best woolens, and built to withstand the hardships of wear without losing their original lines and individuality. They are made in New York for New York men and those outside of Manhattan who desire their clothes to be in keeping with the very newest Metropolitan styles.

Note the small cuff on the sleeve and the grace of line of the suit *illustrated*,—a new single-breasted Saks model at $35, available in Fancy Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, and Flannels that are as distinctive as the lines of the suit itself.

Saks Clothes are Saks Made

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

The Ready-to-wear Departments

(on the Third Floor)

are showing Sports Suits, Riding Habits and Smartly-made Apparel in military effects

at remarkably moderate prices

The materials and workmanship leave nothing to be desired.

A Very Special Offering for to-day (Wednesday) will consist of

Women's Wool Jersey Sports Suits

in emerald, rose, beige, corn, bluet, navy blue and wistaria,

at $16.75

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Just received from England

CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR

Medium and Summer Weights

For Boys and Girls—3 to 16 years of age.

We have received our complete shipment of this famous English Merino Underwear in both medium and Summer weights.

Each little garment is at a premium, however, as no more are being made owing to the war demands on the woolen mills.

So scarce, in this country, is this high-class English underwear, that not to purchase NOW means to be deprived of them until the mills are able to manufacture them again.

High Neck Merino Vests (sizes 20 to 34) 1.75 to 2.05 *Each*	Knee or Trunk Length Pantalets (sizes 20 to 34) 1.70 to 2.20 *Each*
Low Neck Merino Vests (sizes 20 to 34) 1.50 to 1.80 *Each*	Long or Short Merino Drawers (sizes 20 to 34) 1.80 to 2.05 *Each*

R. H. Macy & Co.

RIBBONS

A New Shipment!

7000 Yards of

LOOM ENDS 29c yd

Join the Sale Now in Progress!

3½ to 5 yd. lengths—Sold by the length only

If bought regularly Macy's Usual Prices would be 39c to $1.49 yd.

Imported pressed floral velours, imported Roman stripes, satin edged moire ribbons, fancy printed ribbons, tricot weaves, gay plaid colorings, imported satin taffetas, multi-colored stripes with metallic edges, etc.

Silk Satin Taffeta Ribbons, 4½ inches wide 23c yd.
If bought regularly Macy's usual price would be 44c yd.

Silk Cable Edged, Grosgrain Ribbons, 2¼ inches wide 19c yd.
If bought regularly Macy's usual price would be 44c yd.

All-Silk Ribbons, 6¼ inches wide 39c yd.
If bought regularly Macy's usual price would be 84c yd.

Novelty Tricot Weave with Broad Satin Stripes.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Main Floor 34th Street — Macy's Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St. — On Sale 9 A. M.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway. 34th to 35th St.

One of the Comforts of Home

After a busy day at the office, an active afternoon on the green — or between get-up time and breakfast—you will take a lot of comfort in one of these

Silk Lounging Robes For Men at $16.89

In our assortment there are robes of imported foulard silks, blue predominating, well tailored, with shawl collars and belts, also others of Japanese Silks in dark striped effects, with shawl collars, slant cut pockets and cord girdles.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Today—Sale of Men's Shirts, 97c

Stop in on your way downtown or at lunch time and make your selection from these fine shirts. Coat style, soft cuff models in new Spring colorings, of woven madras, pongee, crepe and mercerized weaves. You can buy them at this price because they were ordered eight months ago.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Soft Hats at $1.89

Smart, Spring blocks in stone, olive, brown or gray, make this collection one worthy of the attention of every man who wants a good, serviceable hat for less than he would pay elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Covert Cloth Auto Robes, $6.94

You can still purchase one of these light-weight robes in tan, olive or gray. Size 54x72 in., with four rows of stitching all around. The material, purchased from a manufacturer of men's clothing, is better than that usually made into motor robes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Mr. Commuter—do you use our Order Booths?

Why lug your purchases all over town when you can leave your order at the Order Booth in either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal when you reach town and find your purchases ready for you when you make your train in the late afternoon?

Interesting Books By and About The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, and Some Others By His Associates

These great men of affairs from across the sea have put down valuable information built upon their experiences and study.

Theism and Humanism; *Arthur J. Balfour* $1.58
Foundation of Belief; *Arthur J. Balfour* $1.79
With Americans of Past and Present Days; *J. A. A. J. Jusserand* $1.34
War Pictures Behind the Lines; *Ian Z. Malcolm* $1.79

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

If you expect a good, mild smoke and don't get it it's because you forgot to ask for and insist on

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"Truly a Cigar"

8 for 25c and Upward | CLEAN PACKED | Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

Fortune Smiles
at the well-dressed man and he smiles back. He is confident of himself and looks it. His clothes help. Do you smile back, too? Custom-tailoring quality in
Murray Hill Clothes
Prices $25 to $45—ready to wear
George G. Benjamin
299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

America's Three Great National Parks, Including Cody Road and Colorado's Garden of the Gods—One Trip.

On one circle trip, over one splendid railroad and on through trains, the Burlington is prepared to take you this summer, and show you more of interest and delight than can be found elsewhere in the world.

Glacier Park, the land of enormous snow clad mountain peaks and glaciers; Yellowstone Park, with its geysers and wonderful color formations; Cody Road, the magnificent; Rocky Mountain National Park, including beautiful, restful Estes Park, Denver and Colorado Springs with Manitou, Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods near by—all on one trip, on one splendid high-class railroad, at low cost and with every convenience!

This is our Special Offer to you for a perfect summer vacation. Let me tell you more about it and aid you in planning for a trip "around the great circle" or to any part of the wonderful National Park region. Let me send you folders with interesting pictures, maps and descriptive text describing these delightful places. I am at your service and glad to help.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept. C. B. & Q. R. R., 156 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

DRILL NOW FOR DEFENSE

All American men are invited to join the American Defense Society Training Corps.

Drills are being held regularly under Army sergeants.

Get Ready NOW for the country's defense.

For information call

The American Defense Society, 303 Fifth Avenue. Madison Square 3918.

DO IT NOW

A WEEKLY PICTORIAL ALBUM.

The Mid-Week Pictorial is a separate weekly publication of The New York Times, issued every Thursday; 24 pages of Rotogravure; the only exclusive Rotogravure publication issued; 50 or more pictures; what is most graphic, thrilling, and interesting in pictures in Europe and America. History in engraving. All news stands, 10 cents a copy; $5.00 a year. Times Annex, Times Square, New York City.—Advt.

2,900 APPLY HERE FOR OFFICERS' CORPS

Plattsburg's Qualified 2,500 Likely to be Chosen from Roster of 10,000.

CLUBS FOR EXAMINERS' USE

Harvard and D. K. E. Give Temporary Aid—Recruiting Rush in Other Big Cities.

Captain Philip Mathews, U. S. A., in charge of the recruiting offices for the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, which will begin on May 8, announced at 10 o'clock last night that the number of men who had applied yesterday for authority to attend the camp exceeded 1,500, and that of these he believed fully 75 per cent. would pass the rigid physical examination.

The attendance at each of the seventeen camps is limited to 2,500, and the number in New York City who have applied for the Plattsburg camp now totals nearly 2,900. At the present rate at which applications are being filed there will be more than 10,000 qualified men from whom the regular army officers in charge of the Plattsburg camp will have to select 2,500 for the first three months' course of training.

The recruiting offices on the eleventh floor at 10 West Forty-fourth Street were opened at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fully 200 men were waiting to file their applications, and all day there were scores of eager applicants in line.

The problem of physical examinations was solved last night, and beginning today the Government will be prepared to examine 800 men daily. Yesterday the Harvard Club and the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, both of which are near the recruiting offices, were turned over to the medical examiners, but even those roomy structures proved inadequate. Today all recruits as fast as their applications are filed and approved will be sent to the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, where a full corps of examiners, including eye, ear, nose, and foot specialists, will be in attendance all day and prepared to handle recruits up to the total number of about 800.

Instructions for Applicants.

Because of the great number of volunteers, fully half of whom apparently do not know how to make application, a special set of instructions was drawn up yesterday and was handed to each prospective recruit. These instructions, which cover the entire subject, are as follows:

"In order to expedite the work, which entails the passing upon of application of several thousand men in less than ten days, it is requested that every one read all printed instructions carefully before asking personal questions, as they will find the majority of their questions are already answered. As the requirements for attendance at the camp are determined by acts of Congress, it is useless to bring up questions of special exceptions to any of the conditions necessary to secure admission, as there is nobody with authority to make such exceptions. The co-operation and assistance of each one of you is requested in order that the work may be handled as efficiently and expeditiously as possible.

"Applicant must fill out application form and attach thereto three letters of recommendation certifying as to moral character. Letters from men with whom you have been in contact in a business way are of the most value. Application must be attested before a notary public.

"Be brief in filling in the application form. Indicate only the general nature of your business and military experience. The examining officer will question you in detail as to these matters, so it is not necessary to cover them in the blank.

"If you have served in the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps or the National Guard of any State, your discharge papers for each enlistment period must be attached to application or certified copies thereof.

"If you have attended a military training camp, state location, date, regiment, and company; but it is not necessary to attach your certificate of attendance. Men who are now members of the National Guard not in Federal service, whether active organizations or depot battalions, may fill out the application blank and take the physical examination and be passed upon by the examining officer. If acceptable, they will be given a yellow form, which they may present to their commanding officer as evidence that they are acceptable as applicants for the military training camp. In order to be certified to the camp commander as eligible they must secure a three months' furlough from the National Guard, which furlough must specifically state that it is for the purpose of attending a military training camp. This furlough, with the yellow form originally furnished, must then be presented to the examining officer, who will then certify the applicants to the camp commander.

Provision for Militiamen.

"Members of the National Guard who have been mustered into Federal service cannot enroll in the corps directly. The commander of each regiment has been authorized to recommend 2 per cent. of his command for attendance to the camps. Guardsmen in Federal service must make application through their commander.

"After filling out and attesting application form and attaching letters and discharge papers thereto, present same at desk to receive physical examination blank. You will then be directed where to report for physical examination. This examination is official and no other will be required at the camp. On completion of your physical examination, return with all papers to this office to appear before the examining officer. Report to the information desk to have the additional application blank forms filled out required by the examining officer.

"If reported as acceptable by the examining officer, he will forward your papers to the camp commander and you will be notified by the camp commander direct, if you are among those selected to report to camp. No further action on your part is necessary, and it is requested that you do not write making inquiries on the subject, as the clerical forces are already overloaded with work. If you are notified to report to the camp of instruction, you must bring with you the yellow enrollment form given you by the examining officer.

"Men commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps do not make application here for permission to attend the camp. They will be notified of the proper procedure by mail from headquarters, and will make their report direct to the camp commander by mail.

"We have no information as to the establishment of any other camps than those opening May 8. Men who cannot go to camp May 8, cannot be admitted at a later date even though vacancies occur, as the course is a progressive one."

Reports received last night from other cities in the Eastern Department of the Army indicated that every camp in the country would have its full quota of 2,500 men before the date set for the opening of the camps. Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Buffalo, New Orleans, Atlanta, Albany, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Washington, and Birmingham were among the large cities which reported hundreds of applicants.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 24.—The rush of applicants continued today at the headquarters of the Reserve Officers' Corps, but no figures were given out. Ninety more Harvard students, however, are known to have enrolled.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The office of the Military Training Camps Association is receiving hundreds of applications for admission to the camp at Fort Niagara. To date more than 500 men have obtained application blanks and nearly 3,000 blanks have been distributed to those who called for information.

It is expected that students at Pennsylvania colleges who are members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and who are especially fitted to become members of "the first 10,000" will very soon be selected by the regular army officers on duty at the colleges and admitted to these camps.

PITTSBURGH, April 24.—Secretary William Frew of the Military Training Camps Association said tonight that he had not the exact figures of applications for reservations at the officers' reserve camps, but that they were in the neighborhood of 200. The headquarters of the association and the National Security League have been combined, and inquiries come in every day. The men for this district will be sent to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Thus far 1,000 Clevelanders have applied for membership in the Officers' Reserve Corps to be trained at Fort Harrison. The first six to pass the examination to date are Ben P. Bole, H. E. Parsons, Stanley C. Schultz, Oliver M. Morris, Averill Pfeiffer, and Shepard K. Smoots. There were sixty applications today. Many prominent men are among the applicants.

PORTLAND, Me., April 24.—At a meeting last night of candidates for the Officers' Reserve Corps who have been receiving instruction in this city for several months thirty of the sixty men present declared themselves ready to go to Plattsburg or any Summer training camp if they received compensation from the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 24.—More than 300 men in Erie County have asked for and received aplication blanks for reservations in the Officers' Reserve, Officers' Corps, training camps. Fewer than ninety of the applications have so far been returned properly filled out, but William G. Meadows, who is in charge of the registration here, said this evening: "I am assured that there will be at least 250 returns made."

ROOFS FOR PLATTSBURGERS.

Barracks Being Built for Recruits—None to be Quartered in Tents.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 24.—Two hundred carpenters and other workmen are rushing the work of preparing the barracks here for the Officers' Reserve Corps training camp, which opens here on May 8. None of the 5,000 men who are to drill here will be housed in tents as heretofore. The quarters of the enlisted men at the post will be utilized, and in addition temporary buildings will be erected for the accommodation of the student officers. The permanent quarters for enlisted men will accommodate about 1,500, and the remaining 3,500 will be cared for in temporary buildings on the reservation.

Eleven such buildings, each 250 feet long by 40 feet in width, will be erected between the garage ground and Lake Champlain. They will be equipped with electric lights, so the men may study in the evening. Three of the buildings are already under way. Several of the reserve officers arrived in this city today and reported at the post, but were informed by the commanding officer that they could not be received in the camp until May 1.

WON'T ENLIST POLICEMEN.

Daniels Informs Mayor That Firemen Also Shall Stay at Their Posts.

Mayor Mitchel received letters from the War and Navy Departments yesterday informing him that the Government had directed recruiting officials in all branches of the service not to accept firemen or policemen for enlistment, because they are needed in their present positions. A letter on the subject from Secretary Daniels of the navy says:

My Dear Mr. Mayor: Replying to your letter of the 19th inst., the department agrees with you that the members of the New York police force and Fire Department are needed in their present positions, and, accordingly, a telegram has this date been sent to naval recruiting station, New York City, not to accept any members of the Police or Fire Department unless they have special permission from their respective Commissioners. Sincerely yours, JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

A similar notice was received by the Mayor from Adjt. Gen. Robert C. Davis of the War Department.

"Acknowledging the receipt of your letter of April 20, 1917, addressed to the Secretary of War, in which you state that the enlistment of members of the Fire and Police Departments of New York City will seriously impair the efficiency of the protection given the city by these departments," the communication says, "I am directed by the Adjutant General of the army to advise you that instructions have been issued by this office to the army recruiting officer at 25 Third Avenue, New York, not to accept for enlistment firemen or policemen without the approval of the department of which they are members."

30,113 HAVE JOINED ARMY SINCE APRIL 1

One-Sixth of Required Number for War Strength Obtained in Twenty-three Days.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Army recruiting yesterday passed the 30,000 mark, when 2,368 men offered their services to the Government. These additions brought the total number of enlistments since April 1 to 30,113, out of a total of 183,896 men required to bring the army up to war strength.

One-sixth of this number of men has been obtained in twenty-three days, which means that at the present rate of enlistment it would require 115 more days, or nearly four months, to raise the army to full war strength, exclusive of the force of several hundred thousand men needed to raise the National Guard to war strength, and also in addition to the force of 500,000 men the Administration wants to raise by employment of the selective draft system.

New York took second place in recruiting yesterday, with 298 men enlisted, bringing New York's total to 2,497 men. Illinois was first with 394, making 2,971 since April 1.

RECRUITS DRIVE IN THEATRE

Guard Officer, in Curtain Speech, Asks Men in Audience to Enlist.

Officers of the Eighth Coast Defense Command of the New York National Guard made a recruiting drive on the audience of the Astor Theatre between the first and second acts of "Her Soldier Boy" last night. As the curtain descended, hiding the stage soldiers of the play from view, the audience was surprised to see an officer in the National Guard uniform step out from behind the scenes and begin, with some evidence of stage fright, an earnest appeal for recruits for the Eighth.

Captain Arthur Miller, who made the curtain speech, flayed the "buttonhole patriots" whose zeal leads no further than the purchase of little buttonhole flags, and urged the young men in the audience to interview the recruiting officers stationed in the lobby. Half a dozen officers in the lobby distributed circulars and provided application blanks for recruits between the acts and after the play.

ASK POLICE TO GUARD RECRUITING POSTERS

Commissioner Woods Will Instruct Force to Give Attention to Matter.

227 ENLISTMENTS IN CITY

Marine Corps Expected to be Recruited to Full War Strength Before End of Week.

The destruction and defacement of recruiting posters by persons hostile or unpatriotic caused Captain John F. Lucey, Vice Chairman of the Mayor's Recruiting Committee, to send a letter to Commissioner Woods yesterday asking that the police be directed to protect the posters from mutilation. During the last three days Captain Lucey has received reports from many sections of the city which led him to believe that certain elements of the community were determined to do everything in their power to block the success of the recruiting campaign.

"It has been reported to us that many of our recruiting posters are being torn down and defaced," Captain Lucey's letter says. "We do not wish to make any charge against any certain section of the city or any individual or individuals. We are writing simply to ascertain if it is possible for you to issue instructions to the officers of your department to prohibit the destruction of these recruiting notices which we think are so essential to the welfare of the country at this time."

At Police Headquarters it was said yesterday that the police would be instructed to give their attention to the matter.

Appeals for posters are being received by the Recruiting Committee from all sections of the country, and it has been impossible to meet the demand with the present supply. Requests for additional posters were received yesterday from Mayor Mitchel, the Yale University Library, the Princeton Library, Mayor William Sparks of Detroit, Mich., the Red Cross of Worcester, Mass., and the Lawyers Club of New York.

Recruiting for the army, navy, and marines continued to show progress yesterday. The navy got a total of 81 men from Manhattan and Brooklyn, the army 120, and the Marine Corps 26 men.

It is expected that the Marine Corps will be recruited to its authorized war strength of 17,400 men by the end of this week, 3,300 marines having been enlisted since April 1. Colonel J. J. Dooley of the National Guard of Maine, and a machine gun expert of the Savage Arms Company, has accepted a commission as Captain of the reserve corps of the marines. Another recruit to the reserve corps was Edwin Denby, former Representative in Congress from Detroit. Mr. Denby is 47 years old, 6 feet in height, and weighs 264 pounds. In his case a waiver of overage and overweight was granted.

The Women's Auxiliary Committee for Recruiting which organized the plan for a naval night concert to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, has found the undertaking such a formidable one, that it had to call upon Captain Lucey and his Recruiting Committee for aid. From now on Captain Lucey will supervise the arrangements. The purpose of the concert will be to raise funds for the work of the committee. A great portion of the money will be used to supply special needs of recruits and their families.

In an effort to aid the National Government, Tammany Hall sent a set of resolutions to President Wilson yesterday offering the use of its headquarters on Fourteenth Street for recruiting stations or for any purpose that the Government might deem fit. The resolutions provide that all the district headquarters of the regular Democratic organizations in New York County be placed at the disposal of the Government.

Sir Herbert Tree made an appeal for recruits at the meeting of Midday Recruiting Committee at 57 Chambers Street yesterday.

Lieut. Commander Taylor, in charge of the naval recruiting headquarters, received this message from Washington yesterday:

"Recruiting in New York satisfactory except in the branches of firemen and machinists. There is urgent need for at least 300 of these from your district at once. Co-operate with mercantile interests."

In accordance with the last sentence of the message, the recruiting officers sent appeals to corporations and firms employing firemen and machinists, urging them to release men for this service. Single men are preferred, but being married is no bar to enlistment.

STUDENTS' MOTOR RESERVE.

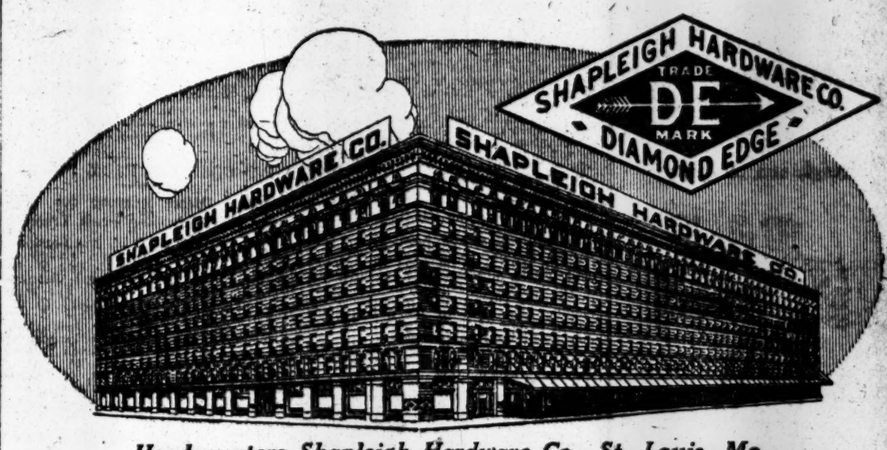
Columbia, Yale, and Princeton Each to Form Company.

Columbia, Yale, and Princeton Universities will co-operate with the Motor Truck Club of America in recruiting forty motor truck reserve companies for the War Department by seeing which can fill a company first for this service. George H. Pride, Chairman of the Quartermaster Enlisted Reserve Committee, which has charge of the work of raising the companies, said yesterday that it was desired to obtain the 1,400 volunteers required as quickly as possible, as it was expected that the companies would be called into active service as soon as they were completed and equipped. At present the only place of enrollment in this district is the Quartermaster Department at Governors Island. Within a few days it is planned to open an office for enrollment uptown. Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of subcommittees on enlistment in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St.

SOCIETY need not be entirely abandoned by the mother-to-be. LANE BRYANT'S adaptations of the season's smartest styles for Maternity wear eliminate the embarrassment of appearing in public, and make it possible to be comfortably and correctly attired for every occasion.

Maternity
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Blouses, Skirts, Negligees, Corsets, Underwear, Brassieres.
Everything for Baby, Too.
Dainty Layettes and Nursery Furniture in the "Loveliest Baby Shop" in Town.
Conducting our own workrooms, we can render not only low prices, but such advantages as duplicating to measure with expert fittings and changing details to meet individual taste.
21-23 West 38th St.



Headquarters Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Shapleigh Hardware Co. dictates to THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED

The executives of business houses will note with a very special interest the action of that prosperous St. Louis corporation, the Shapleigh Hardware Company, established for 74 years.

In May, 1915, this Company was so struck by the claims made for The Dictaphone that it investigated. Two Dictaphones were installed, and a searching test was made, over a fair period, of their ability to stand up under the daily grind of heavy correspondence.

The result: Today 79 Dictaphones are in use in the Company's offices.

It is apparent that a company may be old and yet be progressive, and that this readiness to keep pace with the times is an essential factor in long prosperity.

Whatever date your business was established, it can use The Dictaphone to advantage. A demonstration will be arranged at your pleasure.

THE DICTAPHONE REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name
The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Call Worth 3043—that's The Dictaphone—and make an appointment. Or, tear off this little call card, pin it to your letterhead and mail it to us. Do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail. The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street.
Please send me free copy "The Man at the Desk."
Name.....
Address.....
Address personally Mr.....

Smart Cape Coats $16.75 and $19.75

An old-time idea with modern style and dash to recommend it!

Imparting an easy grace to the wearer in the long, rippling lines of the cape—45 to 48 in. long and generously wide.

Fashioned of heavy mannish navy serge or Poiret twill—some in black—button-trimmed.

Second Floor.

All Cars Transfer to the Home of Truth
Bloomingdale's
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

B. Altman & Co.

BROADLOOM CARPETS
IN PLAIN COLORS
maintained in stock ready for immediate delivery
include

CATHKIN CHENILLE
Heavy wool back, seamless; widths up to 30 feet

ALTMAN VELOUR
Seamless; in widths of 9 feet and 11 feet 3 inches

VERNON CARPETING
Seamless; in widths of 9 and 12 feet

SAMPLES (FOR QUALITY) SENT ON REQUEST

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46T and 47TH STS.
ARE FEATURING
Smart New Fashions—
Callot's Vested Capecoat—the bishop-sleeved "Esplanade Coat"—Cheruit's Mandarin Wraps—and Manteaux of serge, velour, smart checks and tweeds—as well as an almost exhaustless variety of Coats for every purpose, at $45—$65—$95.

Street and Sports Suits
Copies of late French models in tailored walking styles—vested suits—cape suits and smart sports styles—of tricot—serge—jersey—checks with plain materials—tricot with foulard—combinations of contrasting colors in jersey—and other smart effects, featuring the much-wanted shades of navy, beige and grey—$50, $65, $75, $95.

Smart Hats
An unusually wide range of Street and Semi-dress Hats in hand-made designs and distinctly smart trimmed effects—$20.

ESTABLISHED 1848
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ACTUAL MAKERS

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Each year—with rains and sun—Nature cleanses the lawns, repaints the flowers, and redecorates the trees.

Cross Wickerware—in colors—refreshes the country house,—after last Summer's use and the Winter's disuse.

Cocktail Set

Cocktail tray, of green or yellow enamel wicker, bottom of cretonne-under-glass, handles and rack of wicker, holding firmly six engraved crystal glasses..... $8.75

Breakfast Tray and Set

Bedroom breakfast tray, white enamel wicker, fixed tray of cretonne-under-glass, rack for glass, silver and mail; 26 x 12 x 8 inches..... $10.00

Coffee set (as illustrated), Royal Worcester flowered porcelain coffee pot, sugar basin, cream pitcher, cup and saucer; service and fruit plates, extra..... $12.25

Water Set

Water set, white, green or yellow enamel wicker stand, with tinted rose-festoon mounting, cretonne-under-glass, six crystal glasses in compartments..... $7.25

Highball Set

Highball basket, white enamel wicker, with compartments containing eight glasses, space for syphon and liquor bottle, ice-tin under tray in centre..... $13.50

Refreshment basket, white or yellow enamel wicker, removable center tray of cretonne-under-glass, ice-tin beneath; ten tall crystal glasses in compartments; diameter 15 inches, complete..... $13.50

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ASK PERMITS TO GO BACK TO GERMANY

Some Aliens Also Apply for Leave to Sail for South America.

GREGORY PRESCRIBES RULES

Applicants Must Make Oath of Intentions and Undergo Strict Examination.

Several hundred German subjects, some of them resident in the United States and others here on business, the latter having arrived in the country a short time before the declaration of a state of war by the United States, have applied to the Federal authorities for permission to leave the country. Most of them desire to go to South America, although a considerable number, including several women, have asked for permission to return to Germany. All these applications, Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox said last night, would be forwarded to Washington, where final action on them would be taken by Attorney General Gregory.

Mr. Knox said that applications of this kind must be submitted in duplicate with three photographs of the applicant attached. In addition, the names must be given of five reputable American citizens who know the applicant and would vouch for him before the Federal authorities. The applicant must give a complete history of himself and a prescribed oath must be taken before the request would be considered by the Government.

Instructions as to the procedure to be followed were received in New York yesterday from Attorney General Gregory. He states that he has caused forms to be issued for the use of all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of countries with which the United States is at war, who are desirous of leaving this country and asks that when these are filled out by applicants they be forwarded to Washington at once. He authorizes the District Attorney's office to administer the preliminary oath, which reads:

I solemnly swear that the above statements are true and that I am not seeking to depart from the United States with any purpose or intent, either directly or indirectly, to injure, impede, or interfere with by word or deed, the United States or its officers, agents, or representatives in the prosecution of the war in which it is now engaged, and further that I will commit no act of hostility against the United States or give any aid, comfort, or information to its enemies.

The period of grace allowed enemy aliens in the United States to turn in to the Federal authorities weapons, explosives, airplane parts, wireless apparatus, and other forbidden articles ended at noon yesterday. From this time an enemy alien found with any of the prohibited articles in his or her possession is liable to summary arrest and internment. Such arrests may be made by agents of the United States without recourse to the legal forms usual in time of peace.

The Southern District of New York includes, in addition to New York County, the counties of Bronx, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Ulster, Rockland, Orange, and Sullivan. The enforcement of the enemy alien regulations in these counties is in the hands of United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, while the Eastern District, which takes in all of Long Island, is in charge of United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn.

Marshal McCarthy said yesterday that he did not plan to search the homes of aliens unless evidence were submitted to him which would justify such a procedure. He is of the opinion that enemy aliens will voluntarily turn over to the proper officials any of the prohibited articles which they may have in their possession. Up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon there had been no arrests, so far as was known, of persons found with prohibited articles in their possession.

JOBS FOR ENEMY ALIENS.

Mayor's Committee Seeks to Find Work for Germans and Austrians.

An employment bureau for the benefit of Germans and Austrians who have lost their work through the war has been opened in this city by the Mayor's Citizens' Advisory Committee. The offices are in the German Savings Bank Building, Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

The bureau was opened yesterday with Dr. Herbert Schweitzer in charge. It will be about a week, it was said yesterday, before the work is thoroughly organized. Applicants for positions will be received from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and employers who have places open are asked to come at that time.

ESPIONAGE BILL READY FOR HOUSE

Now Forbids 'Gathering or Transmitting' News Which 'Might Be' of Value to Enemy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Favorable reports were ordered today by the House Judiciary Committee on the Administration Espionage bill and the Webb Export bill. The Webb bill permits American exporters to combine to obtain export trade.

Amendments to the Spy bill, Chairman Webb said tonight, have eliminated many features that caused newspaper publishers to fear that the press would be muzzled during the war, and criticism of the Government would be forbidden under war penalties, death or life imprisonment, if the Government desired.

Mr. Webb will introduce the Spy bill tomorrow. The bill, though it will forbid gathering or transmission of news that might be of value to an enemy of the United States, will not in any way be permitted to interfere with ordinary fair newspaper criticism, he said. It will be framed so as to punish heavily any act purposely perpetrated to hurt the United States.

The Senate Spy bill was amended somewhat. A provision that would have forbidden the eliciting of news which the Government found to be embarrassing was softened in its effect, so that it will not interfere with news gathering.

The Webb export bill will be introduced in similar form to the bill which passed the House last session, but was not acted on in the Senate because of the filibuster at the close of the Congress. Two amendments to the original bill were adopted. Both of them had been accepted in the last bill by the Senate. They were unimportant and were adopted to overcome possible objection by Senators when the bill reaches the upper house.

The bill is designed to permit combination of American firms so they can compete in foreign—principally South American—trade with European countries. German firms for years have taken much of the export trade because they are encouraged to combine and offer a combination price to purchasers. American firms were forced to bid as individuals. Administration officials believe the bill will be of immense value to the United States in the trade war after the war.

POST OFFICE FLAG RAISED.

Men of Grand Central Sub-Station Take Part in Ceremonies.

An American flag, measuring 15 by 18 feet and purchased by the carriers and clerks of the Grand Central sub-station of the Post Office, was raised over the Forty-fifth Street entrance of that branch yesterday. Nearly all of the force, numbering 370, were present for the unfurling ceremonies, which began at noon with the escorting to the scene of Postmaster T. G. Patten by uniformed carriers and a fife and drum corps. P. G. Ottendorfer, Superintendent of the branch, presided, and introduced Mr. Patten, who made a short address.

As Mr. Patten finished the flag rose on the mast, two cornetists played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and every man uncovered. Mr. Patten called for three cheers for "Old Glory," and they were given vigorously. The cornetists were William F. Beatty, a postal clerk, and Charles Huke, a carrier. The committee of carriers and clerks in charge of the ceremonies were Joseph Hahn, Edward Roser, Verika Ross, Edward Rockwell, T. P. Clark, and George Garlan.

FRANCE DAY AT C. C. N. Y.

It Will Be Celebrated Tomorrow in Honor of the French Commission.

France Day, proclaimed by Governor Whitman in honor of the French commission and in commemoration of the historical friendship between the two nations, will be celebrated at City College at noon tomorrow by the students, Faculty, and alumni. The City College and Townsend Harris Hall battalions will march into the Great Hall under the command of Captain Herbert M. Holton.

The speakers will be Professor Adolph Cohn, founder of the Alliance Française of New York and Professor Emeritus of Columbia University; Robert Underwood Johnson, who will read an original poem entitled "Sword of Lafayette"; Controller Prendergast, and Dr. John H. Finley. Mlle. Renée Chollet will sing "The Marseillaise," and President Sidney E. Mezes will preside.

American Textiles in the West Indies

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has just issued a timely and instructive official report covering the Textile Trade of Porto Rico and Jamaica.

We have secured a limited number of the pamphlets for complimentary distribution among our patrons and friends.

A copy will be sent on request.

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Leaders in every movement, whether it be the defense of the Nation's honor or the development of its industries and commerce, realize what good clothes can do. They know how a good appearance makes their own characteristics the more noticeable. Our

New Spring Suits
For Men and Young Men
$17.50

have all the qualities of good clothes-making which bring to the front the good qualities of the wearer. The young man who likes clothes that are extreme in design, and his older brother who prefers a more conservative style will both be pleased with our assortment.

Men's Shower Coats, $17.50

Clad in one of these raincoats you can defy any kind of damp weather. In tan, heather or blue mixtures, backed with silk. Seams cemented and strapped. Satin yokes, patch pockets, reinforced buttons, raglan or regular shoulders, convertible collars, ventlets under arms—in fact, all that a raincoat should be.

LIQUOR MEN BACK MAYOR.

Approve Order Closing All Saloons After 1 A. M.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday a copy of resolutions passed by the Retail Liquor Dealers' Central Association approving his order closing all saloons after 1 A. M., beginning May 1. The resolutions state that the association is at all times "ready and willing to aid the Mayor in his advocacy of personal liberty and his desire to conduct the affairs of the city so as to merit the approval of the large majority of its citizens."

The association has appointed a committee of five to co-operate with the Mayor and Police Commissioner "in this and other patriotic movements intended for the uplift and protection of our city, State, and the country."

REPEL 'WILSON'S SLANDER.'

German Professors Plan to Lecture on Germany and America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 24, (via London.)—The Society of German Scientists and Artists is planning a series of lectures on Germany and America, "as a protest against Wilson's slander of the German character and the German constitutional system."

The lectures will begin next month. The principal speakers named so far are Professors Harnack, Meinecke, and Troeltsch.

OUR 'CONCEPTION' OF PEACE.

Other German Writers Discuss Meyer London's Telegram.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 24.—Count von Reventlow, commenting in the Deutsche Tageszeitung on the American Socialist Congressman Meyer London's statement categorically denying that the Russian Socialists looked favorably on a separate peace with Germany, asks why Vorwärts appears to find this act interesting. Reventlow says:

"We also find Meyer's statements interesting, if in no way surprising. It indicates what always has been understood here, that America's conception of peace is that no peace is possible by which the German Empire can continue its progress in a vital direction. Meyer also recognizes that Russia will continue to fight for the Anglo-Saxons under any circumstances, as Russia also hopes to make a peace which spells ruination for Germany."

The Rhenish industrial newspapers also comment vigorously on "Meyer's" telegram, declaring that the Entente considered it necessary to allow the Russian labor manifesto to be replied to by a citizen of the country which would be less disgruntled by Russian rejection of the old annexationist demands.

PREDICTS NEW REPUBLICS.

Sweden, Spain, and Greece Named at Conference of Journalists.

LONDON, April 24.—At a conference held here of journalists representing the European neutral countries the situation in Spain, Holland, Greece, and Scandinavia was discussed, particularly from the economic and political side, especial consideration being given the effect the Russian revolution had had in the nations under discussion.

One speaker declared that republican sentiment had won many converts in the European neutral countries. He expressed the belief that republics would be set up before the end of the war in Sweden, Greece, and Spain. This speaker, who had recently returned from Sweden, declared that republican doctrine was being widely preached there and was gaining a ready hearing.

NEW PLAN FOR HOME RULE.

It Is Suggested That the Commons Fix the Majority for County Option.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 25.—The Daily News says:

"As a result of criticism of the Government's plan for dealing with the Irish problem, Mr. Lloyd George is now credited with the intention, when he commends it to Parliament, of leaving it to the House of Commons to decide by what majority an Irish county should vote itself in or out of the Home Rule scheme."

JAPANESE HELD AS SPIES.

Cubans Arrest Three with Detailed Maps of Two Harbors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 24.—Three Japanese were arrested as spies today at Sagua la Grande. They had in their possession complete hydrographic maps of Sagua Harbor and also another harbor, believed to be Isabela de Sagua.

The men gave their names as Tucuchi Sima, Nakamora Tukiche, and Lirat Simatra.

BRUSH YOUR TEETH WITH **KALBODON** AND THEY'LL BE CLEAN

All tube dentifrices *but one* change consistency with the weather. They melt, harden, dry-out or "cake." ALBODON DENTAL CREAM is *that exception.* Its consistency never varies, *with the cap on or off.* Throw away the cap and try it.

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The remaining sets of the "Handy Volume" Issue of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper, are so few that the last one will be sold before you can send for the descriptive literature, have time to read it, decide about buying and get your order back to us **unless you sign and send the coupon TODAY.**

For ten days we have been saying that *after April 25th there would be no use in writing for information.* **Today is April 25th.** And unless you write today and get the free, illustrated descriptive book that will tell you exactly what the Britannica is and what it will do for you to make your life bigger and broader and to increase your knowledge, thus increasing your earning power, you may as well save the postage.

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To **know,** you should have the book that tells about this wonderful work. After today it will be folly to write for it and folly for us to send the literature to you because the last set will be sold before you can study the information and get your order in.

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Very shortly we will announce the date of the last day we can accept orders for the Britannica. Our stock is almost exhausted. When sets on hand are sold your chance is gone forever.

We could easily sell many thousands more sets if we could get them. But we cannot get even one more set. This is not our fault nor the publishers'. They cannot get any more genuine India paper at any price. No more can be made because two important raw materials—flax from Belgium, Germany or Ireland and hemp from Russia—are absolutely unobtainable and there is no substitute for them.

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Put everything else aside for one moment. Sign the attached coupon and get it into the mail NOW while you are thinking about it.

Thousands of persons are going to be disappointed when this sale closes, and those people will be the ones who, while really wanting the Britannica, fail to realize that now is the time to decide and get their orders in.

Note this—the set (29 volumes) is yours to use and profit by while you are paying for it. You only have to send $1.00 with order, to be followed by monthly payments of $3.00 (for the cloth binding) for a limited number of months.

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HENRY MALKAN,
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Please send me at once your free illustrated, descriptive booklet about the "Handy Volume" Issue of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper.

I want this so that I can learn whether the Britannica will be useful to me in my work and my home, so that I can decide before all the remaining sets are sold whether or not I want to buy.

Send me full information as to the smallest monthly payment I will have to make for one of these remaining sets; also the lowest cash price.

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FRANCE

Consign your goods to Seignouret Freres Bordeaux Customs Brokers, Freight Agents all formalities And Customs operations attended to. Transit to Switzerland.
Agents for Armour & Co. & the American Cotton Oil Co. And all French Railways.

FRANCIS CHEERED AT DUMA CEREMONY

Envoy Clasps Hands with Foreign Minister to Demonstrate Our Friendship.

OUR ENTRY IN WAR AN OMEN

Professor Milukoff So Declares After Ambassador Predicts Universal Freedom.

PETROGRAD, April 23, (via London, Wednesday, April 25, Delayed.)—Professor Paul N. Milukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and David R. Francis, the American Ambassador, clasped hands on the platform of Alexander Hall in the Duma tonight, while an immense crowd stood and applauded. It was the first public demonstration of the new friendship of Russia growing out of America's entry into the war.

The meeting was arranged by the Society for Promoting Friendly Relations between Russia and the United States. Mr. Francis had just concluded his address, in which he declared that Russia was not thinking of a separate peace; that militarism in Prussia was doomed and the liberty-loving people of Germany would soon be freed as the Russians had been freed, and that Government by consent would be established throughout the earth.

The audience rose, shouting its approval of the sentiments expressed by the Ambassador, while Professor Milukoff reached in front of Baron Rosen, the presiding officer, and grasped the Ambassador's hand. Then in an address Professor Milukoff confirmed the words of Mr. Francis that Russia was not dreaming of peace.

"President Wilson thought once," said Professor Milukoff, "that the peace of the world could be gained without victory. Now by a declaration of war he shows he is convinced of the contrary. America's entry into the war at this time is more than a coincidence—it is an omen."

A message of greeting from the society to President Wilson was read from the platform.

ROOT TO GET OFFER OF MISSION TO RUSSIA

Straus, Hurley, and Morgenthau Mentioned as Envoys—$500,000,000 Loan Likely.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Elihu Root will head the American Commission to Russia if he will consent to undertake the duty, it was said today. Mr. Root, who was in Washington tonight to attend the reception given to Mr. Balfour and the members of his party at the Pan American Union Building, said, however, that he had heard nothing about it. It became known today that the President has completed the selection of the principal members of the mission. The names of the men tentatively chosen will not be made public until they have been formally requested to serve and have accepted.

It was said today, however, that those whom the President has in mind are all distinguished in their particular lines, and together will make up a commission which will indicate to the Russian Government and people the deep interest in their welfare held by the American Government.

Among those besides Mr. Root whose names have been mentioned in the preliminary discussions are Oscar Straus, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Edward N. Hurlay, former Chairman of the Trade Commission, and Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago, business man and personal friend of President Wilson, has arrived in Russia and will keep the Government in touch with business conditions there pending the arrival of the commission.

Russia's Financial Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—In connection with the anneuncement of the Provisional Duma Government of Russia that it would fulfill all obligations of the former Government which, of course, includes the outstanding currency, information reached Washington through diplomatic channels today that the total outstanding currency of Russia is 10,250,000,000 rubles. Against this, according to the Minister of Finance, Russia is keeping a gold reserve of 35 per cent. This currency on its face is redeemable in gold at the rate of 17.424 doli gold per ruble, but at the beginning of the war specie payment was suspended, its payment being guaranteed by all the estate of the Government.

The Finance Minister stated that the Provisional Government was authorized to increase the outstanding issue of currency, but that its policy was to restrict such issues into the narrowest possible limits. He declared he would make every effort to keep the gold reserve against such currency up to 35 per cent.

Diplomats acquainted with international finance asserted that it was doubtful if the Provisional Government could succeed in keeping the gold reserve up to that percentage, but declared that if it succeeded in keeping the gold reserve up to 25 per cent. against the currency issued that would be safe. This the Provisional Government is believed to be able to do, but all doubt would be dissolved if the United States should extend financial aid.

It is understood that no specific amount has been fixed as a proposed loan to Russia. Some persons acquainted with Russia's needs believed the loan would take the form of a credit, to be placed in this country and amounting to $500,000,000, upon which the Provisional Government might draw for the payment of war supplies and foodstuffs. It was thought that, in addition to that sum, Russia would need perhaps $100,000,000 in gold for uses in Europe and in her campaigns against Turkey.

Before the larger loan is negotiated, it is believed, an American commission will visit Russia, to determine exactly what the needs of the Provisional Government are, and will report to this Government, when the loan will be concluded with Russian agents already in the United States. It was said at the State Department that it would not be necessary for Russia to send a mission to the United States to negotiate the loan, as her representatives already here can be authorized to make the contract.

SOCIALISTS LOST ON ZARA.

Jensen, as Well as Karpovich, on Torpedoed Steamer.

LONDON, April 24.—Further details of the sinking of the steamer Zara with Socialist leaders aboard by a German submarine, show that the vessel sailed from England on April 11 with exiles returning home and was torpedoed in northern waters two days later.

Among those on board were Peter Karpovich, leader of the Progressive movement among the students in Petrograd University, who lost his life, and M. Jensen, leader of the Lettish Social Democratic Committee in London.

Karpovich was sentenced to Siberia in 1901 for the shooting of M. Bogolizpoff, Russian Minister of Public Instruction. He escaped from prison in 1913 and made his way to London.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS ACTIVE.

Snow in Mountains on Rumanian Front Hinders Fighting There.

PETROGRAD, April 24, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Today's official report of military operations says:

On the Russo-Galician front there have been rifle firing, scouting, and aerial operations.

On the Rumanian front there was more animated rifle firing in the regions east of Meste Canesce and Fokshani. In the mountains the snow is two and one-half feet deep.

On the Caucasian front rifle firing and reconnoitring operations occurred.

The Government has approved a proposal made by the War Minister to disband all soldiers over the age of 43 years.

U. S. STEEL TO TAKE $5,000,000 OF LOAN

Net Earnings for Quarter Ended March 31, $113,121,018, Breaking All Records.

AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF 3%

$9,600,000 Set Aside to Pay Income Tax Immediately on Receipt of Bill—$50,000 Given Y. M. C. A.

The United States Steel Corporation surpassed the expectations of the financial district yesterday by reporting net earnings of $113,121,018 in the quarter ended March 31 and by declaring an extra dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock. The Street had looked for 2 per cent. as the possible maximum.

The Directors also decided to subscribe for $5,000,000 of the new Government 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and $9,600,000 was set aside to pay the corporation's income tax for 1916 immediately on receipt of a bill, instead of waiting until the due date, June 15.

"The Government is in need of cash," said Chairman E. H. Gary after the meeting, "and as we are strong in cash it was decided to anticipate the income tax payment, following the request issued by Internal Revenue Collector Edwards to corporations and individuals to pay their tax as soon as possible. Subscriptions to the Government certificates may be considered practically as subscriptions to the forthcoming long-term Government bond issue, and it might be inferred that the corporation's participation in the big offering will be $5,000,000 at least."

The Steel Corporation is the first prominent industrial organization to make public its plan in respect to the great war loan.

The Directors set aside $50,000 from earnings as a gift to the Y. M. C. A. fund for army and navy work. This was done upon receipt of an appeal from leaders in the association asking for aid in raising $3,000,000.

To Keep Stock on 5 Per Cent. Basis.

The declaration of 3 per cent. extra on the junior shares, Judge Gary pointed out, when added to the 1¾ per cent. paid last quarter and the two extras of 1 per cent. each before that, reimbursed stockholders for the loss of dividends in 1914-15. For the full year of 1915 shareowners received no return, and a small payment only in the final quarter of 1914. With these extras, the common stock has paid 5 per cent. annually since 1910, and it is understood to be the intention of the management to keep it on that regular basis, irrespective of the size of earnings.

The corporation's final surplus in the March quarter amounted to $69,836,981, and was more than double that of the same quarter last year. Details of the income statement are set forth in this table:

	Quarter Ended Mar.31,'17.	Quarter Ended Dec.30,'16.	Quarter Ended Mar.31,'16.
Net earn...	$113,121,018	$105,988,347	$80,713,624
Dep.,a.f.,&c	9,790,524	9,646,737	9,495,995
Net inc....	103,330,194	96,321,610	51,218,559
Int., U. S. S. B. & P	5,585,438	5,639,648	5,706,687
Balance ...	97,744,756	90,681,962	45,512,872
Add to bal.	.....	129,626	.....
Div., pf....	6,304,919	6,304,920	6,304,919
Div., com..	6,353,781	6,353,782	6,353,781
Ext. com..	15,249,075	8,898,294	.....
Surplus ...	69,836,931	69,257,592	32,854,172

$27,907,775 Required for Dividends.

The quarter's income was $8,152,000 greater than in the preceding quarter and the biggest three months' in point of earnings that the corporation ever reported. The extra dividend, together with the usual quarterly disbursement of 1¼ per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, involves the outgo of $27,907,775. The tremendous income of the corporation is illustrated by the fact that the poorest month of the three February brought in a net revenue of $5,400,000 larger than the full dividend requirement for the quarter. The month of March recorded a net of $43,630,422, which alone exceeded every other full quarter from the corporation's inception in 1901 to 1916, with the exception of three. Two of these were in the boom year of 1907 and the third was the final quarter of 1915, with an income amounting to $51,277,000. The January earnings aggregated $36,074,425.

Commenting on the results of the quarter, Judge Gary said they were satisfactory and there seemed to be no let-up in the demand for steel products.

"The tendency of prices is still upward," he added, "which is a condition that I, personally, do not desire to see prolonged."

The report for the quarter showed unfilled orders as of March 31 amounting to 11,711,044 tons. The preferred stock dividend is payable May 29 and the dividends on the common on June 29.

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$2,250	at 5%	on two-story and basement brick dwelling, value	$4,000
8,000	at 4½%	on four-story and basement brick store and apartments, value.....	16,500
23,500	at 5%	on a new five-story and basement brick apartment, value.....	40,000
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Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.

Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 up, paying 5% interest.

Free from Personal Taxation.

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000

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Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment."

RUSSIA WILL ACCEPT GIFT.

Milukoff Gratified by Proposal to Send a Statue of Liberty.

Paul Milukoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent to Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, a cable message yesterday saying that Russia would be glad to accept a reproduction of the Statue of Liberty, which it had been proposed by Mr. Bernstein to erect in Petrograd. This is Milukoff's message:

Please accept the kindest greetings and thanks from the liberated Russia for your idea of celebrating her emancipation by sending us the copy of the Statue of Liberty, which gift the renewed Russia is ready to accept with the greatest satisfaction.

Mr. Bernstein said yesterday that it would cost $500,000 to make the gift, and that the amount would be collected by popular subscription, much after the manner in which the fund was raised in France to present the Statue of Liberty to the United States. It was announced yesterday that the following persons would compose the Advisory Board: United States Senators Wesley L. Jones, Willard Saulsbury, Charles E. Townsend, and James K. Vardaman; Commissioner of Immigration F. C. Howe, President George S. Davis of Hunter College, Mayor James F. Price of Wilmington, Del.; President H. N. MacCracken of Vassar College, Gordon Auchincloss, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

Jacob H. Schiff sent a contribution of $250 with this letter:

May I inclose herein a check for $250 and an initial contribution on my part toward the Statue of Liberty Fund, originated by The American Hebrew, and I shall be pleased to contribute something more whenever it develops, as I doubt not it will, that your splendid proposition can be carried into effect.

I am pleased to learn that it is intended to make the proposed gift of a replica of the Statue of Liberty to the Russian people a national one, and that every State in the Union is to have the opportunity to contribute a proportionate amount toward the obtainment of the required fund.

"This is not merely an idealistic gift to the Russian people," said Mr. Bernstein. "It is more. It will serve at this time to inspire, strengthen, and unify democratic Russia against the various elements that are consciously or unconsciously undermining the liberty obtained after centuries of martyrdom."

RUSSIA ALLOWS MILD DRINKS

Modifies Rules Governing the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages.

PETROGRAD, April 24, (via London.)—The provisional Government has modified the rules governing the sales of alcoholic drinks by the introduction of the following regulations:

First, the sale of alcoholic drinks containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of one and a half degrees is prohibited throughout Russia; second, export to foreign countries of grape wines of every kind is permitted regardless of their percentage of alcohol; third, in wine-growing districts the sale of wines produced locally and not containing a percentage of alcohol in excess of 12 degrees is permitted.

Sales of these wines outside of the wine-growing districts is only permitted in towns and may be prohibited by the municipal authorities.

SLAVS' THANKS TO AMERICA.

Ambassador Sharp Tells Them Wilson Supports Small States' Rights.

PARIS, April 24.—William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, today received a delegation of Slavs, including President Trumbitch of the Dalmatian Diet, M. Hinhovitch, a member of the Croatian Parliament, and M. Gregorin, a member of the Austrian Parliament. They expressed thanks for the attitude of the United States toward small nations.

In replying to the delegation Ambassador Sharp said the policy of the United States was for justice to small nations and against their despoilment. They might have confidence, he assured them, that President Wilson, who was fully informed as to the complicated questions that would arise after the war, would throw his influence against any injustice to a nation, no matter how small, knowing that such wrongs to small States might result in an overthrow of the peace settlement.

You will be interested in Our Display of

Summer Furs
of Approved Styles

Sable, Mink, Kolinsky, Ermine, Natural Blue, Silver and Cross Foxes in models that embody the latest note in the charming fur fashions of this season

Cold Fur Storage 2%

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave.— Opp. Cathedral

Sooner or later you'll discover Ricoro "the Self Made Cigar"

CIGARS UNITED

CIGARS UNITED

UNITED CIGAR STORES

Frequently the demand for The New York Times exceeds the supply. This is likely to occur *oftener* in the future, because of conditions of paper manufacture, and regular readers are cautioned to order their copies of The New York Times delivered or reserved.

Nujol For Constipation

Do Yours Look Like These?

Brown-faced, vigorous, healthy youngsters—sickness never troubles them.

Do yours look like these?

Or does constipation, the chief foe to a healthy childhood handicap them and make them the prey of the many ills that less sturdy little folk are heir to?

Nujol is particularly valuable for relieving constipation in children, as well as in grown-ups because it doesn't upset the stomach, cause diarrhoea or form a habit. It acts as a simple internal lubricant, encouraging and facilitating the natural functioning.

As Nujol is not a physic but a lubricant, it does not gripe or upset the system. Being tasteless, it is not unpleasant to take.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol and its reputation is behind the product.

Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture. The genuine sold only in pint bottles bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles filled at our Nujol plant, absolutely modern and sanitary.

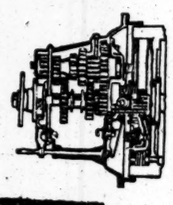
Write today for an instructive booklet on Nujol and its uses.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
Bayonne (New Jersey) New Jersey

THOUSANDS upon THOUSANDS OF HEALTHY BOYS & GIRLS EAT

Grape-Nuts

AND CREAM EVERY MORNING BECAUSE WISE MOTHERS KNOW "There's a Reason"



One of this year's 25 refinements in the new Hup is a new soft acting clutch—you "throw it" as easy as shifting gears—it's a multi disc type, the strongest clutch made—takes hold without jerking and never overheats. That's about all you could expect from a clutch if it was on a $5,000 car.

Chas. E. Riess

From its earliest days the Hupmobile has held first place for value. Later, against the field of multi-cylinders, it won performance laurels. Now it leads in beauty, too.

But it is more than the year-ahead beauty-car. It brings you all the old-time Hupmobile goodness. It has not gained style at the expense of quality.

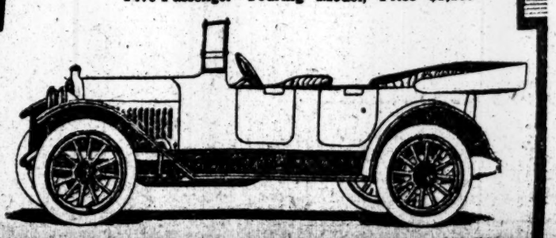
The New Hupmobile

Immediate deliveries now—but that's no guarantee of the future.

Five-Pass. Touring Car.....$1285 Sedan.....$1735
Seven-Pass. Touring Car....$1440 f. o. b. Detroit

Also full line of distinctive custom bodies, including Limousine, Brougham, Coupe, etc.

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.
PHONE CIRCLE 1616 1741 Broadway, at 56th St.
Five-Passenger Touring Model, Price $1,285



Society Brand Clothes
FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

SONS find Society Brand Styles a help in winning their spurs. And fathers wear them to conquer age with dignity.

These and other exclusive models for 1917 are ready at the authorized store in your town, and are pictured in our large-size Style Book of color paintings from life. Send your address for a complimentary copy.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers, Chicago
For Canada: SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, LIMITED, Montreal

SON AND GRANDSONS GET BERRI FORTUNE

Bulk of Estate, Exceeding $1,500,000, to be Divided Between Them.

FUTURE OF STANDARD UNION

Management of Newspaper to be in the Hands of Publisher's Son and Two Executors.

The will of William Berri, publisher of The Brooklyn Standard Union, who died last Thursday, was filed yesterday in the office of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham. No schedule of the value of the estate was filed, but it is estimated at more than $1,500,000. The will is dated April 24, 1915, two years prior to the date of filing. The management of The Standard Union is left to Mr. Berri's son, Herbert, R. F. R. Huntsman and George T. Musson, who are named as executors and trustees of the estate.

The bulk of the estate goes to Herbert Berri, and his two sons, William Herbert and John Walter, who are to inherit the residuary estate in three equal parts. To Herbert Berri is bequeathed $50,000 outright; his wife, Ethel Powell Berri, is to receive $25,000, and their sons $25,000 each. Mrs. Berri is also to receive the income from a trust fund of $50,000 as long as she and her husband are living or, in the event of the death of Herbert Berri, as long as she remains a widow. Herbert Berri also receives the house at 497 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, where he now lives, and he and his family are to have the use of the home on Clinton Avenue.

A trust fund of $50,000 is created for Elizabeth Berri, wife of Mr. Berri's brother, Eugene D. Berri, the income of which is to be used "for her use and their support." Upon the death of Eugene D. Berri, Mrs. Berri is to receive $5,000 of this fund, and the remainder is to revert to Herbert Berri. To two nieces and two nephews, Mr. Berri left $500 each, and to their children $200 each, and to four sisters $2,000 each, and to their children $200 each. To Albert Morris, a brother-in-law, and to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Powell is left $2,000 each.

The following charitable organizations are to receive $500 each: Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Industrial Home for the Blind of Brooklyn, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn, and the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.

To Guard All Explosives.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Senator Robinson introduced a bill today which provides that persons engaged in keeping or storing explosives shall cause the magazine containing the explosives to be guarded adequately and constantly by competent guards or watchmen so as to prevent unauthorized access or the unauthorized removal of explosives. It is further provided that each person selling or giving away explosives within the State during the war shall send a daily report of sales to the Industrial Commission. The Industrial Commission may direct that gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, turpentine, or benzine, when stored in quantities of more than five barrels, shall be adequately guarded at all times. The measure, which was suggested by the State's military authorities, went to the order of final passage without reference to committee.

State to Reimburse F. B. Ware.

ALBANY, April 24.—Governor Whitman today signed a bill appropriating $1,825 to reimburse ex-State Architect Franklin B. Ware for expenses incurred in successfully defending himself against charges of graft in connection with the construction of Great Meadow Prison.

DOG KILLING BILL PASSES THE SENATE

Assembly Approval of Bitterly Fought Measure Is Also Likely.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—By a vote of 31 to 14 the Senate today passed the Wicks Dog bill. The measure, which was introduced by Senator Charles W. Wicks of Oneida as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, has been opposed generally by dog lovers, who assert that its enactment will result in the wanton butchery of dogs.

Under some of the provisions of the bill, dogs running at large without a license may be shot on sight, while all dogs, whether licensed or not, which are caught pursuing domestic animals or fowls, may be summarily put to death.

Senator Wicks, speaking in support of the bill, said that his measure had been unjustly criticised.

"No good dog will suffer as a result of the enactment of this bill," Senator Wicks said. "The well-bred dog stays at home or near home. The mongrel roams the countryside slaughtering sheep. That sort of dog ought to be killed. No dog of the sort any one could grow to love will be affected by this bill. A good dog is just as highly thought of by the farmer as by anybody else. The bill will cause dog owners to license their dogs and to keep them at home, and that is proper."

Senator Wicks said that from many towns up-State dogs roam the countryside for miles and "often destroy as many as thirty or forty sheep in a night."

The measure is expected here to pass the Assembly.

TO CHECK INSANITY PLEAS.

Whitman's Commission Will Examine Murderers Awaiting Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—In order that the question of a convicted murderer's sanity may no longer be raised by his friends in the last few days before he is executed, Governor Whitman announced today that hereafter every man in the death house will be examined by a commission to determine his mental responsibility as soon as sentence has been affairmed by the Court of Appeals. The Governor decided upon this action as a result of the efforts which the Humanitarian Cult made to have Pertius Van Der Corput, who was executed at Sing Sing on Saturday, reprieved at the last minute on the ground that he was insane.

"The States does not desire nor do any of its citizens wish to have an insane person executed," said Governor Whitman. "It has become customary for friends of condemned murderers to wait until the week during which the murdered is to be executed and then to make an appeal to the Executive upon the ground that he is insane. This causes much anxiety on my part, and in very many cases it is necessary to grant a reprieve or respite in order that the fact of the sanity of the person can be properly determined."

The Governor has appointed Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, medical member of the State Hospital Commission; Dr. R. F. C. Kich, Medical Superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital, and Dr. George A. Smith, Medical Superintendent of the Central Islip State Hospital, as a commission to proceed to Sing Sing Prison and make a thorough examination of Antonio Impoluzzo, Frank Ferrara, and Arthur W. Waite, all awaiting execution.

To Develop State's Hospitals.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Sage Hospital Development Commission bill was signed by Governor Whitman today. The measure provides for the creation of a commission, consisting of the Chairman of the State Hospital Commission, the State Engineer, the State Architect, the Chairmen of the Financial Committees of the Legislature, and two persons appointed by the Governor, to adopt a general plan for hospital development. It also carries appropriations of $20,000 for the commission's expenses, $100,000 for new buildings at the Middletown State Hospital, and $290,255, the unexpended balance appropriated for work at Mohansic, to be applied to beginning construction of a new State hospital at Marcy, near Utica.

ASSAILS TENEMENT BILL.

Connolly Declares It Menaces Success of the New Subways.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—Borough President Connolly of Queens and Tenement House Commissioner Murphy of the New York City administration, with a large delegation, appeared today at a hearing before the Senate Committee on Affairs of New York City in opposition to the Lawson billl which would permit the conversion of three-story one-family houses into tenements. A number of New York real estate men appeared in favor of the measure.

President Connolly said that the bill, if enacted, would be disastrous to the newer extensions of New York's rapid transit system, which had been built on the assumption that all new residence and tenment property would be developed in the outlying parts of the city. If old buildings were to be converted into tenements, he said, Queens would not develop for years, and the money spent on new subways would be thrown away.

The friends of the measure asserted that if old residences were renovated as provided for in the bill, they would serve their purpose as well as the most modern tenements.

TIFFANY & Co.

ANTIQUE ENGLISH SILVER AND REPRODUCTIONS

Hot Water Instantly—Day or Night

NO matter what may be your hot water needs—in the home, factory or business establishment—the convenient, practical method of obtaining hot water is with an

Automatic Gas Water Heater

It supplies hot water instantly and continuously. And there is nothing to light or to fuss with. Simply turn your faucet and hot water gushes forth—yet gas burns only while water is drawn. The lighting and extinguishing of the Heater are automatically controlled by the operation of any hot water faucet.

You can see these Heaters at your Gas office, or our representative will give you details. Sold on easy payments.

"The Right Way Is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

Everybody's grocer sells Krumbles, because nearly everybody has learned of the food value of Krumbles.

The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

10¢

"It is New and Wonderful—this Phonograph"

"I WAS mildly interested in the phonograph—just as you are, probably. We had a good instrument, as fine a machine as could be bought, I suppose.

"And all the family used it, enjoyed it—yes, I think that I had some real fun with it myself.

"But it was a phonograph, a source of mild entertainment. None of us thought of it more seriously. Its limitations I took for granted as the limitations of all instruments of its kind.

"I knew no differently until I heard the Vocalion.

"In a moment of mere curiosity I stopped in at Aeolian Hall to see and hear this new phonograph. I had no idea what a surprise I was due for.

"The young man who volunteered to demonstrate the Vocalion for me chose as his first record an 'Ave Maria' played by Eugene Ysaye. I love violin music and this particular record I had heard on every standard make of phonograph. I thought I knew just what to expect.

"Then the Vocalion sounded the first notes . . . . . .

"Have you ever been really thrilled by music from a phonograph? I never had until that moment. The tones the Vocalion was bringing from the record were true violin tones. The subtle, characteristic tones of *Ysaye's violin* they were—none of the richness, the appealing qualities produced by the master's bow were lost.

"Record after record was played for me. I sat entranced, gripped by the marvelous naturalness of the music.

"Then I tried the Graduola, the Vocalion expression device I had heard so much about. I drew the tone to a fine pianissimo, I pressed it to its fullest volume—I controlled the voice of the record as though it came from my own throat.

"The pleasure of it?—It isn't describable. You must try it yourself.

"So my views on the phonograph have been completely reversed. It is new and wonderful—this phonograph, the Aeolian-Vocalion.

"And why not?—the Vocalion is the first phonograph produced by a great musical instrument maker. In it is that soulful element hitherto lacking in the phonograph—Art."

The AEOLIAN-VOCALION

"The New Phonograph produced by musical instrument makers"

Vocalion prices are $35 to $350. Art styles to $2000. Liberal terms. Equitable allowance on other phonographs taken in exchange. Catalog and complete information sent upon request.

AEOLIAN HALL *In* BROOKLYN 11 Flatbush Avenue

The AEOLIAN COMPANY

AEOLIAN HALL: *In* NEW YORK, 29 West 42nd Street

AEOLIAN HALL *In* THE BRONX 367 East 149th Street

Makers of the Pianola—largest manufacturers of musical instruments in the world

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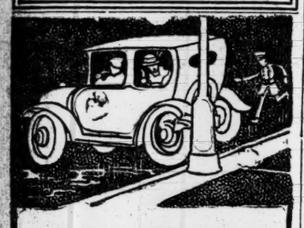
10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting **5½%**

Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street



ACCIDENTS will happen, but they will be less of a possibility if your car is equipped with

BATAVIA SECURITY TIRES
GUARANTEED FOR 4000 MILES

Their Indented Tread was the first successful application of the true non-skid principle, based on indentations instead of lumps.

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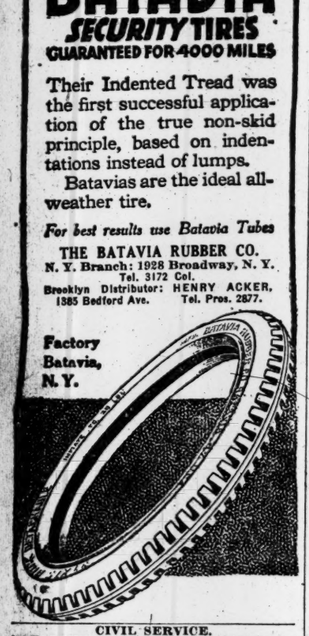

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NURSE
(Female)
Salary $900 to $1080.

Age 21 to 45 years. Furnish proof of registration when filing applications. Subjects and weights: Experience, 3; Duties, 4; Practical Test, 3. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to May 8, at 4 P. M. Requested applications will be mailed on receipt of sufficient postage. For further particulars see "City Record," or apply to

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

$3,000 Worth of AUTOMOBILE VALUE FOR $800 to Ready Buyer

A beautiful seven-passenger Fiat landaulet must be sold immediately. Perfect condition, just overhauled; Holbrook body, newly painted; full equipment, including $90 set summer covers. Inquire Burghard Mills Garage, 211 West 82d Street.

OBSERVATION LIBRARY LOUNGING CAR TRAIN
Leave New York 2 P. M. (D., L. & W. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 2 P. M. (M. C. R. R.)
Ar. Chicago 4:55 P. M. (Nickel Plate)
Lackawanna Railroad
TICKET OFFICES:
Broadway Cor. Wall St. / " Park Pl. / " 28th St. / " 42d St.
Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

SUNDAY, HOARSE, HAS 1,732 ON TRAIL

Women, Overwhelmingly in a Majority, Make an Unexpected Showing.

EVANGELIST PRAISES JUDGE

The Sentencing of the Man Who Criticised President Wilson Gets a Place in His Prayer.

"Lord, aren't you proud of New York?" Billy Sunday exclaimed from his pulpit in the big tabernacle last night at the close of his evening service. "You knew what was in her. You knew she wanted to come to you. Lord, let hundreds come forward tonight and take their stand for you."

Holding forth his bands, Sunday stepped down into the sawdust as the lines of converts began to form. A delegation of young women from the Colgate Club of the Jersey City Y. W. C. A. led the way. Three sailors headed the men converts and behind them came long files of men, women, and children. The press was so great that the organization which the Sunday workers have perfected to lighten the strain of handshaking was almost disrupted. Homer Rodeheaver, the choirmaster, shouted directions to clear the front seats and after a momentary halt the lines began again to move slowly forward.

When the official counter looked at his tally at the end of the trail-hitting it registered 1,467, making the total for the day 1,732, an unexpectedly big showing. The women, as usual, were overwhelmingly in the majority. Twelve delegations helped to swell the total.

Sunday warmed up early in the evening, although he had started out mildly and plainly suffering from a bad throat. He did several new stunts, the one which delighted his audience most being a race in which the winner fell dead as he reached the goal. He picked up imaginary stones and pretended to hurl them as an illustration of the attitude of some people toward the word of God, chuckling with the memory of baseball days at his own adroitness.

"Do you suppose I'd stand here and work the way I do," he gasped at one point during his sermon after he had been working particularly hard, "if I didn't want you all to be saved? There isn't money enough in all the banks to make me do it. The doctors tell me I shorten my life twenty years by this work."

Must Pray Themselves.

Sunday used story after story of drunkards and unbelievers to illustrate his text, that a man must pray if he is to be saved. "I have no patience with a man who becomes snippish when you ask him to go to heaven instead of to hell," he said. "If my prayers could save New York, there wouldn't be a sinner in New York to pray for.

"If you don't repent you will go to hell, whether you are a millionaire on Fifth Avenue or a hobo panhandler in a stale beer joint. The politician doesn't care for your soul. You may vote for him today and tomorrow you may go to hell for all he cares. Many of you would spit in the face of Jesus Christ just to keep your name on some old double-chinned dame's calling list. Heaven and earth and hell are all interested in this campaign. Heaven wants to save you, earth wants to cheat you, and hell wants to damn you."

Addressing the devil, he began to pray. "Haven't you, devil, dug graves enough, haven't you brought misery enough into the world?" he said, and then jumped into the following dialogue:

"We are Americans, prepared to go to the last ditch, Lord."

"I'm in the midst of a war myself, Bill."

"What with, Lord?"

"Against the devil."

"Lord, we will take our side with you in the fight."

"Lord," he continued, "aren't you proud of that Judge who sent a man to the penitentiary for six months for criticising the President? We need such men in these trying times. We must all be Americans. We must forget that we are Jews or Gentiles, Protestants or Catholics, and remember that we are Americans, pledged by our noble President to go to the last ditch in the defense of democracy and for the small peoples of this earth."

Delegations Stood Up.

The tabernacle was filled at the evening service and about 2,000 persons stood about the walls. Rodeheaver started the service with "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and then the different delegations were asked to stand. Besides the Colgate Club, there were delegations from the American Woolen Company, Metropolitan Bank, New York Edison Company, Second Avenue Church, Yonkers Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Biddle Piano Company, Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Ainslie Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, American Bridge Company, W. & J. Sloane Company, and Executive Board of the World Sunday School Association. Sunday preached yesterday afternoon on "Personal Work."

"If the people of the United States did no more at the call of their country than the so-called Christians do at the call of Christ," he said, "even Portugal could whip us. We have been going on way-freight schedule while the devil has been moving like the Twentieth Century Limited. That is the trouble. We need aggressiveness in the churches."

Sunday was told that William E. Kelsey, who hit the trail Sunday night, was at the Marine Corps recruiting station on Twenty-third Street before 9 o'clock Monday morning and enlisted. "That's fine," he said; "that's the kind I want to see, the kind whose religion and patriotism go hand in hand. I hope thousands of young Americans will follow his example." Wednesday, May 2, has been set aside for "Interborough Night," when 5,000 seats will be reserved for the employes of the transit company and their families. It will be the largest delegation that has applied for seats so far. The program for today follows:

11 A. M. to 2 P. M.—Business women's noon meeting and luncheon at Madison Square Presbyterian Church; Miss Frances E. Miller, speaker.

12 Noon.—Meeting at Rees & Rees factory, 232 East Fortieth Street; Mrs. William Asher, speaker.

2:30 P. M.—Business Women's Invitation Committee, Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street; Miss Frances E. Miller and Mrs. William Asher, speaker.

2 P. M.—Mr. Sunday at the Tabernacle.

3 P. M.—Bible class on choir platform, Tabernacle. Miss Grace Saxe; subject, "Personal Evangelism."

3. P. M.—At West End Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, meeting of pupils of Wadleigh Public School Annexes. Miss Florence Kinney, speaker.

3:45 P. M.—At Salem Baptist Church, Main and Locust Streets, New Rochelle, boys' and girls' meeting. Speaker, Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin.

7. P. M.—Mr. Sunday preaches in the tabernacle.

8 P. M.—At First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, Miss Grace Saxe will speak.

8 P. M.—Meeting of Sunday school teachers of New Rochelle in St. John's Church, Main Street and Locust Avenue. Speaker, Miss Alice Miriam Gamlin.

SAN MARINO ON THE MAP.

Flag of World's Oldest Republic to be Entwined with Its Allies.

The managers of the hotels and public buildings that are now decorated with the flags of the Allies are very likely to be brought to task by some stanch patriot if the flag of his country, no matter how small or little talked of, does not prominently figure in the scheme.

An excitable stranger accosted H. Douglass Brown, assistant manager of the Vanderbilt Hotel, yesterday morning, and demanded volubly to know why a flag of San Marino was not with the others in front of the hotel. For a while the manager was overwhelmed, but finally made out that the man was one of the 10,000 odd inhabitants of San Marino and that he and his relatives, making up most of the population, wanted it understood that they and their army of 950 were now allies of this "vera great countree."

In some distress of mind Mr. Brown went to the decorator's room, but no San Marino flag could be found, so a special order was given, and within a few days the smallest republic—twenty-two square miles—and one of the world's oldest, having existed 1,000 years, will have its place beside its greater allies.

FLAG DESPOILERS GUILTY.

Women Bonded Not to Put Anti-Conscription Stickers on Old Glory.

Miss Helen Boardman of 28 Grove Street, and Miss Katharine Anthony of 36 Grove Street, arrested at Broadway and Eleventh Street on Monday night, charged with sticking anti-conscription buttons and pasters to American flags that hung from buildings at that corner, were rearraigned before Magistrate Cobb in the Women's Night Court last night and found guilty of disorderly conduct.

The court held them under $50 bonds each to keep the peace for six months and to serve five days in prison if the paroles were not observed.

Three women lawyers defended the case—Adeline Burd, Marion Vothen, and Elinor Byrnes.

The defendants said they were against conscription, and declared that they were within their rights in seeking to bring others to their way of thinking. After listening to the testimony of Francis Dailey of the Hotel St. Denis, the complainant, and Patrolman Brown of the Mercer Street station, the Magistrate found them guilty.

To Teach Women to Aid in War.

A public reception will be given this afternoon at 2:30 by Miss Anne Morgan at her home, 219 Madison Avenue, to the National League for Women's Service and those interested in its work. The league, organized in forty States, proposes to hold mass meetings simultaneously in each State to present the Government's war problems to the women and to suggest the service they can give the country.

GASOLINE REPORT HITS STANDARD OIL

Trade Board Finds Its Domination Is Largely Responsible for the High Prices.

URGES NEW LEGISLATION

Wants Anti-Trust Cases Reopened, Charging Lack of Competition Between Standard Companies.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Domination of the gasoline industry by Standard Oil interests, according to the Federal Trade Commission in a report to the Senate today, has been largely responsible for high gasoline prices of the last two years. The report, written after an exhaustive investigation into the entire petroleum industry, says that interlocking stock ownership prevents any real competition among the various Standard Oil companies, and the commission recommends legislation to permit reopening of the Oil Trust case to obtain modifications of the Supreme Court's dissolution decree.

No conclusive evidence was found, it is said, that collusion exists among the Standard companies in violation of the decree, but the commission's findings have been transmitted to the Attorney General.

Prices are said to have been raised arbitrarily, although natural causes contributed. Pronounced price inequalities were found in different parts of the country.

Findings of the Commission.

The principal findings of the commission are:

That in most marketing territories the Standard companies are dominant.

That the Standard companies have maintained a distribution of territory in marketing gasoline, and that no substantial competition in the chief petroleum products exists among the Standard companies.

That the absence of competition is due to a community of stock ownership.

That the facts disclose advances in prices of gasoline and differences in price, corresponding to Standard marketing territories, which could not be explained except under the conditions charged.

That the combination of pipe lines with other branches of the industry has tended to establish and perpetuate monopoly.

That there is no conclusive evidence of collusion among the Standard companies in violation of the dissolution decree.

Remedial Measures Suggested.

The commission recommends these measures as necessary to remedy conditions:

A law providing for the reopening of anti-trust cases on the application of the Attorney General by a bill of review for the purpose of obtaining such modifications of decrees as are required by new conditions.

Legislation to abolish in certain cases common stock ownership in corporations formerly members of combinations dissolved under the Sherman law.

Effective limitation of common ownership of stock in potentially competitive corporations by withdrawing the power of voting and control.

Legislation which, while recognizing common ownership, would fix upon such common owners the responsibility for the acts of each of the several subsidiary companies which prevent competition.

Segregation of ownership of pipe lines from the other branches of the petroleum industry.

Congressional enactment to fix standards for gasoline.

Federal collection and publication of accurate statistics and information concerning the industry.

Conditions in the Industry.

Conditions in the gasoline industry as uncovered by the investigation are declared to be:

Gasoline marketing is divided into eleven territorial divisions, at least nine of which are said to be under Standard Oil domination.

Stockholders of the Standard companies to a great degree are the same individuals or interests, with more than half of the stock of the various companies in their hands.

Leading officers of the Standard companies hold considerable stock in two or more companies.

Standard Oil refineries produced more than 60 per cent. of the gasoline output in 1915, sold about 65 per cent. of the total marketed, and held more than 70 per cent. of gasoline stocks.

"Correspondence of the different prices in 1915 with Standard marketing territories," says the report, "itself points to arbitrary price-fixing. But the arbitrary character of the inequalities in price is conclusively demonstrated by the facts that as between most of the territories there were no such differences in demand and supply * * * and the margin between cost and price was widely different in the different territories."

Wholesale gasoline prices rose between 75 and 85 per cent. in 1915, the report says. Retail prices kept close behind them. The part which increased demand and the scarcity of the product played in the increase is shown in figures giving the increase in demand as 38 per cent. in 1915 and the production 7 per cent. below the year before. The Standard books show large earnings, the report says, as also was evidenced by the enhanced stock market value of Standard securities.

A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in a statement issued yesterday regarding the report of the Federal Trade Commission, said that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey knew of no artificial price conditions in the gasoline fields, and the company had "scrupulously obeyed" the United States Supreme Court's dissolution decree.

"The Federal Trade Commission intimates that a portion of the rise in the price of gasoline, at least in some sections of the country, may be due to conditions which it characterizes as 'artificial,'" said the statement.

"We know of no artificial conditions whatever which has affected prices, and the fact is that the operations of this company have been dictated solely by sound and legitimate business considerations."

After pointing out as "significant" that the commission finds that the Standard Oil Company now handles only 65 per cent. of the gasoline marketed in this country as compared with 87 per cent. before the Government's suit, the statement says:

"It is a matter of common knowledge that during the last few years a great number of new oil companies have been organized in this country, and have invested hundreds of millions of dollars. The commission does not suggest that any practice savoring of unfair competition on the part of the former Standard Oil companies has restrained in any way the free and unhampered growth and success of these new or of any old companies.

"The fact is that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has scrupulously obeyed the decree in the dissolution suit as affirmed by the Supreme Court. Our observance of the decree has been under the constant supervision of the Department of Justice, and it has made no complaint against us. The commission does not intimate that any practice or policy of this company is at variance either with the law or that decree."

The statement says that the company has maintained that gasoline price increases have been based on supply.

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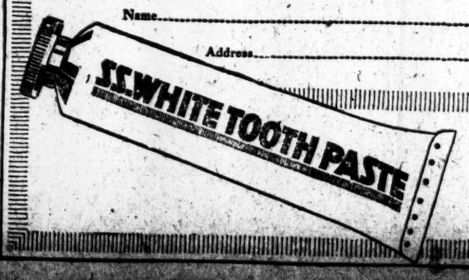

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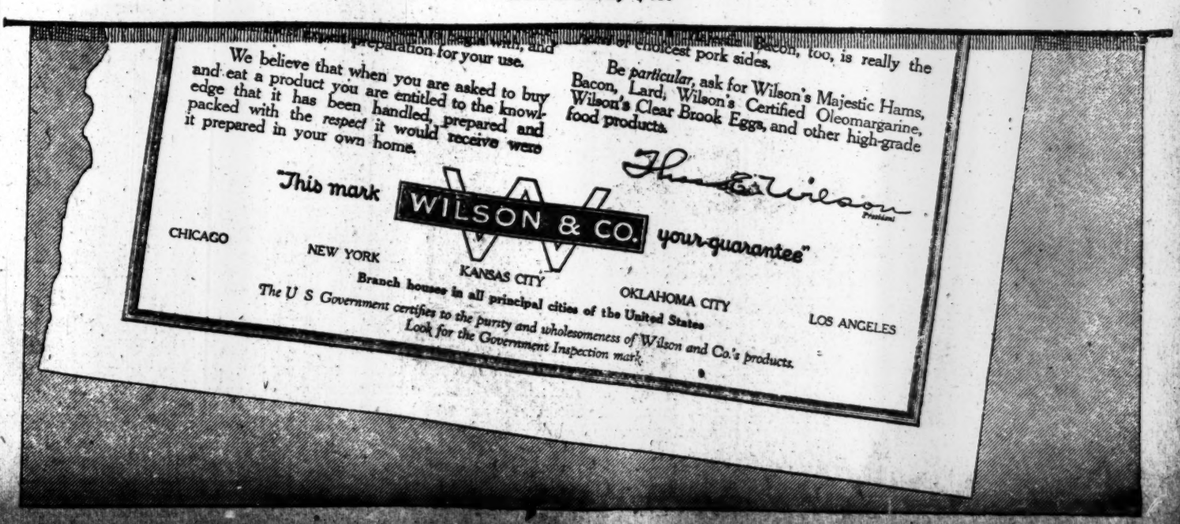

MYSTERY SHROUDS NEW GERMAN LOAN

Berlin's Silence on Result of Sixth Call for War Funds May Portend Its Failure.

TIME LIMIT IS EXTENDED

Retreat and Failure of U-Boats to Starve England a Double Blow to Financing Plans.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

TWENTY-FIFTH ARTICLE.

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The meagre information regarding the issue of Germany's sixth war loan which has filtered through from Berlin in the last five or six weeks suggests very strongly that something unfavorable has happened to the enterprise. If it were absolutely sure that the meagreness of this information was due wholly to reticence on the part of the German financial authorities it might be accepted for certain that the loan was not making the satisfactory progress that good Germans would hope for it. But there is always the question as to how much the British censorship has interfered with the transmission of news from Berlin, and so it is impossible to say just what has caused the paucity of references to the sixth loan. Explanation depends largely upon the point of view. Germans might say that the loan was going so well that the British wouldn't let anything come through about it. British might say that the loan was a complete failure. And so it goes.

Certain facts about it, however, are not tinged with partisanship or prejudice and are open to fair consideration on their merits. One of them is that there has been an interesting deviation from the course which had been followed in the previous loans and which had been pursued so long as practically to have become established. The issue of the first five war loans by Germany was marked by the regularity of a well conditioned machine. The first one was put out in September, immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. In March following, just six months later, the second loan was floated, and thereafter, at regular intervals of six months each, came the third and fourth and fifth loans. This procedure established September and March as the months for floating German war loans.

In this regular and impressive procession the sixth loan should have been announced to the world early in February of this year. The preliminary notices and propaganda work might even have been expected a little earlier. Subscriptions would have been received during March, and in the final days of last month the loan would have been closed with a great burst of patriotic enthusiasm, with accompanying announcements of the stupendous success of another great German war loan.

Prolonged to April.

The first deviation from the former course was to prolong the period for receipt of subscriptions to the middle of April, instead of confining the operation within the usual six months. Then there was the addition of a certain speculative interest to this loan by providing for the possible redemption of a part of it at a small premium by drawings in a few years.

In other respects the proposition for the sixth loan seems to have followed pretty much those for the previous loans, such as issue price and interest rates, and division between Imperial bonds and Imperial Treasury bonds.

It was to have been expected by those to any degree familiar with financial conditions in the German Empire that there should be certain signs of unfavorable progress by the sixth loan. Events by flood and field have not been such as to support enthusiasm for further German financial operations in the former way. There were observers in Berlin who did not fail to mark the timeliness of the note to the United States, announcing the intention of the German Government to resume the sharpened U-boat warfare as the precursor of the financial announcement then about due to appear. There was no doubt that the submarine campaign was popular among the Germans, nor was there any question of the widespread confidence among them in the ability of the U-boats to bring their deadliest enemy to a frame of mind where she would be willing to consider terms of peace—that is, German terms of peace. If the U-boats made good the promises that were floated in their behalf, or even a fair proportion of them, the resulting situation would be favorable to the issue of the new loan. But there must be some success in arms somewhere to secure the possibility of success also in financial operations. There must be some turn in the tide that could be presented to the German people as distinctly favorable to them and their great yearing for peace. The U-boat certainly seemed to offer the best hope for this success.

U-Boat News Stretched.

The work of the submarines is always heralded throughout Germany, of course, as successful. The daily headline of "U-Boat Booty" occupies the most prominent place in the morning papers, either at the head of the first column or running in large letters clear across the page. The German editors like to calculate the totals of U-Boat destruction, and stretch the figures as far as they will go. When the announcement of the new campaign was made the expectation was general in Germany that, within three months, England would show marked effects of the submarine work, and very likely be forced to sue for terms of peace.

But no matter how cleverly the German censorate presents the news, or how rigorously it suppresses information that the British and French censorates gladly put forth, it is certainly known, even to the Germans now, that the U-boat warfare has not brought England to her knees, or forced her to sue for peace terms. On the contrary, even the Germans must know that England is going stronger than ever on land, and that she is driving the war with ever increasing vigor. Her forces are fighting on the west front with constantly increasing energy and drive, and it must be evident to the most sanguine and optimistic German in Berlin that the submarine campaign is not going to bring her down within the three months originally allotted to it for success.

These circumstances, coupled with the rather extended course of explaining which it was necessary for Berlin to do about the retreat on the west front, have not been especially promising on which to go to the country with requests for subscriptions for another huge war loan. It is not surprising to receive indications that the faithful Germans are beginning to grow weary of their enormous financial load. It is a staggering burden, one the contemplation of which is enough to daunt the soul of the dauntless Germans, and it is not to be wondered at if they are beginning to show signs of restlessness under the continual importunity for money.

For it is not merely the ever recurring war loans to which they are urged to subscribe. There are just as many other causes to move a man's heart and open his pocketbook in Germany as in any of the countries at war with her. Strange as it may seem to some of the antagonists of Germany who delight in calling her people Huns and savages, the people of that peculiar country have just the same kind of feeling for their sons and brothers and other relatives at the front as the English and French have for their kinsmen under the hail of German shells and the smoke of German poisonous gases. So there are just the same kinds of institutions for the relief of war sufferers, and subscriptions to this and contributions to that are being called for all the time.

Always the Call for Food.

In addition to these there are certain specially important kinds of popular subscriptions which are not encountered so much in the lands of the Entente Allies. There is the famous "Hindenburg Spende," for instance, organized by the great General with his appeal to the people—especially to those living in the country—to give of their food for soldiers at the front. He sent his letter to all the thousands of Germans who kill their own meat and produce their own food on their own farms. "Just a little for the soldiers, too," said Hindenburg, and they have been giving under that urgency ever since.

Then there is the never-ending drive for gold. From the very first day of the war the Reichsbank and the men at the centre of financial affairs have been pounding at the German people for gold. There is absolutely no let-up to that. Public men make speeches about the necessity of increasing the gold reserve of the Reichsbank. Eminent economists and college professors and bankers write long and stodgy articles for the newspapers filled with the exciting news that the Reichsbank needs and wants everybody's gold. Games have been invented for the sole purpose of enticing gold in any sums, however small, into the coffers of the Government financial institution. The best seats at race meets or other places of public amusement have been given as premiums to those who would pay their admission fees in gold. The Reichsbank will even take the gold watch chain from a man's waistcoat, and if he wants to wear a chain in place of it, will give him one made of iron which he may carry as an honorable substitute until the end of the war. Also the Reichsbank will give such a man a certificate of honorable service to his country, along with the iron chain, and the promise that when the war is over he may have the gold chain back again upon presentation of the iron one with the certificate.

The President of the Reichsbank told me just a little while before I left Berlin that the entire gold supply of the country had been gathered into the Reichsbank with the exception of about 500,000,000 marks. The Reichsbank officials seemed to think that most of that 500,000,000 marks was still in the country, hidden away in out of the way places by simple-minded people who felt safer with their little hoards in their own possession. It seems probable, however, that the great drive for gold has come considerably nearer than 500,000,000 to collecting all the metal there is in Germany. A good portion of the 500,000,000 marks still out—as the Reichsbank officials calculate—is undoubtedly no longer in existence as German coinage. For a good many years such German gold has been going constantly in varying amounts to London, Paris, New York, and other financial centres, and undoubtedly a great quantity of such shipments has been recoined in France, England or the United States.

No doubt the stocking hoards of Germany would still be able to furnish a distinct addition to the subscriptions to the sixth war loan. But there is also no doubt that the conditions which have made the responses on the sixth loan as unfavorable as they seem to have been have also served to increase the determination of those frugal Germans who are holding on to their little stores of gold to tighten their grip on the last of their savings rather than to loosen it even in this hour of the supreme need of their country.

AID PROFESSIONAL LEAGUE.

Brandon Tynan, Rose Coghlan, and Others Appear at a Benefit.

In a little war play of his own writing, sententiously called "The Spirit of '76," Brandon Tynan gave an eloquent and moving performance yesterday afternoon at the Criterion. It was a plea for Irish freedom somewhat disconcertingly inserted in a mixed bill prepared as a benefit for the philanthropic fund and emergency work of the Professional Woman's League, a benefit that called into service some of the favorite and familiar talents of the New York stage. Mr. Tynan's play, which set up the British Empire in various effigies and knocked it down with great gusto, sought to glorify the Irish resistance to recruiting. In an attractive setting of an old-fashioned, gray-walled room, with its low ceiling and its casement windows, it was effectively presented with a company that enlisted such volunteers as Mrs. Whiffen, J. M. Kerrigan, Frank Conlon, and Lester Lonergan.

George Nelson of Columbia University was the author of another one-act play called "Faith," which served to bring back Minnie Dupree. Rose Coghlan, in patriotic mood; Zelda Sears, with some odds and ends of verse; Frank Tinney, minus his burnt-cork; Nora Bayes, in great form, and the imperishable Lillian Russell—these were a few of those who entertained. Eleanor Painter returned to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," with a voice that has gained in richness and sweetness since we heard it last in "Princess Pat." Of course, James K. Hackett, who has taken to music with a vengeance the last few months, was there with his baton and the industrious orchestra that is ready night and day in case he should feel like practice or be asked to play.

REVIVALS OF OLD PLAYS.

Ibsen's 'Ghosts,' and 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home' on May 7.

Spring revivals of two plays were announced yesterday. On Monday night, May 7, Ibsen's "Ghosts" will be presented at the Comedy by the Washington Square Players as their fifth and last bill of the season. Mary Shaw will play the rôle of Mrs. Alving, in which she has been seen before.

On the same night F. C. Whitney will revive at the New Amsterdam Stanislaus Stanage's and Julian Edward's military operetta, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." The piece will be revived on an elaborate scale with a company of 350, including a military band and fife and rum corps. The principals will include Nanette Flack, Edward Basse, Juanita Fletcher, Nelson Riley, Julia Gifford, Maurice Larcy, and Elsa Garette.

Sir Herbert Tree will conclude his engagement at the New Amsterdam next week.

New "Midnight Frolic" Shown.

The fifth edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" was presented last night on the New Amsterdam Roof. The revue was written by Gene Buck and Dave Stamper and staged by Ned Wayburn, while Joseph Urban designed the setting. Will Rogers, Rock and White, Sybil Carmen, and Claudius and Scarlet are among the principals of former shows who remain. Among the newcomers are Anna Pennington of last year's "Follies."

SCHOOL PENSION BILL SIGNED BY MITCHEL

Teachers Have First Scientific Plan of the Kind in State, He Says.

RETURNS IT TO WHITMAN

Calls City's Contribution Notably Generous, but Not In Excess of Needs.

Calling it the first scientifically constructed pension law that has ever been put on the statute books of New York State, Mayor Mitchel yesterday signed the Teachers' Pension bill and returned it to Governor Whitman for his signature or veto. The measure was framed by the Mayor's Commission on Pensions after a long investigation of pension plans throughout the world and an actuarial study of the problem in the case of New York City school teachers. In a memorandum returning the bill to Albany, Mayor Mitchel wrote:

"The measure is equitable to teachers and desirable from the standpoint of the city, although, in my judgment, the city's contributions to its cost are notably generous. This, however, is unavoidable, since it is necessary to meet in some way the accrued liability for pensions already granted and for prospective pensions on account of services already rendered by existing members of the teaching force. In principle the plan is entirely equitable. It is the first pension measure authorized for New York City employes in which the principle is established that the city and its employes must share in equal amounts the benefits to be provided.

"This cost will represent, for future entrants into the teaching force, approximately 10 per cent. of their average salaries. One-half of this, or 5 per cent., will be contributed by the teachers, and the other half, or 5 per cent., by the city. These contributions will develop a fund out of which the pensions can be paid on the expiration of the required period of service."

The Mayor explained that the retirement plan provided under the bill involves two factors: First an annuity of 25 per cent. of the final salary, paid out of the contributions of the teacher, and, second, a service pension of 25 per cent. of the average final salary, paid for out of the contributions of the city. He continued:

"In addition to this retirement benefit each teacher is insured against disability occurring at any time after ten years of service to an amount of 20 per cent. of the final salary, which is provided by the contributions of the city, with such additional sum as may be purchased in the form of annuity out of the teacher's contributions made up to the time of his retirement on disability.

"The financing of the fund is carefully safeguarded. The city is to make its contributions in the form of annual appropriations matching the contributions of the teachers. In addition to this, it is to carry in full the existing pension roll and to set aside in reserve the sum of $1,000,000 each year to meet in part the accrued liability for the existing force.

"The administration of the fund is to be in the hands of a Board of Retirement, consisting of three representatives of the teachers, a member of the Board of Education designated by the Mayor, an actuary to be appointed by the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Education. The city is to meet the cost of administering the fund and the State Department of Insurance is to have supervision over the conduct of the business of the fund."

LIEUT. VERNON CASTLE HERE

Aviator, Back from British Front, and Wife Visit Two Theatres.

Lieutenant Vernon Castle of the Royal Flying Corps returned to this city yesterday after ten months' service on the British front, during which time he brought down two German fliers. He was discovered by Frank Tinney, the comedian of "The Century Girl," who, while poking fun at the director of the orchestra last night, suddenly saw Mr. and Mrs. Castle seated well in the front of the theatre. Tinney had been discussing the airs he wanted the orchestra to play when he said: "Let us have some air appropriate for our distinguished visitor, Vernon Castle."

Mr. Castle could not say how long his furlough was to be, and refused to discuss details of his service with the Royal Flying Corps. He arrived in Canada on Monday, according to a report from Toronto, with other officers to assist in the training of new Canadian airmen.

Later last night the spot light man at the opening of the new "Midnight Frolic" on the New Amsterdam Roof singled out Mr. and Mrs. Castle from the throng of dancers, and the audience applauded, led by Ethel Barrymore.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Instead of giving two performances of "Dance and Grow Thin" at the Cocoanut Grove when the main Century revue is withdrawn two distinct entertainments will be presented nightly on the roof. The current miniature revue will be given at 9 o'clock and the new piece will follow at 11:30. This schedule will be introduced June 1, and beginning May 1 and until then "Dance and Grow Thin" will begin at 11:30 nightly so that the roof may close at 1 o'clock.

The annual benefit of the Theatrical Treasurers' Club will be given Sunday night, May 6, at the Hudson. Among those who are to appear are Nora Bayes, Frank Tinney, Laurette Taylor, Clifton Crawford, Rock and White, Will Rogers, Chick Sale, Fred Niblo, and the Six Brown Brothers.

A call for 3,000 women volunteers to assist in selling 250,000 tickets for the Actors' Fund Fair has been issued. The tickets will be offered for sale on May 10 at half the regular price.

The juvenile players who have small parts in "Bosom Friends" and the children of the principals will be the guests of Dorothy Fields, the 12-year-old daughter of Lew Fields, at Saturday afternoon's performance of the comedy at the Liberty.

Two hundred editors attending The Associated Press convention will see tonight's performance of the Hippodrome show as the guests of Charles Dillingham.

J. Rosamond Johnson, whose negro singing band is a feature of the performance of negro plays at the Garrick, has converted his song, "Walk Together, Children," into a martial marching song, and in its new form the composition is rendered by the band.

HALL'S BEDDING
The Standard of Quality

The spirals in "Hall's" Box Springs are made of the highest quality of spring wire and are securely corded with the best of spring twine with eight knots to each spiral. They are then fastened to the rattan edge with Hall's patent steel clamps, which we guarantee not to loosen. Is it any wonder that **HALL'S BOX SPRINGS** never wear out or sag?

Let us show you more about the goods we manufacture.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS
Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding
125 West 45th St.

MAN-A-CEA
helps indigestion

Man-a-cea, that clear, non-laxative table water, stimulates and helps to promote the secretion of the digestive juices, increases the circulation and the action of the excretory organs, and by helping to re-establish normal digestion enables you properly to assimilate good, nourishing food. Try Man-a-cea Water with your next meal and see if it does not eliminate indigestion and stomach distress. Man-a-cea Water is sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., and other leading grocers.

The German Revolution

Is it coming?
The army is fed but—
The people are starving
Read

Short Rations
BY
Madeleine Z. Doty

The real war-time life of the real German people seen at first hand by an alert American woman. She knows the viewpoint of the man on the street.

The N. Y. Globe says: "It is amusing that of all the war correspondents, a woman seems to have brought the most interesting and convincing news out of Germany."

The Century Co., Publishers
At your bookstore.

CIRCUS PLAYS FOR CHILDREN

"Orphans' Day" Brings 7,200 Little Ones from 72 Institutions.

Yesterday was "Orphans' Day" at the circus and 7,200 little people from seventy-two institutions and schools filled Madison Square Garden. The performance this year and last was in the morning, and that has been found better than the afternoon.

There was never a more appreciative gathering in the Garden, and the children took a little of the circus home with them, for every one of them got a big picture program. The largest number of children from one institution yesterday was 600 from the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum sent 300. There were only 7,200 seats in the Garden, and many more children would have gone had there been room. The United Hebrew Charities asked for 1,500 tickets, but only 300 could be spared for it. There were many little cripples and invalids in the party, children from the schools for the deaf, in addition to the orphans and other institution children.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY & 50th Street.
TOMORROW NIGHT at 8 Sharp
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S LITTLE CLUB
44th St. Thea. Bldg. Phone Bryant 827.

44TH ST. THEATRE, Near B'way. | LAST WEEK
MANTELL Mats. Today & Sat. Today 2:15, "Richelieu" Tonight 8, "Hamlet."
Thurs., "Merchant of Venice"; Fri. Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., "Julius Cæsar."

Beg. WED. EVE., MAY 2. Orders now.
The Highwayman
with JOHN CHARLES THOMAS

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today, 2:15.
Last Week "Here—Next Week Lyric Theatre
CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with
in HER SOLDIER BOY Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TOMORROW
"HIS LITTLE WIDOWS"
NEW MUSICAL COMEDY.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. | Evgs. 8:15.
Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter.
Phone 430 Bryant.
"The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—*Eve. Telegram.*

Mats. Today & Tom'w.
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th 8th Month

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Mats Tom'w. & Sat. Thea., E. of B'way. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15.
JOE WEBER OFFERS EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—*Herald.*

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today, 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15.
OH, BOY! Musical Comedies.—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
In CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Pop. Mat. Today, 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

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Plots & Playwrights, 2 other plays.
COMEDY Thea., 110 W. 41st St. Evs. 8:45; Mts. Thrs. & Sat.

GARRICK THEA., W. 35th, near B'way. Mats. Today & Saturday.
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Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30
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J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH
LAST NIGHT SAT., MAY 5TH.

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:20. | LAST 2 WEEKS
Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. 2:20
The Case of Lady Camber

Turn to the Right!

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HUDSON Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Sat., 2:15.
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"THE WILLOW TREE"

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Under Auspices of Woman's Auxiliary Committee for Naval Recruiting.
In co-operation with U. S. Navy.
Artists who have kindly given their services:
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Tomorrow (Thursday) Eve., at 8:15 & Sat. Mat., April 28, at 2:30.
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917.

IN SPITE OF SPEAKER CLARK.

Although Speaker CLARK has chosen to take a stand against the overwhelming sentiment of the country and to predict, with evident zest, the defeat of the Emergency Army bill, or of the essential provision in that bill for the adoption of universal military service, the indications are that the Speaker is wrong and that the bill backed by the Administration will pass both houses without any crippling amendment. Mr. CLARK is for "letting the flower and the youth of this country" volunteer before we fasten the disgrace of a draft upon them." The disgrace of a draft, the disgrace of a law recognizing the principle, upheld by GEORGE WASHINGTON and incorporated in the Republic's Constitution, of universal obligation!

The reason why we feel sure that the selective conscription will be accepted by Congress is because it is the only truly democratic way of raising an army for national defense. We should not care to place Speaker CLARK with the people described by Representative EAGLE of Texas who have been signing petitions, writing letters, circulating resolutions of imaginary societies and reporting the proceedings of fictitious mass meetings in a disloyal and pro-German effort to hamper the nation's defensive plans. Mr. CLARK's loyalty is as unquestionable as his obstinacy. Our unfortunate experiences with the volunteer system in the past have made no impression upon his mind. He is unmoved by the powerful and lucid arguments of such supporters in Congress of the Administration's plan as Representative LUNN and Senator WADSWORTH of New York. The former stated his position in one forcible sentence:

> If I were a pro-German, if I were a hater of America and I wanted to put America before the world in a weakened condition, I would stand for the voluntary system, without the right of conscription at all.

Our senior Senator spoke as directly to the point:

> The burden of this war should fall equally on everybody capable of bearing that burden. We should not only be fair and democratic in this ideal of service, but we should so contrive our defensive system that it would be employed in the most efficient way. That is why we advocate selective draft—selection of the best material for the particular duty.

If by any mischance the plan for raising an army by selective conscription in time to train men for modern warfare should fail, the country would be in a sorry plight. It is folly to talk about volunteers, in view of the slowness with which we are now getting recruits for the regular army. The volunteers would come with a rush at the last hour, after an attack by the enemy, when it would be too late for training. Congress understands this, and therefore we are emboldened to hope that reason will prevail in spite of the Speaker, who is unduly agitated, like an estimable old-school politician, by what he calls the "jumping around" of the War Department. In a crisis like this it is most encouraging to the country to know that its War Department is alert.

THE MEXICAN ATTITUDE.

There are all sorts of alarming reports from Mexico, but few of them bear signs of authenticity. The fact is, we are getting very little real news from over the border. But we have heard lately that some of the Mexicans are greatly perturbed because American newspapers persist in viewing the attitude of their Government with suspicion. Mexico, they declare, has been pacified. CARRANZA firmly controls every part of the country, except certain unspecified and presumably unimportant mountain fastnesses occupied by Villistas. There are no disturbances. Mexico is tranquil and neutral and its inhabitants are desirous only of industrial prosperity and domestic felicity.

Yet these very persons complain with vehemence of the indisposition of our Government to raise the embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition across the border. Why, if Mexico is at peace with all the world, should the lack of the implements of war give its people so much sorrow? We feel sure that they have guns and cartridges enough for all the purposes of peace. Indeed, we are confident that if any band of Mexicans should manage to force a passage of the border line, with murderous intent, it would carry enough death-dealing material to make the visit memorable.

The American people applaud the wise decision of their Government to keep the tools of mischief out of Mexican hands, as far as it is able to do so, and the American newspapers will not change their attitude toward the Mexican Government until they receive clear proof that there are no grounds for suspicion.

FREE SPEECH UPHELD.

When an attempt was made to impeach United States District Attorney MARSHALL for his activity against pro-German plotters in Congress, pro-Germanism, now so quiet, was at the height of its truculence. Where it could not persuade or seduce it bulldozed and terrorized. The impeachment proceedings collapsed, but an attempt was made to reach the fearless prosecutor in another way—by punishing him for contempt of Congress. Unwittingly it was on its road to perform what was furthest from its intention, a great public service; for its attempt at terrorism has resulted in a decision of the United States Supreme Court establishing the right of citizens to criticise Congress and their immunity from punishment for contempt.

Congress has always believed that it had the power so to punish. By trying to exert that power it has uncovered the disconcerting fact that it has not got it. Chief Justice WHITE, writing the opinion, declares that it has no express power, and has no implied power except in the case of acts "of physical destruction to the right of the House to carry on its proceedings." No criticism of any kind, no matter how outrageous, comes or could come under this head. To allow Congress to punish for contempt persons who merely indulge in criticism, the Chief Justice says, would "strike a knife at the very roots of the whole system of representative government." It is well that pro-Germanism forced this issue and got this crushing and complete vindication of the right of free speech.

VENIZELOS.

The announcement that the State Department is examining the Greek question, and that the recognition of the Venizelos Provisional Government is expected, came on the same day with the news that irregular troops organized at Athens and armed with Greek army rifles have been attacking Venizelists in Thessaly. The copious history of King CONSTANTINE'S intrigues and violences in behalf of the Germans may be drawing to a close. It is right that the United States should join its allies, some of whom, England, France, and Russia, are the guarantors of the constitutional Government which the King has long abandoned, in recognizing the revolutionary Government representing the Greek democracy.

The flagrant and continued offenses of "TINO" against the Greek Constitution are familiar to the world. By treachery and by terror he has maintained an autocracy on the German model, and the Allies have not been fortunate or bold in dealing with his insolence.

In The New Europe Dr. RONALD M. BARROWS, author of "The Discoveries in Crete," relates an interview with the Cretan statesman. The account by Mr. VENIZELOS of his policy is of singular interest at this time. He answers definite questions. Why, twice driven from power in violation of the Constitution and the will of the nation, did he advise moderation, "efface himself before the King," instead of beginning a revolution? Mr. VENIZELOS says that when he was first removed from power in February, 1915, the King's action might be esteemed constitutional. The last elections were three years earlier, New Greece was not represented in Parliament, and it was the right of the country to decide between his policy and the King's. He had then no right to revolt. Between the election of June, 1915, and his return to power in August, came the proposal for the cession of Eastern Macedonia to Bulgaria. The German propaganda made a great pother about this; the Royalists posed as defenders of the territorial integrity of Greece. But for the proposed cession the King would never have dared, Mr. VENIZELOS says, and he says he had documents to prove it, to repudiate, as he had long intended, the treaty with Serbia.

In September, Bulgaria mobilized, the King dismissed the Government and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, threw away the Constitution. Mr. VENIZELOS did not rebel because revolution was the last course. If he had begun a civil war before the Bulgarians invaded Macedonia, public opinion would have held him responsible for the invasion, the revolution, which would not have been favored by the Allies, would not have had popular support; and even if it had, what could an unarmed people do against an army with cannon and machine guns, and a King whose laurels of the Balkan wars were still fresh on his brows? Moreover, a civil war might have destroyed the Liberal Party.

Then came the humbug elections of December, 1915, the surrender of Fort Rupel to the Bulgarians, the note of June, 1916, of the Allies declaring those elections illegal and ordering honest [illegible] of the Kingdom of the Reservist Leagues, it was clear that there would be a Venizelist majority of two to one in the next Chamber. The King, in partnership with the Germans and Bulgarians, brought on the invasion of Eastern and Western Macedonia, thereby depriving the Liberals of "sixty safe seats." A subtle politician, TINO!

At the close of August, 1916, Rumania came into the war. Mr. DOUMANIS, the King's echo and the real power in the Cabinet of which Mr. ZAIMIS was the nominal head, had been saying for more than a year that Rumania's entrance into the war would be the time for Greece to enter it. Mr. VENIZELOS told Mr. ZAIMIS that if the King didn't "march with the Entente" he would thereby prove himself a follower of German, not Greek, policy, and VENIZELOS would revolt. Thereupon, emphasizing the rising impatience in the army, ZAIMIS got the King to negotiate with the Allies with a view to the abandonment by Greece of her titular neutrality. The "crooked-minded" King, as HOMER would call him, even directed ZAIMIS to keep VENIZELOS informed about the negotiations.

But at this the Kaiser telegraphed to the King, assuring him that within a month he would certainly have overrun all Rumania and flung SARRAIL'S army into the sea, and therefore asking him to hold out for four weeks longer against the Venizelist policy.

The King is a good brother-in-law and obeyed instructions. Ten days afterward he ended the comedy of playing with the Entente and reverted to his personal policy. Tired of being duped, Mr. ZAIMIS resigned. Mr. VENIZELOS, with General DANGLIS and Admiral KOUNDOURIOTIS, began the revolt. The plan was to go first to districts known to be friendly and without troops, afterward to carry on the revolution by arms, if necessary, in the rest of Greece. Crete, Chios, Lemnos, Mitylene, Samos, islands of old name where the Hellenic strain is purest, were the first fruits of the revolution. The revolutionists went to Saloniki, not to "take refuge," but at the invitation of the separately constituted Committee of National Defense and to be near the military of the Allies, so as to organize the Greek National Army. They were going to move into Thessaly and Epirus, where the whole population is Venizelist. In November, 1916, the Allies, after asking VENIZELOS to retire from Katerini, on the Gulf of Saloniki, established a neutral zone, shutting him off from Thessaly and Epirus. At the Conference of Rome they kindly assured CONSTANTINE that they wouldn't let the Venizelist movement extend nor recognize Venizelist officials in places occupied by Venizelists in Old Greece. The Allies, who against their own interests and democracy have prevented the Venizelist revolution from spreading and conquering, have been too tender or only impotently threatening with a crafty German autocrat.

Mr. VENIZELOS doesn't complain. He is sure that even in Athens, whose "people live solely on Berlin telegrams and Wolf communiqués," a referendum, conducted under controllers from all countries, would show a great majority for him. As to the King, he says, a little sardonically:

> If Germany, as I am convinced, is finally vanquished, the whole world will understand that KING CONSTANTINE, who has stepped down from the throne of a constitutional King to become a mere party chief, must accept the consequences of the defeat of his policy, just as every other defeated party chief.

THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIL.

Dr. ALFRED LOHMAN'S discovery of the Anglo-Saxon peril and the way to meet it is funny, but it is more than that. Because Americans know how ridiculous it is, they may pass it by with a laugh, and so miss the value of it. It is no more absurd than the German reasonings concerning other countries about which we are not so well informed as about our own. It is, in fact, this sort of reasoning that brought on the war.

"In view of the formation of the Anglo-Saxon economic bloc" which began with America's declaration of war, the motto "Europe for Europeans" must be adopted. That is the characteristic German way, to begin by the assumption of a large premise which has no foundation and then to reason with irrefutable logic to a preposterous conclusion. We can see its fallacy when it is applied to us, and it should teach us to recognize the same fallacy when applied to other nations. Let us follow Dr. LOHMAN for the benefit of the lesson to be drawn.

We have given up the Monroe Doctrine; "a complete break with the Monroe Doctrine" is his phrase. We know, of course, that we have not, hence his conclusions from that false premise seem absurd to us. Never having heard of CANNING, we suppose, Dr. LOHMAN says that the Monroe Doctrine was mainly directed against England, and meant to conserve hatred of that country; our alliance with England in war therefore means the end of it. The next premise is that "America has already adopted the 'principle of the 'economic war after the war,'" which is also news to us. From these premises, the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and our adoption of the principle of an economic war after the war—neither of which has any existence—comes the major premise that an "Anglo-Saxon economic bloc" has been formed, and that Europe must meet it by union against the Anglo-Saxon peril. He finds it easy; he demonstrates that South America is against us, and proves it, strange to say, by South America's attitude in this war; he declares that the antagonism of the Spanish and Anglo-Saxon "races" has been "revived in all its bitterness" by the war, and he finds it easy to see Russia joining with Germany, Austria, and the Spanish-speaking countries of Europe and America against "Anglo-Saxon imperialism."

To us, knowing the facts, this whole argument is a hashish dream. Yet it is exactly the kind of reasoning on which the war was founded; it is the way of the German theorist. In precisely the same way the German theorist imagined a union against his country of England, Russia, and France, an "iron ring" designed to keep Germany from her "place in the sun." From this premise, which was as unsubstantial as a bubble, he deduced a duty to strike immediately in "self-defense." From equally airy foundations he has been able to build up in a moment any tower of dreams that the moment might call for; first the war forced by Russia, then, as the need for that argument passed away, the war forced by England, plotted for by her through long years. So he was able to create from his imagination an imperialism of the seas, and to demand the freedom of those seas. Freedom from what? From the British Navy, which never interfered with trade in the slightest in fact, but which in theory was about to do so or already had done so. The German theorist, too, is a slave to the blindest superstition on the subject of the thing he calls "race," and deduces practical consequences from those faint ties. We laughed at ZIMMERMANN'S sober announcement of his belief that Mexico and Japan could be induced to join in an attack on us because they were "of like race," but to him and all Germans like him it was shrewd and practical, because of the fetich-like way in which they worship such undemonstrated hypotheses. The greatest calamity in the world's history is due in part to the habit of mind of the German theorist.

THREE-STORY TENEMENTS.

The good done by the tenement house law is great and indisputable. It has been a boon to the city, a credit to those who conceived it and have jealously watched its administration against attacks upon it. Those most closely associated with it have now agreed that it can be revised with benefit both to a suffering class of landowners and the city. As the law stands, it forbids the erection of "tenements" for three families, one to a story, without methods of construction such as are needed for larger multi-family houses. The result is that the larger houses are built and the smaller are not built. Congestion results.

This is even more objectionable in the case of existing three-story structures. Many of them are solidly built and capable of sanitary alterations, but the tenement house law makes uneconomic requirements. The loss to the landlords is great, for there is now little demand for houses for single families. The loss to tenants also is great, for the old houses would accommodate them at lower rents than it is possible to find in the new-law tenements. It would not be possible to approve any lowering of the sanitary requirements of the tenement house law. That is not the proposal agreed upon. The relaxation applies only to methods of sufficient sanitary requirements, the effect of which will be to lessen unsanitary habits in even better houses.

Construction is not all of sanitation. Regulation is equally important. The tenement houses are unregulated in some respects and overregulated in others. It will be remembered that recently there was an outcry over cooking in lodging houses by "families," although the same cooking is permissible to individuals. There are worse evasions than that in houses constructed under the tenement house restrictions. The buildings leave little to be desired, but the use of them is unsanitary when they are allowed to be overcrowded. Not to offend local susceptibilities, illustration may be made of the same point in Berlin, where the construction and the use are both better regulated than here. In Berlin 550,629 persons live in tenements in which there are from four to thirteen persons in each habitable room.

To prevent the construction of the small, comparatively cheap sanitary tenements and to require the extremely costly construction of the large tenements would be productive of similar congestion and misuse wherever practiced. It is better to allow a family to a floor than to compel the taking of boarders in single rooms in the most perfectly constructed buildings. We know that it is possible to crowd more persons upon land than can use the streets or than can be transported between house and factory or office. No one thing would do more to enlarge building accommodations and to reduce congestion of population than to promote the better use of the three-family tenements.

By the inadvertent omission yesterday of the name of The Atlanta Constitution from the list of Southern papers which advocate the principle of the selective draft we did injustice to one of the ablest and stanchest supporters of the Administration's policy and of the bill it is urging Congress to enact. The Atlanta Constitution stands with the other influential newspapers of the South for the only method of raising an army that can be made effective.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Dangerous Form of Protection.

One passage in PHILIP GIBBS'S dispatch from the British front in France yesterday drew deserved attention to the fact that it is neither easy nor safe for the attacking troops to advance across "No Man's Land" behind the barrage of shells thrown before them by their own artillerymen from behind. Such a curtain does, indeed, always give them a certain amount of protection. In many cases, no doubt, without it all or most of them would be killed or wounded before they reached the enemy's lines. But to get this protection the charging soldiers must follow the barrage closely, and the doing of this Mr. GIBBS called "a frightful thing."

Such it must be, for, as he pointed out, the artillerymen on the other side are also firing with the very different purpose of stopping the attack, and there is the constant difficulty of distinguishing between the two showers of shells. Besides that, the friendly shells, when approached closely, are themselves extremely dangerous, as their fragments fly in every direction, backward as well as forward, and the man hit by one of them is as dead, or as severely wounded, as he would have been had the missile come from a German cannon.

That peril has to be risked, as the smaller of two. Memories that go back to the beginning of the war will recall that when the Germans attacked the great Belgian forts at Liège and Namur they continued the artillery bombardment until and after their troops arrived under the walls of those disappointing structures, so that for some dreadful moments the German soldiers were under and suffered from cannon fire coming from both directions. Their danger from the rear fire was realized, but it was held to be less than the one they would have encountered had the Belgian gunners been allowed at the culminating moment to do their work undisturbed by hostile shells. The argument is grim, but seemingly sound, as the forts were taken by the men thus subjected to a double fire, half of it, or more, from their own friends.

There has been bitter complaint, of late, from the German infantry that their artillery is not serving them as well as in the past, or as well as the guns of the Allies serve the Allies. That cannot mean either inefficiency or indifference on the part of the German gunners, but merely that their stock of shells is short and waning. That the men in the trenches direct their angry denunciations against the artillerymen behind them, instead of against the over-lords of them both, who are really to blame, is a characteristic and significant psychological phenomenon.

No Personal Neutrality Is Implied.

Ex-President TAFT was well advised—or more probably was well inspired—when he took pains to issue from Washington, this week, a clear statement in regard to the exact meaning of the word "neutrality" as used by the Red Cross organization in all the countries where it exists. Perhaps one should say "as it ought to be used by all countries, and as it is used by most of them," but let that pass.

Evidently Mr. TAFT had come to realize that "neutrality" is a term not calculated to create enthusiasm or win assistance when what it, as ordinarily employed, means does not exist to any measurable extent among those who see or hear it. There is no question, also, that considerable numbers of Americans have been disposed to withhold contributions of money and work from the Red Cross simply because all their sympathy was directed to one or the other side in the European war, and they preferred to give and do what they could through organizations that did not divide their resources among the several belligerents with an impartiality which these convinced partisans neither shared nor approved.

It was judicious, therefore, for Mr. TAFT, who is no more a neutral than are the vast majority of us, to explain that the word "neutrality," as it appears with the word "humanity" in the circle around the red cross on ambulances, hospitals, and the flags and uniforms of the various medical services, does not mean that the wearers and users of it are without personal opinions, or that their lack of discrimination goes any further than that they give equal care to any wounded soldier who falls into their hands, regardless of the uniform he wears. Mr. TAFT put those ideas in other words when he wrote: "The neutrality to which our emblem refers is not that of political indifference, but the neutralization of the sick and wounded under the Geneva convention."

With the one exception noted—an exception to which no decently humane person can object—each of the Red Cross units increases the efficiency only of the army to which it is attached. Any contributor to the Red Cross funds, through membership or otherwise, is free to designate the nation he or she wishes to assist, and can have full assurance that the wishes thus expressed will be heeded scrupulously.

Pugilism Confronts Its Fate.

Friends of the sort of "boxing" permitted and fostered by the Frawley law are expected to make a determined stand in its defense at Albany this week, and their victory or defeat will probably be final, at least so far as the present Legislature is concerned.

Governor WHITMAN strongly favors the repeal of this law for the excellent and sufficient reason that as a measure of regulation it has proved a failure, and so, in all probability, would any law that could be devised if it contained the fundamental weakness of legalizing combats between professional pugilists for money prizes. The inevitable effect of that is the perpetuation of fraud, corruption, and brutality, for while boxing is a form of exercise in itself as innocent as any, and worthy of commendation on many grounds, invariable experience teaches that when conducted as a business for financial profit all its consequences and accompaniments are wholly bad and demoralizing.

With the money feature abolished, boxing would lose all attraction for the professional fighters and the professional promoters of fights, but the activities in this direction of the real athletic clubs could go on as well as, or better than, before, and no reputable person would be debarred either from learning or from practicing "the noble art of self-defense."

Amendment will not help the Frawley law or any law with the same purpose, and there is no more reason for a State Commission to regulate boxing than for exercising a similar control over baseball or any other sport.

AMERICANS OUT OF TUNE.

Those Who for Any Reason Withhold Sympathy from Allies.

New York University, April 20, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning I could not but be impressed by your eloquent statement of the significance of that great service in St. Paul's. But as I reflected upon the article it brought home to me the peculiar and, indeed, deplorable situation in which those people find themselves who live in our midst and yet are indifferent to or entirely out of sympathy with your patriotic sentiments. These people, fortunately gradually diminishing in number, form a class made up of those Germans who still cling to the ideals of the Fatherland and yearn for a Teutonic victory, those Irish who cannot lose their sense of personal grievance against England in a vision of her larger purposes in the present conflict, and those native Americans who are either so provincial as to nurse memories of Bunker Hill or so absorbed in their own sordid aims as to be indifferent to what is passing around them.

My feeling is that whoever is not in complete sympathy with the Allies and our own union with them is strangely and tragically out of accord with the spirit of his time. He is dwelling, as it were, in a spiritual Sahara. He reads unmoved President Wilson's address to Congress or Bishop Brent's sermon at St. Paul's; everywhere he goes he hears and sees men and women stirred to enthusiasm when fine utterance is given to the ideals for which we fight, but the words, "justice," "democracy," "humanity," fall on his deaf ears or fill him with resentment. Neither does he understand the Russian revolution as momentous evidence of the inevitability of freedom and equality for all men, nor does he rejoice that beyond the certain defeat of the Central Powers lies a prospect of a world liberated from antiquated autocracy. As he looks out of the windows of his house upon the spectacle of life the time seems unaccountably out of joint, for men are making colossal exertions in behalf of a cause he does not comprehend. He is detached, morally isolated, from his fellows, for the feelings that vibrate through them strike no responding chord in him. He looks upon the war only as a gigantic evil let loose upon the world to the destruction of lives and property. In the terrible chaos he does not recognize the increasing activity of those deep spiritual, creative forces that will in due time rebuild the world in accordance with more clearly perceived ideals of international justice. When the faith of most men is strengthening his is crumbling.

In the time to come what will he say to his children and to his grandchildren? They will know that the unutterable suffering of humanity has brought compensations. He can only answer their inquiry that he was apathetic or embittered in the world crisis, that he did not hear the call of sacrifice in a great hour, and did not share in the mighty movement of regeneration that made the world safer for democracy. B. S. ALLEN.

British Courtesies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans will instantly respond to two recent illustrations of the character of our British friends. If any of us have felt that there was a lack of warmth in that character that feeling must have been dispelled by the gracious courtesy which led Great Britain to fly the Stars and Stripes from the Parliament Buildings, from which no other foreign flag has ever been flown. And then there is, it seems to me, a quiet heroism in the voyage of Mr. Balfour. When, at the call of his King, he took ship for America it is inevitable that he had in mind the tragic death of Lord Kitchener. The picture of this venerable, silver-haired statesman daring the danger zone to extend the right hand of fellowship to America is one that brings every American up on his feet to welcome this gallant son of gallant Britain.

FERDINAND H. PEASE.

New York, April 23, 1917.

Plowing Neglected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The stirring words of Mr. Hoover as to the immediate need of preparedness in the matter of the world's food supply ought to waken the people, and the newspapers are full of urgency as regards saving and planting. Yet a trip taken by me on Saturday and Sunday sixty miles up into Connecticut and back by two different routes showed altogether about thirty acres of Spring plowing on the whole journey past endless areas of cleared lands and fields. Plowing should begin immediately after the frost leaves the ground. The frost left the ground two or more weeks ago. Some questioning brought out the excuses of lack of laborers, high cost of labor, uncertainty as to whether labor could be had for a prospective harvest, and high cost of seed. F. P.

New York, April 23, 1917.

The Wicks Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the talk about the Wicks bill, has it yet been proved that New York would be a profitable sheep-raising State? From my observation I do not think it would, unless, possibly, in the mountains, where the herbage is not so lush as in most other portions of the State, where it is far better adapted to the raising of cattle. Encourage farmers by making farming profitable in those States for which it is best adapted, and New York is pre-eminently one of these, and leave sheep raising to those places that are less well adapted to cattle raising, for sheep and cattle cannot graze in the same region. As for dogs killing sheep, it is the rarest thing for them to do so, and the provision of the Wicks bill authorizing the killing of dogs is iniquitous. A dog will occasionally chase a sheep or a hen to see it run, just as I have seen children do. But by all means defeat the Wicks bill, or amend its most objectionable clauses. LOUISE QUESADA.

New York, April 22, 1917.

THE FLAG.

Down the street like a deep, narrow canyon,
Where the granite leviathans tower,
Flame out in a riotous splendor,
The Stars and the Stripes in this hour.

They are floating from door and from window,
And the sunshine caresses and clings,
The wind starts the folds of them flying
Like eagles with flame-tinted wings.

All the valorous fallen in battle,
For Humanity, show us the way.
All the numberless martyrs of Freedom—
They are leading our vanguard today!

They who perished in France and in Flanders,
And the victims yet under the rod—
Oh, what tears and what cheering shall greet us,
Crusaders for Freedom and God.

Not a man of us shrinks from the testing,
Let them sneer as they may at our greed;
They shall see that the national spirit
Is alive to the national need.

They shall see that the summons has found us
Calm, united, no bluster nor brag,
With a purpose as firm as our mountains
And a passionate love for the Flag!

CONSCRIPTION FOR THE WAR.

After Peace Comes We Can Decide How Much of the System We Care to Retain.

By ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary of Yale University.

New Haven, April 23, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest that the selective conscription proposal now before Congress may be supported without any inconsistency both by those who favor compulsory military service as a permanent national policy and by those who oppose it. It may properly be considered merely as a war measure earnestly desired both by the President and the War Department, and to be voted on on its merits as a means of meeting the world crisis which confronts us.

I am among those who have doubted the necessity or advisability of compulsory military service for this country in ordinary times, but I am clear that no other policy is adequate now that we are at war to help make the world "safe for democracy," to quote President Wilson's fine phrase. The autocracy and militarism of Imperial Germany must be defeated as speedily as legitimate means permit, and as it is the opinion of military authorities that some form of conscription is demanded, if our help is to be most effective, let us have it for the duration of the war.

When a free nation led by its President and supported by an overwhelming majority of fairly chosen representatives in both houses of Congress has deliberately decided upon using its military forces to prevent the triumph of armed political reaction and ruthlessness, selective conscription, with proper exemptions, is the most democratic, efficient, and speedy method of securing results. Our own civil war showed conclusively the military defects of the volunteer system in a great armed struggle, and equally clearly, although not so generally recognized, its disastrous effect in killing off in its early stages an undue proportion of the most idealistic youth—the young men who naturally rush into any battle for right and truth, but whose premature death, in disproportionate numbers to the entire population of military age, means the depletion for a generation of the ranks of artists, men of letters, and leaders in Church and State. In ordinary times of peace universal military service in a democracy like ours has both its advantages and its disadvantages. The latter seem to me to outweigh the former, but in times of war of of immediate preparation for war, the scales are turned, and when the war is of serious proportions, such service comes near being a vital necessity.

Incidentally, the mere announcement that the policy of selective conscription has been adopted by the United States, with its well-nigh inexhaustible wealth and man-power, will do more than anything else to make Germany realize the hopelessness of continuing the struggle, and consequently the advisability of giving up before her resources are exhausted.

At the close of the war we shall know far better than we do today how large a permanent military establishment it may be necessary to retain. If a considerable degree of general disarmament, or some effective, collective plan for guaranteeing peace, forms part of the international settlement, as seems probable, we shall need only a relatively small army for home needs, and for supplying our quota for the enforcement of the peace of the world. In such a case, it would probably be inadvisable for our nation to adopt permanently anything more than the framework of the compulsory system based on Swiss models, but if peace conditions are not so forward looking and another world conflagration lighted by an aggressive militarism seems at all likely, then general compulsory military training and service might be the only safeguard for democracy.

Whatever the future, compulsory service during the war will be effective from a military standpoint, and of educational value in helping us to determine its strong and weak points as a permanent policy.

In a word, then, let us do our immediate duty—support the President in his demand for selective conscription as a war measure, leaving until after the treaty of peace the determination of what features of the plan, if any, should be engrafted upon our permanent military system.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES.

THE YOUNG BRITONS HERE.

An Offer to Send Them Home to Fight for the Mother Country.

Plainfield, N. J., April 24, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Saturday Mr. Wingfield-Chislett champions the cause of the Englishmen in this country who have not yet joined the British Army, and winds up by saying, "I feel sure I have expressed the views of all loyal Englishmen."

To my mind Mr. Chislett has done nothing of the kind. He has simply demonstrated that there are still Englishmen in this country who prefer the life of security and comparative ease to doing their bit in this terrible war.

Shortly after the war broke out I received from my sister in England a card on which was depicted the old lion, standing on a mountain bluff with head in the air and tail lashing, calling to his whelps. In the distance there were thousands of young lions responding to the call. There were those from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and every other British possession eager and anxious to leap into the fray.

I have often wondered whether the old English saying, "There's another beggar off to America," spoken with biting sarcasm when a man came to this country, did not after all correctly size up the character of the average emigrant. Is it the ease, the comfort, and the luxury which so many Englishmen enjoy in this land of riches which have deadened their patriotism?

I have lived on this continent some thirty years and I number among my acquaintances many Britishers, and although God knows I hate to tell it I only personally know of one who has answered the old lion's roar. I refer to R. L. Cuthbert, who, when the war started, gave up his practice, made straight for Canada, joined King Edward's Horse, was sent to the front, and was killed in almost the first engagement of that gallant regiment. Cuthbert, who must have been nearly fifty years of age, did not bother the British Consul, but made direct for the nearest recruiting station.

Of the other side of the picture I can give Mr. Chislett innumerable instances of young Britons here who have not gone, who have never thought of going, and who never will go until the strong arm of the British Government pulls them in. I have in mind a couple of as smart-looking lads as one could wish to see in khaki who, when I asked them in October, 1914, whether they were going to help the old country, said, "No, we would rather be live cowards than dead heroes." Up to that time I had admired those boys; they were young, unencumbered, full of life, and, as I thought, full of pluck. But what a disappointment! The only interest I now have in them is that the British War Commission will be able to make such arrangements with the United States Government that they and others of their kind may be rounded up.

In my business I have employed many Britishers, but since September, 1914, I have steadfastly refused to employ any one who is qualified by age and health to serve his mother country in her hour of need and refuses to do so. When I read the old Suffolk papers and see therein pictures of five, six, and even seven sons of one family who are on the firing line; pictures of poor brave fellows who have fallen, leaving behind wives and children of tender years, and then to think that any qualified British subject in this or any other part of the wide world stands idly by while others do the fighting—well, what kind of blood runs in such creatures' veins!

Mr. Chislett says that if Englishmen wish to enlist they would have "to return to England at their own expense, which is naturally more than a good many of them could do, especially where their wives and families have to be provided for." May I ask Mr. Chislett who has provided for the thousands of wives and families of those who are today voluntarily fighting to uphold liberty and civilization?

No, Mr. Chislett, depend upon it, the young Britons who are here today keeping out of the war are doing so because they are slackers first, last, and all the time.

I suppose it may well be asked who am I that I should sit in judgment on my brothers? Well, I regret to say that I am far beyond the age limit, and much as I would like to once more don the British uniform I am debarred by age, yet if I can help to get one slacker to fight for the most glorious cause that this or any other age has known I shall feel I have done something. And, further, I will endeavor to get together a sufficient number of men who hail from the old country, but who are now beyond the age limit, who will cheerfully bear the burden and expense of putting those British lads in khaki if it is lack of money which alone prevents them from joining the colors. ALFRED ROSE.

The Torpedo the Smith Saw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The alert and wide-awake men on the warship "which Fate tried to conceal by naming it Smith" reported that they saw the swale of a torpedo passing within thirty yards of their boat at about 9 P. M. on the 17th. At the same time I was returning by steamer from Florida and the sea was like a millpond all the way. Seafaring folk know that sea fowl do not return to the land at night in fair weather, but remain at rest on the water. One evening before dark I saw a white streak upon the water in the track of our boat, plainly seen in the daylight to be caused by a large bird, probably a loon, which, to escape from the steamer, used its wings to assist its feet in swimming out of our track, without entirely rising from the water, the white streak showing much more distinctly, because there were no whitecaps, the whole surface of the ocean being beautifully blue. In only a few minutes another loon was observed, which used its wings in the same way to increase its speed without rising to fly. At 9 o'clock this could reasonably be regarded as the swale of a torpedo, and may explain the report of the marines on the warship without in the least reflecting upon their shrewdness or capability. It is certainly gratifying to know that they are on the lookout for the devil's "sea serpents."

M. H. R.

White Plains, N. Y., April 23, 1917.

When the Prussians Took Frankfort

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent edition of your paper there was printed an old letter from an American who was staying for a short time in Frankfort after the war of 1866, when the Prussians took Frankfort, depriving it of freedom, for Frankfort was a free city of great wealth and influence. I write today to testify to the truth of the statements, for I was there during the war. My husband, William W. Murphy, has been Consul General there.

The Prussians were as brutal in their treatment of Frankfort as they are now to captured cities, and they were thoroughly detested and hated in Frankfort. Bismarck had been the Prussian Minister there, for Frankfort was the seat of the Diet, and Ministers from every nation were there. Old men and women went crying through the streets and one of the Burgermeisters shot himself rather than fall into the hands of the detested Prussians. Even at the time I left Frankfort in 1900 the Prussians were thoroughly hated.

In their hearts I believe that even now the South Germans hate the Prussians, although under that autocratic Government they are afraid to say so. ELLEN B. MURPHY.

Detroit, April 20, 1917.

Luxuries in War Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was very glad to read that Howard E. Coffin of the Defense Board sees great danger in indiscriminate economy. As a manufacturer of a very high class of goods that reach the very wealthy public only, I am sorry to say that I have felt this wave of economy, and, for the first time in many years, I am compelled to lay off a lot of women on account of lack of orders, and I know this does not apply to me alone. It applies to a large number of other manufacturers who make a high grade of wearing apparel for women.

Of course, I do see the necessity of economy, I believe it proper that the men and women who work for a living, and the people who are in modest and moderate circumstances, should do their utmost to economize, but there is in this city, in fact throughout the United States, a large army of very wealthy people, among them many who cannot spend their incomes, and who I know for a positive fact are economizing because it is a rad, when there is absolutely no occasion for them to do so.

While they can still be patriotic in doing all the good they can for the Red Cross and doing all the good they can in the agricultural world, they ought to do their usual shopping, otherwise it will mean a period of very hard times for working women, who, when thrown out of work, cannot do agricultural work on farms as men can. READER.

New York, April 20, 1917.

For Jewish Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I interest your readers in the welfare work designed to help Jewish soldiers who will be called to the colors? It is proposed to construct shacks in training camps and at points of mobilization and to employ representatives who will travel through the camps for the purpose of taking care of the religious and social needs of the enlisted men. At least $100,000 will be needed for the first year's work. About two years ago S. S. Rosenstamm, the Treasurer of the organization having this welfare work in hand, organized for the soldiers on the Mexican border clubhouses, with writing, reading, and music rooms, and the beneficial effects were many. Mr. Rosenstamm has offered to head

MISS DOELGER WED TO KARL BISSELL

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger Weds in Lady Chapel of Cathedral.

SISTER IS ONLY ATTENDANT

Bridegroom is a Son of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bissell—Their Honeymoon in California.

The marriage of Karl Bissell, a son of Dr. Joseph B. Bissell and Mrs. Bissell of 46 West Fifty-fifth Street, and Miss Phoebe Doelger, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger of 266 West End Avenue, took place at noon yesterday in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and the Rev. Father McQuade performed the ceremony.

The bride's gown was of white tulle with draperies of white satin embroidered in silver, the corsage to match, and the voluminous tulle veil was held by a wreath of orange blossoms. The court train was white chiffon bordered with satin, and her bouquet was lilies of the valley and white pansies.

Her sister, Miss Charlotte Doelger, was her only attendant. Her gown of white filet lace was over yellow satin, and her white tulle hat embroidered in white had touches of yellow. She carried clusters of yellow roses and yellow daisies.

Mr. Bissell had his brother, Joseph Bissell, as best man, and the ushers were Frank Doelger, an uncle of the bride; Harry Towle, and Hugh Barrett. A breakfast for the bridal party and the families was held at the Doelger home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell are going to California to spend their honeymoon, and on their return in June will decide on their future residence.

ENSIGN MARRIED IN HASTE.

Leonard Kirby, Jr., of Naval Reserve Weds Miss Natalie Hawley.

Announcement has been made of the wedding of Miss Natalie Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irad Hawley of this city and Henryville, Penn., and Ensign Leonard Kirby, Jr., United States Naval Reserve force, which took place on Monday afternoon in Trinity Church, lower Broadway. The Rev. Joseph P. McComas officiated.

The date of the wedding was advanced from June owing to the uncertainty of the bridegroom remaining at his present station at the New York Navy Yard. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends attended.

The bride was attended by Miss Hildegarde Kirby, a sister of the bridegroom. Ensign Frederic Paul Culbert, his former roommate at the Naval Academy, and stationed on the San Francisco, was best man.

Mr. Kirby is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kirby of North Hackensack, N. J.

MEETING TO AID BELGIANS.

Ambassador Gerard to Speak at Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings's Home.

A meeting will be held tomorrow evening at 9:30 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, 882 Fifth Avenue, to further the work of the Belgian Relief Commission. Ambassador James W. Gerard, Henry Stimson, Mrs. Vernon Kellogg, and John Gade, the two latter recently returned from Belgium, are to speak.

Dinners are to be given before the meeting, the dinner hostesses who will take their guests to Mrs. Jennings's including Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Cyrus Wilson, jr., Mrs. Stephen C. Clark, Mrs. Arthur J. Choate, Mrs. Harold Hatch, Miss Wardwell, and Mrs. Willard D. Straight.

MR. AND MRS. COOK HOSTS.

Entertain at the Gotham for Their Daughter Edith and Fiance.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Cook of 82 East Sixty-fourth Street entertained at the Gotham last evening with a dinner, followed by dancing, for their daughter, Miss Edith E. Cook, and her fiancé, James A. Edwards, whose marriage takes place at 4:30 this afternoon in the Central Presbyterian Church.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. David McAlpin Pyle, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard B. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert L. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Throop Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Goddey, Mr. and Mrs. George DeWitt Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Jr. Norrish Thorne, the Misses Edith Marshall, Maria F. Cook, Belle W. Lobenstine, Julia Raymond, Miss Scudder of Athens, Ga., Dr. Nodman Ditman, Nicholas Danforth, Alanson G. Fox, John G. Bates, Allen P. Edwards of Detroit, J. Fahys Cook, Harry Cook, John B. Marsh, and Corbin Black.

Fountain-Van Neort Wedding.

Miss Viola Van Neort, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Van Neort of Paterson, N. J., and Lester R. Fountain were married yesterday at noon at the Hotel St. Regis. The Rev. Father A. H. Stein of St. Joseph's Church, Paterson, officiated.

The bride was attended by the Misses Ethel Powers and Bessie Resig. Alfred R. Fountain, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man.

After a trip through the South the couple will reside in this city.

Miss Wiener Weds Tomorrow.

Miss Cyral Wiener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wiener of 238 West 100th Street, and Franklyn Silverstein will be married tomorrow afternoon at the home of the bride. Mr. Silverstein is a lawyer of this city, and a graduate of New York University.

Arrivals from France.

Among the arrivals recently from France at an American port were:

Miss M. Almy, Mrs. Armstrong Whitney, Joseph H. Bigelow, Captain L. Corkins, J. Dougherty, Miss K. Dorr, F. Gibson, Miss E. Gardiner, Mrs. C. Huntington, A. Harrison, B. Hayden, Miss M. Lewis, Miss Nancy V. McClelland, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mattman, A. Harold Mills, Mrs. A. V. Roy, Miss Esther Ann Smith, Mrs. E. Stoppani, Captain Charles Sweeney, C. Sheppard, C. Toy, Mrs. M. Watson, G. Williams, Charles Brown, Miss Anabel Dade, E. C. Wood, Miss J. M. David, and J. Daniels.

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$2.00. All Bookstores.

The Century Company

MEN GIVE SUFFRAGE REASONS

Colony Club Crowded to Hear Arguments of Experience.

There was a large and brilliant gathering of men and women at the Colony Club last evening for a suffrage experience meeting, in which fifteen well-known men told in three-minute speeches why they believed women should vote. Every seat in the ballroom was taken and the corridor was also filled, many people being unable to find seats. Mrs. Willard D. Straight and Mrs. Victor Morawetz were the hostesses of the evening, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse presided.

Among the speakers were Richard Billings, James Cushman, Abram Flexner, George L. Shearer, James Byrne, Herbert Parsons, George W. Perkins, and Willard D. Straight. Mr. Perkins, coming directly from a meeting at Cooper Union, wore a business suit, to which Mrs. Whitehouse referred as representing the democracy of the meeting.

Mr. Perkins gave as one of his special reasons for believing in woman suffrage that the women would then have more interest in public affairs and would instruct the children, who were directly under their influence, at an impressionable age.

"I think I believe in woman suffrage," said Mr. Billings, "because the women of my family were greatly interested in charity, but not in public affairs. We are coming to believe less and less in charity and more in the square deal."

Abram Flexner asked why opportunities which were granted dull men should be denied competent women. Mr. Shearer spoke of the fallacy of the anti-suffrage argument of physical force. "I hope this war will end the argument of physical force," he said. Mr. Byrne said that the people who did not believe in enfranchising the women were those who did not believe in democracy.

F. A. Vanderlip, Adolph Lewisohn, V. Everit Macy, and William M. Chadbourne were among the men in charge of the men's advisory board of the meeting.

C. V. LINDO WEDS SECRETARY

New York Exporter and Bride on Their Way from Jamaica.

C. V. Lindo, an exporter and importer of 1 Broadway, this city, and his bride, formerly Miss Alice Dennelley, the daughter of John Dennelley, a Lakeville (L. I.) farmer, are on a steamer due here shortly. They were married last week in Kingston, Jamaica, and the news of their marriage will surprise many who know them.

Mrs. Lindo, who was Mr. Lindo's secretary for several years, is about 25, and he is said to be about 45. Mr. Lindo went to Jamaica two months ago on business for his firm. Lindo Brothers, and took Miss Dennelley with him as secretary, as he had done before on business trips, notably about a year ago, when he went to Europe, and they returned at the time Germany had announced her submarine war zone.

Mrs. Dennelley said yesterday that the wedding had taken place, but she knew none of the details.

FRANKLIN PROUD OF NAVY.

Highly Commends Efficiency in Arming and Manning Liners.

In a letter, made public yesterday, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, highly praised the "efficient and satisfactory" manner in which the American Line steamships were manned and armed by officers of the United States Navy. He wrote that "the work reflects the greatest credit on the Secretary, on Admirals Benson and Usher, and the assistants in charge, and it makes me feel proud of the American Navy."

In reply, Secretary Daniels wrote that the assurance from Mr. Franklin was gratifying, and he paid tribute to the splendid young men, officers and enlisted men, who manned the guns. "Every one in the navy," Secretary Daniels said, "from the Admiral to the newest recruit, has entered the service with the best American spirit, and they report to me that they have received such splendid co-operation as to make this hazardous work one in which they are proud to be Americans."

BRADY HEIRS PROTEST.

Deny That Mrs. McGee Has Any Standing in Court.

Gifford, Hobbs & Beard, attorneys for the estate of James B. ("Diamond Jim") Brady, served notice yesterday on Frank E. Hipple, attorney for Mrs. Mary E. McGee, who claims to be the daughter of a half-sister of the decedent, that the Brady heirs did not recognize her as a relative, and for that reason would not permit Mrs. McGee to intervene as an heir-at-law in the probate proceedings in Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Hipple obtained an order directing the persons interested in the will to show cause on May 1 why Mrs. McGee should not be permitted to intervene.

Poultry Men Free Again.

The indictments charging violations of the Donnelly Anti-Trust act which were filed against the five Directors of the Harlem and Bronx Live Poultry Association were dismissed yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. The defendants were Louis Werner, Max Sokoloff, Goodman Levy, Charles S. Frank, and Dr. Paul Abelson, the last named an official of the Jewish Kehillah. Judge Mulqueen held that an examination of the Grand Jury proceedings failed to show any legal proof that would support the allegations in the indictments. It was charged that the five men organized the association to create a monopoly in the live poultry trade in this city. This is the second time that the cases against the defendants have been thrown out of court.

Dr. Rice Back from the Amazon.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, the explorer, returned to New York yesterday on the steam yacht Alberta, on which he sailed in November last to the upper Amazon River. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rice, who was the widow of George D. Widener of Philadelphia; William T. Councilman, Professor of Pathology in Harvard University; Ernest Howe, geologist, of Newport, and Earl F. Church of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. The Alberta, which once belonged to King Leopold of Belgium, was chartered by the party from Frederic G. Bourne.

GENERAL

JOFFRE

AND HIS BATTLES

By Raymond Recouly

"As a piece of writing it is distinguished by its lucidity. As a repository of intimate and important facts about some of the most interesting men and events of the war the book has a very definite place of its own."—*New York Times.*

With Map $1.25 Net

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

$58,323 TOTAL PAID FOR AUSTIN LIBRARY

Gabriel Weis Gives $2,150 for a First Edition of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

RECEIPTS FOR DAY, $21,031

George D. Smith Obtains Probably the Only Uncut Copy of "The Snob" for $1,975.

The sale of the library of the late Samuel H. Austin of Philadelphia was concluded at the American Art Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $21,031.50. The grand total for the library is $58,323.50.

Gabriel Weis paid the highest price of the evening, $2,150, for Catalogue No. 630, the first issue of the first edition of William M. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," in the original parts, London, 1847-8, believed to be the finest copy of this work that has ever been offered for sale in America. George D. Smith gave $1,975 for Catalogue No. 636A, probably the only uncut copy known of "The Snob," a university journal to which Thackeray contributed. It is in the original boards and was printed at Cambridge in 1829.

Other items were as follows, with catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 481—"Pierce Egan's Finish to the Adventures of Tom, Jerry, and Logic," rare first edition, London, 1850, with four of the original drawings by Robert Cruikshank, in binding by Riviere; T. J. Gorman $515

No. 590—"Hours of the Virgin Mary," manuscript on 158 vellum leaves, with twenty-seven large miniatures in gold and colors, executed in France in the fifteenth century; George D. Smith 1,075

No. 592—A "Horn Book" of oak, with original covering of leather, circa, 1660, one of the earliest examples extant, in 1917 one of four specimens shown at the Caxton exhibition; George D. Smith 840

No. 601—"The English Dance of Death," by William Combe, first edition in the original twenty-four numbers, colored plates by Thomas Rowlandson; George D. Smith 620

No. 610—Original drawing in water colors by Rowlandson, representing a scene at a coaching inn; E. Babb 840

No. 636—Manuscript of twenty-four lines by Edgar Allan Poe; George D. Smith. 400

No. 637—"Sporting Novels," by Robert S. Surtes, London, 1853-65; A. Swann, agent 750

No. 638—The famous original postage stamp drawing by Thackeray, known as the "Postage Stamp Picture of the Royal Family (of England)," with inscriptions in Thackeray's handwriting; Gabriel Weis 800

No. 639—A series of nine original unpublished drawings by Thackeray for "Rickleburys on the Rhine"; Mr. Patterson 500

The first of the four days' sale of the arms and armor, Egyptian antiquities and Oriental and European curios of the late Samuel H. Austin of Philadelphia, at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought returns of $2,089. A teak vase with cover, Buddhist priest design, brought the highest price of the sale for an individual piece, $52, going to Cowan. Mrs. Garrett Pier was one of the purchasers, paying $47 for a black lacquer shrine with engraved metal mounts. Another similar shrine went to Theodore Offerman for $35. Eight interesting ivory netsukes went to J. Metcalfe for $60.

$2,119 FOR FRENCH PRINTS.

Grand Total for the Halsey Sale Reaches $372,234.

The sale of Part IX. of the Frederic R. Halsey print collection, consisting of French prints of the eighteenth century, was begun at the Anderson Galleries last evening. The total for the session was $2,119.50. The grand total to date is $372,234.50.

Among the items sold last evening were the following, with catalogue numbers, the prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 61—"Qu'elle est Gentille," stipple and line engraving by J. Bonnefoy, after Louis Boilly, printed in colors; R. B. $55.00

No. 74—"La Cadeau," stipple and line engraving by J. Bonnefoy, after Louis Boilly, printed in colors; R. Ederheimer 70.00

No. 75—"Le Retour," stipple and line engraving by F. Casanave, after Louis Boilly, printed in colors; Kennedy & Co. 180.00

No. 76—"Le Retour," stipple and line engraving by L. J. Allais, after Boilly, printed in colors; Max Williams 260.00

No. 126—"Reparation Demi-mondaine" and "Entente Cordiale," stipple and line engraving by C. Noel, after Boilly; R. Ederheimer 180.00

No. 190—"Le Bal," by J. F. Bonvallet, etching finished with graver, after Ponce, after Boilly; E. F. Bonaventure 82.50

The sale will be continued this evening.

SELL SCIENTIST'S LIBRARY.

G. D. Smith Chief Bidder for E. G. Squier's Books.

The sale of the library of the late E. George Squier, scientist, and books from other sources, was conducted at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon. The total was $2,870.65. George D. Smith was the chief bidder. He obtained the following items:

No. 104—Manuscript by E. G. Squier on "American Archaeology," comprising many details regarding the hills in various counties of Ohio and Alabama, monuments of the Northwest, &c. $80.00

No. 117—Note books of E. G. Squier, principally relating to Central and South America 52.50

No. 586—Hamilton's Book of Limericks, 1895, rare, printed in 1708 ..... 100.00

No. 580—"Leaves of Grass," by Walt Whitman, the scarce first edition, Brooklyn, 1855 ..... 95.00

Isadora Duncan in War Numbers.

Isadora Duncan and her dancers appeared at the Metropolitan last night before an audience that filled the lower parts of the theatre, and that waited late for the "March of Lorraine," with a suggestion of America's flag among the French colors waved by young girls circling about their leader. The house stood up for the "Marseillaise," and the war pieces ended with Tschaikowsky's "Slavic March." Two more performances Thursday and Saturday introduce the Russian composer's "Pathetique," by eighty-five Philharmonic men under Oscar Spirescu, and several new interpretations from the Belgian Cesar Franck.

Bernhardt's Condition Unchanged.

There was no change in the condition of Sarah Bernhardt yesterday. The morning bulletin stated that she had gained steadily during the preceding twenty-four hours, and that the outlook was better, although the actress was not yet out of danger. Another bulletin issued at 11 o'clock last night said there had been no change in her condition since morning. This bulletin made a further denial that any decision had been made to perform an operation for the transfusion of blood.

Last Week of

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ENDEAVOR CONVENTION OFF.

Trustees Patriotically Postpone It and Will Spend Fund on War Needs.

For patriotic reasons the International Christian Endeavor Convention, planned to meet in New York July 4 to 9, was called off yesterday. Harold A. Waite, one of the local managers, with offices at 311 Fifth Avenue, said:

"Trustees of the United Society felt that the chief attention of all American people at this time ought to be service to the Allies' cause, and that nothing ought to be put before young people to distract them. They felt, as do the local managers, that young men in Christian Endeavor, if needed by the Government, ought to be in its service. In July many soldiers may be entrained, and even church interests ought not to be monopolizing cars and rails.

"Finally, the expenses of the convention, $20,000 New York fund, $10,000 Boston fund, railway fares and entertainment, will be not less than $250,000, and it is felt that such sum would better go to relieve suffering in Europe, or to care for wants of enlisted men. The Endeavorers can wait. The convention will not be held till the end of the war, but New Yorkers hope it may be held at that time—next Summer, maybe."

The Christian Endeavor committee said yesterday that it had learned that the Presbyterian General Assembly, set to meet next month in Dallas, Texas, and the Congregational National Council, to meet in Los Angeles in June, had both been postponed.

There were rumors yesterday that most of the Summer conferences were to be called off, owing to war conditions. Members of the Christian Endeavor Committee include William Fellowes Morgan, Chairman; William Hamlin Childs, Treasurer; Henry A. Kinports, Associate Chairman, and David Stewart, C. H. Clarke, William J. Constable, F. Wilbur Letts, W. L. Joy, John M. Varney, and the Rev. Dr. Paul S. Leinbach.

EASTERN RABBIS ADJOURN.

Dr. Silverman Deplores Suffrage Debate While War Effort is Needed.

The Spring assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis was concluded yesterday with a visit to Jewish institutions in Westchester County. The rabbis had dinner at Mount Vernon as the guests of the congregation of Sinai Temple, where they held a service in the afternoon and a final meeting in the evening. The speakers at the meeting were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Rabbi Joseph Silverman.

Before starting for Mount Vernon Rabbi Silverman, President of the council, emphasized his opposition to the suffrage referendum over which he clashed with Rabbi Wise at Monday's session of the council. He laid stress upon the fact that the council had not indorsed woman suffrage, but had merely indorsed legislation that would bring the question to a referendum in the Fall.

"Woman suffrage was not indorsed at the Spring assembly of the Eastern Council of Reform Rabbis," he said. "The resolution was one indorsing the Legislature's action in submitting the question to a vote of the people. It was this resolution by Dr. Wise that I opposed.

"The question of submitting the amendment on woman suffrage might well wait until the war is over. It is almost criminal to waste our time and energy in the next few months on a useless debate on suffrage when we should be turning our whole attention to mobilizing our forces for defense against a foreign foe."

HELD AS A GERMAN SPY.

Philadelphian Will Be Arraigned Before a Court-Martial Up-State.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 24.—John B. Love of Philadelphia, who has been in Susquehanna, Penn., for a week, was arrested last night on information received from Philadelphia and other cities charged with being a German spy. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner W. A. Skinner this morning and a commanding officer of the Thirteenth Regiment made the formal charge. He was turned over to the military authorities to await orders from headquarters for court-martial.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—Christian C. Lueke, said to be a German sympathiser, pleaded guilty to having made threats against President Wilson when arraigned in the United States District Court today. He was sentenced to one year and one day in the Federal Prison at Atlanta. His threat was made some time ago as he was walking along a street here. It was overheard by a mail carrier, and Lueke's arrest followed in a few days.

DELAY IN SINGER'S DIVORCE.

Court Reserves Decision in Suit Against Ferrari-Fontana.

Supreme Court Justice Donnelly reserved decision yesterday in the divorce suit of Mme. Margarethe Matsenauer of the Metropolitan Opera Company against Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana, grand opera tenor, after the defendant had denied charges of misconduct with three women, two of whom were servants in the Matsenauer-Fontana household. The tenor insisted that he had never deceived his wife or been untrue to her, and said that the King of Italy excused him from duty as a crown officer of the Court, with the title of sub-Lieutenant, to permit him to come here from Rome to defend his honor.

Fontana declared that he was accustomed to go about the house attired in his pajamas. "I have too much respect for myself to do that," said the witness. "I do own a very elegant light blue satin smoking suit which I wore frequently, and perhaps this has been confused with my pajamas."

After the testimony had been concluded the tenor decided to withdraw his counterault for a separation from Mme. Matsenauer.

TAKE 14TH ST. LINE.

New York Railways Co. Asks Permission to Close the Deal.

An application has been filed with the Public Service Commission by the New York Railways Company for permission to purchase 6,842 shares of the Bleecker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company at $28.50 each. The remainder of the 9,000 shares will be bought at the same price if the owners will deposit them with the Union Trust Company. The purpose of the New York Company in getting control is to consolidate its interest in the Bleecker Street Company so that better service may be given without interference of the present holders of the stock.

Strasbourger Once More a Justice.

Samuel Strasbourger was named yesterday by Governor Whitman as Justice of the City Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William L. Ransom. He was appointed to fill a vacancy last year, and was a candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. He was a Tax Commissioner under Mayors Low and McClellan.

Dancing Exhibition for Red Cross.

An exhibition of dancing will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Plaza for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The program will consist of aesthetic and interpretive dancing under the direction of Miss Claire Holcomb Bloss. Mrs. J. Bentley Squier, Mrs. Roger Lewis, Mrs. Royall Victor, Mrs. Charles G. Kerley, Mrs. James F. McKernon, and Mrs. Robert Lewis are among the patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Duveen's Musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen entertained with a musicale last evening at the Plaza. The artists included Nikola Zan and Mme. Gabrielle Gilis. Nahan Franko's orchestra played. More than 200 guests were present.

TIMES SQUARE LOSES 'LITTLE OLD LADY'

Mrs. Bridget Boyle, "Newsy" for Eight Years, Stricken While Selling a Paper.

HID STORY OF HER STRUGGLE

Her Cheery "Thank You" Turned to Indignation at Offers of Charity.

Persons whose custom it has been to buy a newspaper from a smiling old lady seated beside a pile of papers outside the Broadway entrance of the Times Building were disappointed and curious yesterday when they missed her "Thank you, sor"; "Thank you, ma'am," for, rain or shine, every day for the last eight years she had been a familiar figure. Inquiry at the subway kiosk newsstand revealed to her regular customers that Mrs. Bridget Boyle, 78 years old, the friend of every newsboy in Times Square, had succumbed to a hemorrhage in the rush hour Monday night while handing a paper to a customer, had been rushed to the Polyclinic Hospital in a private automobile, and had expired on the way there.

The simple story of the hardships endured by Mrs. Boyle because of her pride was told yesterday in part by Pat McDonald, famous weight thrower of the Police Department, who had been traffic policeman for ten years at Forty-third Street and Broadway; Johnny Gannon, proprietor of the subway kiosk newsstand north of the Times Building; Daniel Barry, successor to McDonald at the Forty-third Street trial; several of Mrs. Boyle's patrons, and lastly by her own sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Dunn, 80 years old, who sobbed by her coffin in a little two-room flat in the rear of 313 West Forty-fourth Street.

Thomas Boyle, husband of Mrs. Boyle, had been a boilermaker, afterward a general laborer, and had helped to erect the building outside which his wife later eked out a meagre existence. At 70 Boyle's sight failed, and he could no longer work to support his wife and her sister, whose own husband had been long since dead. Something had to be done at once. Neighbors yesterday related the argument which took place when Mrs. Boyle determined to support the three. Mrs. Dunn offered serious objection, asserting that, as the older, it was her duty to assume the burden, but she was too feeble to undertake the work.

Mrs. Boyle started selling newspapers outside the Times Building with a capital of 15 cents. This she managed to increase to several dollars by the end of the first week. Instead of regarding her as an unscrupulous competitor, more newsboys in Times Square realized her plight, and aided her in every way they could, so that they were able to say yesterday that she made as much sometimes as $2 a day.

It is said on good authority that Mrs. Boyle was offered a pension by several charitable persons, but this she refused with thanks. Later the circulation manager of a newspaper heard of her plight and threw as much business in her way as he could, personally buying as many as twelve papers from her every night "for the dog." Policemen who passed would let him read his own when he reached home." If Mrs. Boyle had known that these papers were later slipped back on the pile surreptitiously by a newsboy she would have been indignant, as she would not accept charity from any one.

One of the tragedies in her life was the death of her only son. He had been a clerk in a downtown office, and had helped his father support the family. He died shortly before Boyle became ill. Boyle himself lingered for six years, and died three years ago. It is related that his funeral expenses were paid by his wife, but this so drained her savings that she was forced to borrow her rent for a short time.

"Oh, if I could only have gone out in her place," sobbed Mrs. Dunn, yesterday. "But I know it is the Lord's will."

A low funeral mass for Mrs. Boyle will be said in Holy Cross Catholic Church by the Rev. Joseph F. Flannery at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Many of those who bought newspapers from her, as well as her neighbors, who always found her a valuable friend when illness was in their homes, will attend.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. CLARA EFFIE WATERS, wife of Isaac S. Waters, a prominent Free Mason, who is Secretary of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans' Association, died on Monday at her home, 42 Grand Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Whitehall, Penn., fifty years ago and had lived in Brooklyn for nearly thirty years.

Mrs. JANE CLOSE, 77 years old, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and widow of James Close, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Garner, 426 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, on Monday.

ROBERT R. CHRISTIE, an underwriter with the Queens Insurance Company and connected with that firm for forty-one years, died in the Trinity Hospital, East New York, on Sunday after an operation. Mr. Christie's home was in Westwood, N. J., but he had been a resident of Brooklyn during the Winter for sixty years. He was a thirty-second degree Free Mason, a Royal Arcanumite, and a veteran of the old Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N.

WILLIAM KANE GALLAGHER, a clerk in the Naturalization Bureau of the County Clerk's Office, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 426 Bleecker Street, Brooklyn, aged 49 years. Mr. Gallagher was formerly a Deputy Tax Commissioner of Brooklyn during the McClellan Administration.

Mrs. JULIA F. MULLIGAN, 55 years old, wife of Hugh W. Mulligan, a Brooklyn grocer, is dead at her home, 80 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

HENRY ALLEN CONKLIN, formerly in the trucking and forwarding business, died in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men on Monday, aged 82 years.

EDWIN GREGORY STONE, a retired hatter of Bethel, Conn., died in the Kings County Hospital on Monday. He was 55 years old and for many years had lived with his daughter, Mrs. Bertha Merritt, at 6,907 Nineteenth Avenue, Brooklyn.

JAMES MAIN DUNLOP, a fellow of Bernard Davies and a resident of Little Neck, L. I., for half a century, died at her home there on Sunday, aged 76 years.

THOMAS LEADDY, a handmaster and assistant director for the last twenty years, died on Monday at his home, 1,946 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Leaddy was born in Staten Island and for five years held the distinction of being the champion piccolo player.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON, for many years proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, West Harwich, Mass., died on Sunday at Malden, Mass., in his seventy-fourth year.

WILLIAM H. DALTON, 83 years old, Tax Assessor of Orange, N. J., died on Monday at St. Mary's Hospital, Orange, of pneumonia. Mr. Dalton was President of the Irish Name Society of the Church of Our Lady of the Valley, a member of the Orange Lodge of Elks, and the Orange Valley Branch of O. H. C.

GEORGE D. REID, formerly a New York newspaperman, died last week in a sanitarium in Duluth, Minn., according to news received here yesterday. Because of ill health, Mr. Reid lived in the north woods of Minnesota for several years. He was 50 years old and left a widow and daughter, both residents of Brooklyn.

Captain JOSEPH SMITH, keeper of the Duck Island Light off Saybrook, Conn., was found dead in the cabin of his motor boat at New London on Monday night. Captain Smith was 55 years old.

LAWRENCE CROSBY, 83 years old, a retired employe of the Warren Foundry Company, died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J.

Mrs. CATHERINE HANLEY, 56 years old, widow of Patrick Hanley and a resident of Orange, N. J., for many years, died yesterday at 33 Beach Street, Orange.

Mrs. LUCY MARGARET HAUGHAWOUT, 82 years old, widow of John Haughawout of Lexington, Va., died in Montclair, N. J., yesterday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Herman Judd Redfield, with whom she had lived for fifteen years.

JAMES ENOCH CHURCHMAN, 48 years old, a prominent colored resident of Orange, N. J., and a worker for the uplift of the colored race in New Jersey, died on Monday night in St. Mary's Hospital, Orange. He was a member of many organizations, and was the first colored man in New Jersey to run for the Assembly. In 1900 Mr. Churchman was ordained a minister of the Colored M. E. Church, and in 1900 a Baptist minister.

JOHN Y. SMITH, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home, 69 Bpsirt Street, Orange, N. J., yesterday, in his 70th year. Mr. Smith was for thirty-two years attached to the Essex County Courts as a Sergeant-at-Arms, later acting as a court crier.

Mrs. EMILY F. NORRIS, widow of Gordon Norrie and daughter of Ambrose Lanfear of New Orleans, died yesterday at her home, 377 Fifth Avenue.

WILLIAM TRYON, a wealthy American resident of Lima, Peru, died yesterday, according to a report received from Lima last night. Mr. Tryon was well known for his charitable work.

SENATOR HUGHES VERY ILL.

New Jersey Representative Threatened with Blood Poisoning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24. — Senator William E. Hughes of New Jersey, who is ill at the Garfield Hospital, is threatened with blood poisoning. It was said at the hospital tonight that his condition is regarded as precarious.

CALVIN A. FRYE DIES.

Secretary of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Who Left Him $20,000.

BOSTON, April 24.—Calvin A. Frye, who for thirty years occupied various positions in the household of the late Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, died at his apartments here tonight. He was 71 years of age.

In early life a mechanic, Frye later came to this city, and was engaged by Mrs. Eddy for duties said to have been those of butler; subsequently he served her as footman, bookkeeper, and secretary. He became a familiar figure, when, during Mrs. Eddy's residence at Concord, N. H., he acted as the principal medium of communication between the head of the Christian Science Church and her intended visitors. He administered part of Mrs. Eddy's funds, and received $20,000 from her upon her death.

Charles Augustus Sherman.

Charles Augustus Sherman, former Treasurer of the New York Historical Society, died yesterday at his home, 33 West Fifty-second Street, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Sherman was the son of the late Benjamin B. Sherman and Cornelia M. Sherman. He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum, the New York Geographical Society, the Union League Club, as well as a Director of the Bank of Savings.

Three Killed in Aetna Explosion.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 24.—Three powder workers were killed in an explosion today in the Coalburg plant of the Aetna Explosives Company, near here. The cause of the blast is not known.

INDICT YONKERS OFFICIALS.

Forgery Charged Against Frank J. Gertenbach and J. J. Walsh.

The Westchester Grand Jury indicted two Yonkers city officials on charges of forgery yesterday. The first indictment was against Frank J. Gertenbach, auditor in the office of City Controller John P. Miller. He is charged with having forged the name of William Conklin to a bill for automobiles amounting to "several" thousands of dollars. Gertenbach was held in $5,000 bail, which was furnished by James J. Kearns. He ascribed his indictment to political persecution.

The second indictment was found against Joseph J. Walsh, secretary to Corporation Counsel Thomas F. Curran. He is a stenographer, and it is alleged that he forged the name of J. J. Barden to bills for stenographic work amounting to $1,084. This work is alleged to have been performed in connection with the laying out and opening of the Bronx River Road. Friends say Walsh will give himself up this morning.

The witnesses before the Grand Jury were John J. Davis, Republican leader in the Yonkers Common Council; Controller Miller, City Treasurer Albert Van Houten, and William Conklin.

COUNT MANKOWSKI DEAD.

Sportsman Was Known for His Motor Boat, Ankle Deep Too.

Special to The New York Times.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., April 24.—News of the death of Count Casimir Sterling Mankowski, 38 years old, son of Count Casimir Mankowski, a Pole, who married Grace Sterling Bixby, daughter of John M. Bixby, a wealthy New York lawyer, in 1879, was received here today from New Orleans, La. It is said that Count Casimir succumbed to typhoid fever. He was recognized as one of the leading sportsmen of this country and was an ardent lover of motor boating. His feats in this branch of sport being known in all parts of the world.

In 1903 he came into prominence when his motor boat the Ankle Deep Too won the Gold Challenge Cup at Alexandria Bay. The following year the Ankle Deep Too defended the trophy on the waters of Lake George, but lost to Commodore J. Stuart Blackton of New York. The fast boat was wrecked while competing for the Harmsworth Trophy in England, and its successor of the same name, built at a cost of $25,000 as the fastest motor boat afloat, sank fifteen minutes after it had been launched in Long Island Sound in 1915.

During the Summer months Count Mankowski spent most of his time at Bolton, on Lake George, where he had a beautiful home. In Winter he went to Southern resorts. So far as is known his only survivors are his wife, his mother, and brother, Robert C. Makowski.

HENRY CORBY DEAD.

Former Canadian Senator and a Leading Distiller Dies in Honolulu.

OTTAWA, April 24.—Henry Corby, a former Canadian Legislator and one of the Dominion's leading distillers, died in Honolulu several days ago, according to a message received here from Honolulu today by his son-in-law, F. T. O'Hara, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Corby went to Hawaii several months ago.

Former Senator Corby was the proprietor of the Henry Corby Distillery Company, Vice President of the Quinte Milling Company, and President of the National Gas Company. He was born in Hanwall, England, the son of Henry Corby, M. P., and was educated at Toronto. He succeeded his father as a miller, distiller, and importer of wines. He was elected to the House of Commons for West Hastings in 1888, and entertained at a public function on his retirement in acknowledgment of his "splendid party service." He was presented at the court of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra with Mrs. Corby in 1907. He was a member of many clubs.

Lemuel M. Hart.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 24.—Lemuel M. Hart, one of the oldest residents in this section of Westchester, died last night at his home in Central Avenue, Hartsdale. Mr. Hart was 86 years of age and had resided all his life in Hartsdale. The family is known throughout Westchester and at one time owned considerable property at Hartsdale. Mr. Hart was the owner of the present site of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club some time ago and the Hart homestead was on the property.

Col. Botelho, Portuguese Minister.

BUENOS AIRES, April 24. — Colonel Abel Botelho, the Portuguese Minister to Argentina, died today. He had held office as Minister since 1912.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BACHS.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Bachs, nee Anna Raden, announce the birth of a daughter at their home, 1,090 7th Av., Sunday, April 22.

Engaged.

CHARLOP—HARTSHORN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hartshorn announce the engagement of their daughter Sadye Marlowe to Joseph J. Charlop. Notice of reception will follow.

Married.

CRAWFORD—BRIGHAM.—On Monday, April 23, at Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Raymond L.

NO-HIT GAME IS PITCHED BY MOGRIDGE AGAINST WORLD'S CHAMPION RED SOX

MOGRIDGE YIELDS NOT A SINGLE HIT

Yankee Pitcher Climbs to Fame's Cupola with Great Feat at Expense of Red Sox.

CHAMPIONS BEATEN, 2 TO 1

Support of Donovan's Star Left-Hander Wabbles a Bit at Times, but He Himself Never Wavers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 24.—George Mogridge, Wild Bill Donovan's young left-handed pitcher, took life membership in the no-hit club this afternoon, flinging the Yankees to a 2 to 1 victory over the Red Sox and setting the series between the two clubs at evens to date. The champions scored on the combination of two passes, an error, and a sacrifice fly, but all afternoon they made nothing that looked the least bit like a safe hit. Mogridge having a great mixture of slow and fast service, which was continually effective.

Dutch Leonard, who held the box against the Yankees, held them scoreless for five innings and then was hit for a run, finally losing the game in the ninth, when McNally and Cady did some weird throwing which materially aided the Highlanders in clinching the victory. On the merits of Mogridge's work, however, they surely were entitled to the game. So effective was the pitching of the New Yorker that the champions only four times drove the ball beyond the limits of the infield, and sure-handedness on easy chances was about all that was called for in the way of infielding.

Usually in no-hit games the boxman's support has been an important factor; not so today, for in spite of three fielding miscues back of him, Mogridge made the other chances easy, declining to become rattled. His pitching of today will go down into the history of the game as a really remarkable individual effort.

Fumbles by Peckinpaugh and Maisel, with one pass, allowed three of the Red Sox to reach first base. The only other Bostonian to get on the paths was Barry, who was passed in the seventh inning. Then the champions got their lone run on Maisel's low throw to Peckinpaugh while trying for a forceout, an intentional pass to Walker and a sacrifice boost by Gilhooley by pinch hitter Jimmy Walsh. Otherwise Mogridge had the champions standing on their heads all the afternoon.

Until the sixth inning the Yankees made only one hit and did not advance past second base; but in the sixth, after two men were out, Cady, Aragon, who replaced third base because of Frank Baker's slight illness, poked out a double to centre and counted almost immediately when Lewis allowed Magee's single to pass him. Peckinpaugh also singled, but Walker's throw home beat Magee by a hair.

After the Sox had tied the score in the seventh the Yankees failed to go ahead in the eighth, notwithstanding that Maisel opened with a hit. The winning run, however, came quickly in the ninth. Peckinpaugh hit sharply to McNally, who made a brilliant stop, but could not get the ball up. Roger at once stole second, Cady shooting the ball low past Scott into centrefield. Peck romped home when McNally stopped an easy popper from Nunamaker only to throw the ball into the field at Del Gainer's feet.

The Yankees made eight hits and all except one were clean. The team surely looked mighty good under pressure of a hard game.

The score:

NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gilhooley,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Walsh,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Barry,2b	3	1	0	0	1
Miller,lf	1	0	0	0	0	Gainer,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Maisel,2b	3	0	1	5	7	Lewis,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Pipp,1b	2	0	0	12	0	Walker,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Aragon,3b	4	1	1	1	4	Gardner,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Magee,cf	4	0	2	1	0	McNally,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Peckinpaugh,ss	3	1	2	2	4	Scott,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Nunamaker,c	4	0	1	3	1	Cady,c	3	0	0	9	0
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	0	1	Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	0
aBauman	1	0	0	0	0	bWalsh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	8	27	19	Total	26	1	0	27	10

a Batted for Mogridge in seventh.
b Batted for Leonard in seventh.
Errors—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, (2,) Lewis, Gardner, McNally, Cady.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Aragon. Stolen bases—Maisel, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Mogridge, Pipp, Walker, Lewis. Sacrifice fly—Walsh. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 3; Leonard, 3. Earned runs—Off Leonard, 2 in 9 innings. Struck out—By Mogridge, 3; Leonard, 6. Time—2 hours 1 minute. Umpires—Connolly and McCormick.

WHITE SOX WIN IN NINTH.

Push Tally Across in Nick of Time, Beating Indians, 1 to 0.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Chicago won the first game of the series today with Cleveland, 1 to 0, on Risberg's triple and E. Collins's sacrifice fly in the ninth inning. The game was a pitching duel between Scott and Coveleskie, the latter allowing the locals only two hits. Scott was touched for more, but did not allow a visitor to pass second base. Erratic fielding behind Scott forced him to extend himself more than his rival. The fielding of Leibold and Evans was a feature. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Graney,lf	5	0	1	3	0
Risberg,ss	3	1	1	1	4	Chapman,ss	3	0	1	0	1
E. Collins,2b	2	0	0	2	0	Speaker,cf	3	0	1	4	0
Jackson,lf	3	0	0	3	0	Wam'sley,2b	3	0	0	3	0
Fiesch,cf	3	0	0	1	1	Guisto,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Gandil,1b	3	0	0	7	1	Roth,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	2	0	Evans,3b	4	0	1	0	4
Schalk,c	3	0	0	5	0	O'Neil,c	3	0	0	6	0
Scott,p	2	0	0	1	3	Coveleskie,p	3	0	0	0	5
Total	26	1	2	27	9	Total	33	0	5	*25	11

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Risberg, E. Collins, (2,) Gandil, Chapman.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Weaver. Three-base hit—Risberg. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, E. Collins. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 3. Base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 2; Scott, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 5 hits, no runs in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 2 and 1 in 8 1-3. Struck out—By Scott, 6; Coveleskie, 3. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

SENATORS HIT IN BUNCHES.

Collect Six Runs in Second Inning, Overcoming Macks, 8 to 5.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Washington defeated Philadelphia today, 8 to 5, evening up the series. A pass, a sacrifice, and four hits, including a triple play by Judge with the bases filled, gave the locals six runs in the second inning.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Judge,1b	5	2	3	11	1	Witt,ss	4	1	0	1	3
Foster,2b	3	1	0	1	4	Grover,2b	4	0	1	1	4
Milan,cf	3	1	2	1	0	Bodie,lf	3	0	1	1	1
Rice,rf	2	0	1	2	0	Strunk,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Moeneky,rf	2	1	1	0	0	Thrasher,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Smith,lf	4	0	1	1	0	Ens,1b	4	0	2	9	1
Leonard,3b	3	1	0	0	2	Barna,3b	3	1	1	2	1
Morgan,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Schang,c	3	0	0	0	0
Henry,ss	4	1	1	5	4	Haley,c	1	0	0	5	0
Ainsmith,c	3	1	0	1	0	aW. Johnson	0	1	0	0	0
Shaw,p	4	0	1	0	3	Meyers,p	1	0	0	1	1
						E. Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bLowry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	8	9	27	15	Total	31	5	7	24	11

a Batted for Haley in seventh.
b Batted for E. Johnson in ninth.
Errors—Smith, Ainsmith, Bates, Schang.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	—5

Three-base hits—Judge, Moeneky. Stolen bases—Milan, Strunk, Judge. Sacrifice hits—Grover, Foster, Ainsmith. Double plays—Rice, Leonard, and Crane; Foster and Crane. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 7. Bases on balls—Off Shaw, 1; Washington, 1; Meyers, 1; E. Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meyers, 5 hits, 5 runs in 2 innings; E. Johnson, 3 and 1 in 6; Shaw, 1 and 3 in 3. Struck out—By Shaw, 1; E. Johnson, 4; Meyers, 1. Wild pitch—Meyers. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 4.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia. (Postponed; wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 2.
Washington, 8 Philadelphia, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	7	3	.778
St. Louis	9	4	.692
Boston	6	4	.556
Chicago	7	6	.538
Cincinnati	7	7	.500
Brooklyn	3	6	.333
Philadelphia	3	6	.333
Pittsburgh	4	10	.286

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	9	3	.818
New York	6	3	.667
Boston	6	4	.600
Cleveland	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Washington	4	6	.400
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
Detroit	3	8	.273

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

CUBS BAT WITH A WILL.

Fall Upon Mitchell and Knetzer, Beating Reds by 8 to 4.

CINCINNATI, O., April 24.—Chicago hit Mitchell and Knetzer hard and at the right time here today and won the third game of the series, 8 to 4. Cincinnati knocked Demaree out in the third, Carter finishing the inning. Aldridge pitched fine ball in the last six innings. Kopf hit the score board in the third for a home run.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zeider,ss	4	1	2	1	6	Groh,3b	2	2	1	0	0
Wolter,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Kopf,ss	4	2	2	1	4
Doyle,2b	3	0	0	1	2	Neale,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf	5	1	0	3	1	Chase,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Williams,cf	5	1	2	3	0	Thorpe,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Merkle,1b	4	3	3	14	0	Shean,2b	4	0	1	1	8
Deal,3b	3	1	0	2	2	Wingo,c	4	0	0	5	1
Elliott,c	3	1	3	4	2	Cueto,lf	3	0	0	6	0
Demaree,p	1	0	0	0	3	Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	2
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	1	Knetzer,p	0	0	0	0	0
Aldridge,p	3	0	1	0	2	Eller,p	0	0	0	0	0
aHendricks	1	0	1	0	0	bGriffith	1	0	0	0	0
						cClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	39	8	12	27	19	Total	32	4	8	27	7

a Batted for Carter in fourth.
b Batted for Knetzer in seventh.
c Batted for Eller in ninth.
Errors—Kopf, Thorpe, Shean.

Chicago	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	—8	
Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	

Two-base hits—Williams, Zeider. Three-base hit—Elliott. Home run—Kopf. Stolen base—Neale. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Deal. Sacrifice fly—Wolter. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cincinnati, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; Aldridge, 1; Mitchell, 1; Knetzer, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 3 hits, 4 runs, in 2 1-3 innings; Carter 0 and 0 in 2-3; Aldridge, 3 and 0 in 6; Mitchell, 6 and 2 in 4; Knetzer, 5 and 2 in 3; Eller, 1 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Aldridge, (Groh.) Struck out—By Aldridge, 2; Mitchell, 1; Eller, 2. Passed ball—Elliott. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PINCH HITTER SAVES CARDS.

J. Smith Produces Single in Tenth Which Beats Pirates, 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 24.—With the bases filled in the tenth, J. Smith, batting for Ames, singled, scoring Cruise with the run that gave St. Louis today's game with Pittsburgh 2 to 1. In the fifth Baird singled, stole second, took third on Fischer's out, and scored when Ward singled.

Hornsby tied the score for St. Louis with a home run in their half of the inning. In the tenth Cruise singled to left and went to third when Bigbee let the ball get by him. F. Smith and Gonzales were purposely passed, and then came J. Smith's hit.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Gleason,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Betzel,2b	3	0	1	2	7	Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Long,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Carey,cf	2	0	0	3	1
Miller,1b	4	0	0	15	0	Schulte,rf	3	0	2	2	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	2	2	6	H'chman,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Cruise,cf	3	1	1	1	0	Baird,3b	4	1	1	4	1
F. Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	0	Fischer,c	4	0	1	3	3
Snyder,c	3	0	1	5	3	Ward,ss	3	0	2	0	4
aStewart,c	1	0	0	1	0	Grimes,p	4	0	1	1	2
Gonsales,c	0	0	0	1	1						
Ames,p	2	0	0	0	4						
bJ. Smith	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	31	2	7	30	23	Total	31	1	6	27	15

*None out when winning run was scored.
a Ran for Snyder in eighth.
b Batted for Ames in tenth.
Errors—Hornsby, Bigbee, Schulte.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—2	
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	

Two-base hit—Hornsby. Home run—Hornsby. Stolen bases—Baird, (2,) Fischer, F. Smith. Sacrifice hits—Bigbee, Betzel, Ames. Double plays—Carey and Fischer; Betzel, Hornsby and Miller; Gonzales and Hornsby. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Grimes, 3; Ames, 4. Hits and Earned runs—Off Grimes, 7 hits, 1 run in nine innings, (none out in 10th;) Ames, 6 and 1 in 10. Balk—Grimes. Struck out—By Grimes, 3; Ames, 4. Time—2 hours 4 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BROWNS BUSY IN EIGHTH.

Collect All of Their Runs in That Session, Routing Tigers, 7 to 2.

DETROIT, April 24.—Eight hits, one of them a two-base hit after two men were out in the eighth inning, netted St. Louis seven runs and victory over Detroit today 7 to 2. Up to the eighth inning Covelskie had held St. Louis to three hits and had allowed only five balls to be driven out of the infield. St. Louis pounded his delivery hard after a poor throw that would have retired the side in the eighth, however, and drove him from the box.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	1	2	2	0	Bush,ss	3	1	1	0	3
Austin,3b	5	1	1	0	1	Young,2b	2	0	1	3	5
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	11	0	Cobb,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	1	3	2	Veach,lf	3	0	1	3	0
Jacobson,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Wellman,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Marsans,cf	4	0	2	2	0	Burns,1b	4	1	2	15	0
Lavan,ss	2	0	0	0	3	Dyer,3b	3	0	0	2	4
Hale,c	3	0	0	7	0	Spencer,c	2	0	0	5	0
Sothoron,p	3	0	0	0	2	Cowles*,p	3	0	0	0	5
Johnson,ss	1	1	1	0	1	Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
Wellman,p	2	0	0	0	3	cCrawford	1	0	0	0	0
Koob,p	1	0	0	0	2	dNicholson	1	0	0	0	0
aPaulette	2	1	1	0	0						
bRumler	1	1	1	0	0						
Total	38	7	12	27	14	Total	29	2	5	27	17

a Batted for Lavan in eighth.
b Batted for Wellman in eighth.
c Batted for Dyer in ninth.
d Batted for Jones in ninth.
Errors—Sisler, Lavan, Dyer.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	—7	
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Shotton, Burns, Austin. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Bush, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Young, Cobb. Double plays—Severeid and Pratt; Bush, Young, and Burns; Johnson, Pratt, and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 8 hits, 6 runs in 7 2-3 innings; Jones, 4 and 1 in 1 1-3; Wellman, 4 and 1 in 7; Koob 4 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; Wellman, 5. Wild pitch—Jones. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Mildebrand.

GIANTS TRAMPLE BOSTON'S BRAVES

Darkness of Day Does Not Depress McGraw's Warriors, and They Win, 8 to 2.

The Boston Braves got in the Giants' way up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, so the troupe from the bailiwick of the sacred codfish was brushed aside with little or no regard, by a score of 8 to 2. Although the day was dark and damp, McGraw's men won with just as much effrontery as if the sun had been on the job.

Lefty Frank Allen and Jesse Barnes, who did the shooting from the mound for Boston, depended on the half tones and the deep shades of the disagreeable April afternoon to aid their speed in hiding the ball from the Giants' glances. Not once, however, during the matinée did the Giants take their eyes off the ball, and seldom did they take their bats off it, either.

The Boston players were not as explosive as they were last Saturday, when a dozen or more of them bravely tried to pick on one poor umpire, so a new brace of umpires, Hank O'Day and Kittie Bransfield, didn't find it necessary to take out additional life insurance. Bransfield is making his début here as an indicator holder, and nothing occurred yesterday which will have a serious effect on his health. Hank O'Day is so old that he can remember when Jumbo was a mere calf, but Kitty isn't quite as old, because Jumbo was as big as a horse when he first saw a circus parade.

Once or twice the players on the Boston bench were seized with an attack of gab, but one glance from O'Day left unfinished sentences on their lips. The fine slapped on Eddie Fitzpatrick has had just the same effect on Boston as a Maxim silencer on a gun.

Ferdie Schupp pitched for the Giants, and had only one bad inning, the seventh, when the Braves got one run. One run on four hits is the limit number of runs that any ball team on earth can get on four hits. Batting rallies against the Giants do not count for much these days, as McGraw's men are usualy so far in front by the time the rally arrives that it is hardly noticeable in the score.

Schupp's marksmanship was a bit off in the first inning, and he hit Maranville on the ankle and sent him to first. After Massey sacrificed, Twombly singled to right and sent Maranville home. Twombly is one of those players who is making a tour of the clubs in the league. If he makes many more hits like that one yesterday, he may not get another chance to travel for a few weeks.

The Giants went into the lead in the same session. Burns and Herzog walked and Robertson tried hard to sacrifice, but instead he bunted his into a double play. Burns going to third. Heinie Zim singled, scoring Burns. Zim got to second, but he was lucky. Umpire Bransfield called Zim out, but when Maranville tried to tag the runner a second time Bransfield called Zim safe. Zim went home on Groh's double to left centre.

A double by Herzog started the Giants' run getting again in the third. Robertson again tried to sacrifice, but fanned instead, and then Zimmerman singled to centre, scoring Herzog. Zim overran first, and got to second only through the stupidity of Bransfield. Zim's overeagerness got him out on the next play, for Fletcher flied to Twombly, who ran over to second and made a double play unassisted before Zim could get back.

There were two gone in the sixth when Fletcher hopped a single over Massey's head on the ground and Schupp followed Holke hoisted an easy fly to Sherwood Magee in left, but Magee evidently thought the ball was loaded or something, and dropped it. Fletcher seizing the splendid opportunity to score. McCarty walked and filled the bases, but the fun ended there, Schupp popping out.

Magee opened the seventh with a single to centre, and was forced at second by Konetchy. Red Smith singled to left and Konetchy stopped at second. After Kelly skied to Kauff, Gowdy slammed a hit to left, scoring Konetchy. Rawlings was sent in to bat for Allen, and he got an infield single to Zimmerman and filled the bases. There were four perfecly good hits, but the best Boston could do was to cash them all in for one run. Maranville had a great chance to sweep the bases clean, but he wasn't up to the task, and grounded an easy roller to Herzog and was tossed out at first.

Burns opened the Giants' portion of the same inning with a single to third, and went to second on Herzog's out. Davey Robertson slammed a terrific three-bagger to deep centre field, and sent Burns home. Davey counted as Maranville was throwing Zim out at first. In the eighth the Giants continued their destruction. After Kauff grounded out to first, Holke singled to centre, and scored on McCarty's double to left. Schupp showed his versatility by jamming a single to left, scoring McCarty. Burns got a pass and Herzog rolled out to first. Red Murray, batting for Robertson, got a pass and filled the bases. Zim prevented any further embarrassment for Boston when he died at first.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	2	1	3	0	Mar'ville,ss	3	1	0	1	4
Herzog,2b	4	1	1	3	3	Massey,2b	2	0	0	1	2
Robertson,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Twombly,rf	4	0	1	4	0
Murray,rf	0	0	0	0	0	Magee,lf	4	0	2	1	0
Zim'rman,3b	5	1	2	0	1	Kon'tchy,1b	4	1	0	13	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	2	2	2	Smith,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Kelly,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Holke,1b	4	1	1	9	0	Gowdy,c	4	0	1	4	0
McCarty,c	2	1	1	5	0	Allen,p	1	0	0	0	3
Schupp,p	3	0	1	0	1	aRawlings	1	0	1	0	0
Gibson,c	0	0	0	1	0	Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	33	8	10	27	10	Total	31	2	6	24	12

a Batted for Allen in seventh.
Errors—Magee, McCarthy.

New York	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	—8	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2	

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Herzog, Holke, McCarthy. Three-base hit—Robertson. Stolen base—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Massey. Double plays—Maranville, Massey, and Konetchy; Twombly, (unassisted,) Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 6. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Schupp, 2; Allen, 5; Barnes, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 5 hits, 3 runs, in 6 innings; Barnes, 5 and 4 in 3; Schupp, 2 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Schupp, (Maranville.) Struck out—By Schupp, 5; Allen, 4. Time—2 hours 5 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	—6	11	0
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	5	5

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	—5	10	3
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—6	8	3

AT RICHMOND.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	—7	13	1
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	4	3

Toronto-Richmond game called on account of rain.
Rochester at Baltimore—Postponed, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Newark	5	1	.833
Baltimore	6	2	.750
Providence	3	3	.500
Rochester	4	4	.500
Richmond	3	5	.375
Toronto	3	5	.375
Montreal	2	4	.333
Buffalo	2	4	.333

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Richmond.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Rochester at Providence.

Southern Association.

New Orleans, 7; Mobile, 6.
Nashville, 7; Little Rock, 6.
Chattanooga, 7; Memphis, 1;
Atlanta, 2; Birmingham, 1.

Harvey Knocks Out Joe Rivers.

Knockouts ended the two ten-round bouts last night at the Pioneer Sporting Club. Johnny Harvey, the Harlem boxer, knocked out Joe Rivers, the California lightweight, in the seventh round of their bout with a series of right and left hand blows to the jaw. Shortly before the knockout Harvey had floored his adversary with a hard right-hand blow to the jaw for a count of nine. Frank Logan knocked out Ed Smith of Joplin, Mo., in the fourth round of their bout.

JERSEY TOURNEY PUT OFF.

Competition for State Golf Title Indefinitely Postponed.

Following the lead of the Metropolitan Golf Association, the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Golf Association, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, indefinitely postponed the State championship tournament, which was scheduled for June 7-9 at the Deal Golf and Country Club. The resolutions adopted at the meeting were as follows:

Whereas a state of war exists between the United States of America and German, the New Jersey State Golf Association is desirous of rendering every form of assistance within its power to the Government, and

Whereas, the Secretary of War has indicated to the United States Golf Association and the governing bodies of other sports the unqualified approval of their proposals to hold no competitions for championships at the present time; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the eighteenth amateur championship of the New Jersey State Golf Association, scheduled for June 7-9 at the Deal Golf and Country Club, be postponed until conditions in the opinion of the Executive Committee warrant its being held, and that when held it shall be played at the Deal Golf and Country Club, provided the date selected by the committee shall be agreeable to that club.

The Lakewood tournament, which begins tomorrow, will be played through as scheduled, as the prizes and trophies had been already purchased when the action of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association was made known. It is probable, however, that this will be the last tournament for some time.

EXEMPTS SOLDIER GOLFERS.

Forest Hill Club to Remit Dues to Members Who Join Service.

The officials of the Forest Hill Field Club, the activities of which are mainly along golf lines, have taken up patriotic work from a new angle. The Executive Committee has passed a resolution remitting the annual dues to all members who enter the military or naval service of this country as long as these members shall continue their work in the ranks.

Ten or fifteen acres of sub land have also been prepared for gardening purposes, and the members and caddies will soon be put to work hoeing up the hills of beans. A detail of New Jersey guardsmen who are posted along the railroad line have been offered the hospitality of the clubhouse, and it is expected that sleeping quarters will be maintained for the soldiers through the Summer at least.

ROSMANGO OUTBOXES LEVY.

Earns Way to Final Bout in 125-Pound Class of Amateur Tourney.

Herbert Rosmango of the Bronxdale A. C. last night won the right to compete in the final bout for the prize in his class, when he scored a well-earned victory over Louis Levy, Union Settlement A. C., in the three-round preliminary competition of the 125-pound class in the final amateur boxing tournament of the 1916-17 season at the Crescent A. C. in Brooklyn. Both boxers were contesting in their second trial of the evening, and furnished the comparatively small crowd of spectators with one of the most interesting bouts that the program produced.

In the opening round Levy, the stronger of the two, carried the fighting and had Rosmango retreating for the greater part of the three minutes. The Bronxdale A. C. champion changed his tactics in the following round and forced his rival before him with heavy right and left hand blows, mostly to the jaw, which rocked Levy noticeably. The latter showed ability to assimilate punishment, however, and always swung out blindly, trying to land with an effective wallop. Rosmango continued his work in the third session and, landing cleanly with both hands to face and stomach alternately, earned the honors of the bout.

Rosmango won his first bout over A. Graham of the Paulist A. C., the judges awarding the honors to him after three rounds. Levy's victim in his first contest was Thomas Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., whom he outpointed in three rounds. Other winners in this class were L. Klein, unattached, and C. Jackman

CARPET AND RUG SALE RESTRICTED

Owing to the Conditions, the Auction Is to be Confined to Goods Now in Stock.

PRICES OFFERED TOO LOW

More Spirited Bidding During the Day—Sales Totaled Between $625,000 and $650,000.

An announcement of a drastic character signalized the opening of the second day's session of the rug and carpet auction sale being held by the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company yesterday when the buyers were informed that owing to the hesitancy shown in the bidding on Monday the manufacturing concern had decided to withdraw from the catalogue such goods as were not already made up.

Mr. Parkinson, sales manager of the firm, in making the announcement, read the following statement:

In previous auctions we have made up our catalogue of goods in stock and goods to be made up. The present catalogue has been made up in this same way. It is to the apparent from the hesitancy displayed in the bidding yesterday that the trade is not at this time ready to absorb quantities of goods at prices at which the mill can manufacture without considerable loss.

We have, therefore, decided to immediately curtail manufacturing and will withdraw from the catalogue such lots as are not already made up, and will offer at this sale only such goods as we have actually in stock.

We have assumed this position after careful consideration, believing that it will not only save ourselves considerable loss, but that it will also preserve the value of stocks in the hands of merchants throughout the country.

Now, gentlemen, we leave the rest with you.

The announcement drew forth expressions of surprise from the buyers, and an interchange of views among those awaiting the sound of the opening bell. The purport of the Smith Company's statement was not lost upon the assembled merchants and, while bidding was undoubtedly stimulated by the stand taken by the firm, prices during the morning sagged considerably from the low quotes on the last spring rate card. On some lines the slump ranged between 10 and 15 per cent., while in others the drop was not more than 5 per cent.

The room was well filled at the start of the day's proceedings, and more were present in the afternoon than on Monday. The morning offerings comprised Carlton Axminsters and Colonial velvets in various sizes, the bidding being strong with a wide distribution. In the afternoon the big lots of large and small rugs, including mats, Kashmak velvets, Alpine Axminsters, and Nepperhan tapestries, moved rapidly, the small coverings particularly being in great demand, and at prices not 5 per cent. below official list rates for sporting goods. The development of the department house idea in many of the smaller cities of the country was said to be in part responsible for the strength shown in this class of rug.

A good deal of spirit was manifested in the bidding throughout the day, this feature being more pronounced than on the opening day. Smith officials said they attributed the vim displayed to the company's announcement made earlier in the day. Following the announcement, the auctioneer as he proceeded with the sale called out the lots dropped from the catafogue as the items were reached in the regular order.

The range of prices for the day was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.
12-4 Palisade velvet, 9x12	$18.00	$17.10
6-4 Palisade velvet, 4.6x6.6	5.60	5.40
12-4 Carlton Axminster, 9x12	22.00	19.25
11-4 Carlton Axminster, 8.3x10.6	20.00	18.10
10-4 Carlton Axminster, 7.6x9	16.05	14.75
6-4 Carlton Axminster, 4.6x6.6	7.00	5.80
12-4 Colonial velvet, 9x12	23.00	20.25
11-4 Colonial velvet, 8.3x10.6	22.50	18.75
10-4 Colonial velvet, 7.6x9	16.00	15.00
8-4 Colonial velvet, 6x9	13.75	11.40
13-4 Colonial velvet, 11.3x12	32.75	29.00
14-4 Colonial velvet, 10.6x13.6	36.00	
E. Ardsley Axminster, 27x32	1.50	1.42½
J. Ardsley, 36x58	2.65	2.57½
Mat Ardsley Axminster, 18x34	.95	.90
E. Katonah velvet, 27x32	1.17½	1.05
12-4 Alpine Axminster, 9x12	17.00	15.90
11-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 9x12	16.25	14.15
11-4 Nepperhan tape'y, 8.3x10.6	14.25	13.75
10-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 7.6x9	11.50	10.50
8-4 Nepperhan tapestry, 6x9	8.75	8.00
12-4 Yonkers Axminster, 9x12	25.25	22.25
11-4 Yonkers Axmin'r, 8.3x10.6	22.25	18.75
10-4 Yonkers Axminster, 7.6x9	18.00	16.25
8-4 Yonkers Axminster, 6x9	14.25	13.00
6-4 Yonkers Axminster, 4.6x6.6	7.25	6.25

The day's sales aggregated 15,500 rolls, representing a value of between $625,000 and $650,000, the receipts being somewhat below those of the opening day, due, it was stated, to the large number of lots of small rugs sent under the hammer.

Later in the day Sales Manager Parkinson estimated that the company's decision to withdraw from the auction lots covering goods not yet manufactured would affect about one-third of the catalogued merchandise. He said the action taken was as much a protection to holders of goods as it was to the company.

Conservative buyers gave it as their view that the Smith concern had acted in a commendable manner and in the interest of protecting the rug and carpet market. It was thought that the company's action would react favorably in practically all dry goods markets.

Today's sale, which is scheduled to begin at 9 o'clock sharp, starts with Lot No. 718, covering 15-4 Yonkers Axminster rugs.

NEW SUBWAY CAVES IN.

Warning Enables All to Escape at Seventh Avenue Corner.

Part of the roofing of the new Seventh Avenue subway at Fifty-eighth Street collapsed last night. No one was killed or injured.

The collapse started at the southwest corner. It extended seventy-five feet south on Seventh Avenue and from the car tracks to the west side building line. The fall was caused, it was believed, by a blast. The Litchfield Construction Company is the contractor for that part of the work.

That no one was killed or injured was probably due to the fact that before the blast was set all workmen were given warning and overhead traffic stopped. The crash of the roof attracted a large crowd.

D. L. Turner, chief engineer of the Public Service Commission, said after an examination there was no danger that other sections of the roof would collapse. Street car and vehicular traffic on Seventh Avenue at that corner will be suspended several days. Seventh Avenue cars, which ordinarily run to Fifty-ninth Street, will stop at Fifty-seventh Street until the damage has been repaired.

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Peoples Line for Albany, Citizens Line for Troy, leave Pier 32, N.R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M.; W.,1253 St., 3:30 P. M. daily. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 return. Tel. Canal 6000. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN, 544; will pay cash, any quantity. Phone 537 East New York.

COATS.—Kaufmann's Undersselling Store, Harrisburg Penn. Mr. Lloyd open for job of coats, suits, dresses and skirts. Call Wednesday morning, 8:30. B. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—High-class coat house is interested in smart Pile Fabric coats, for Fall. Write at once for appointment. E 164 Times.

COATS.—Jobbers ready to place orders on medium price Fall coats. Call 1,140 Broadway, corner 26th St., 3d floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall coats, also pile fabrics, between 2 and 4. 145 West 28th St., 9th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on better grade. Standard Cloak Co., 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of coats; pile, fabric, and cloth. 29 West 30th St., 9th floor.

COATS.—Will look at coats, also pile fabric, better kind, from 2 to 4:30. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week. 26 West 25th St. Farragut 9218.

COATS.—Placing orders, plush and cloth models. 120 West 27th, 12th floor.

COATS.—Jobber is looking at children's Fall coats. 12 East 32d St., fourth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for Fall. 80 West 20th, 9th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—We are interested in 3 and 4 thread crepe for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 514 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Contractor having 20 machines wants to connect with a reliable house making children's dresses and rompers or any other kind of work to keep our plant busy. Z 234 Times Annex.

DRESSES.—Contractors on Fall serge, silk, poplin, and taffeta dresses. Paris Dress Mfg. Co., 35 West 31st.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels. 336 6th Av.

FALL SAMPLES.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

MACHINE.—Hem-stitching machine, double needle; must be good condition. Sugarman, 478 Broadway.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, light-weights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

PLUSHES.—Cash for Peerless and other plushes. Box Z 236 Times Annex.

RAINCLOTH—Rubberized, 36-inch wool tweeds, in shades of grey and brown, &c.; can use large quantities; also waterproof gabardine cloth. Send swatches and lowest prices. M. Lefkowitz & Sons, Ltd., 469 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal, Can.

SERGES.—We are open for quantity of Amoskeag 7614 or 6014, shade 783 or 793, spot cash. Call Spring 7780.

SERGE.—Open to buy lot of fine navy serge; must be reasonable. Address Box T 239 Times Downtown.

SILKS.—Open for 500 pieces of four-thread crepe de chine for spot cash. Beauty Waist Co., 32 West 20th.

TRUNKS.—Open for few 45-inch wardrobe trunks. Strouse, 130 Hall St., Greeley 6172.

WAISTS.—Open for jobs of waists, petticoats, suits, coats, and dresses. Call Wednesday morning at Cohen & Simon, 15 East 26th St., or send samples to Blauner's, 833 Market St., Philadelphia, Penn.

WAISTS.—Wanted, to buy a job of 1,000 silk waists cash. M. Messinger, 571 8th Av., Greeley 5894.

Offerings to Buyers

APRONS.—"Conee" Bungalow in Percale and Amoskeag. N. B. Tichenor, 366 Bway.

BUTTONS, trimmings, and novelties; job of any description; spot cash. 1492 Franklin. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard St.

CAPES.—Latest styles in serge capes, silk and satin coats; prompt shipment. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

CLOTH—Velours, gabardines and taffetas, all colors. Farragut 256.

COATS AND SUITS.—250 coats and 250 woolen, poplin, and serge suits to dispose of; will sell at a moderate price; very good values and snappy styles. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

COATS.—3,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

COATS.—Prior to our removal, will sacrifice entire stock, consisting of velours, poplins, gabardines, jerseys, and plaids. World Cloak and Suit Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS AND SUITS, 2,000 on hand for immediate delivery; come and pick them off the rack; wonderful values. Louis Magidoff, 40 W. 22d St.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; good styles; sacrifice prices; must make room for Fall goods. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Sacrifice, 50 wool velour coats, 36 to suit, $6.75; bargain. Original Cloak and Suit Co., 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute styles; all wanted shades and cloths, to close out. Slater Bros., 1,337 Broadway.

COATS.—800 poplin, serge, and mixtures to close out; must make room for Fall stock. M. Roseman & Co., 40 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 in this season's best fabrics and styles, priced for quick action. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Junior and misses' coats, to close out at low prices. Victor S. Everett, 114 West 26th St.

COATS.—1,000 flapper and junior coats, to close out. Milbauer & Messinger, 145 West 30th St.

COATS to close out; velours, serges, Jerseys. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 W. 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

COATS—Job of 300 coats to close out in poplin and cheviots. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—Poplins, velours, also mixtures, to close cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; also taffetas. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS, 300, to close out below cost; the latest materials. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—Spring, children's, close out cheap. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th.

COATS, all materials, all shades, to close out. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 to close out at attractive prices. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—High shade poplins and velours, to close out. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out 500 poplins, serges, velours. R. Smith & Co., 31 East 31st.

COATS AND SUITS.—Entire stock, to close. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th St.

COATS.—Desirable merchandise to close out cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 135 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS, better grades, to close out cheap. Libowitz, 131 West 24th.

COATS.—150, close out at a price. Wolf & Steinberg, 33 West 20th St.

COATS, suits; closing out latest models below cost. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

AUCTION SALES.

Public Auction TODAY (WED.) and 3 Following Days at 3 P. M.
IN SILO'S Fifth Ave Art Galleries, "Silo Building," 546 Fifth Ave., N. Y., and 1, 3 & 5 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.
PERSIAN & CHINESE RUGS AND CARPETS
in a large variety of sizes and weaves in Unique Designs and Rich Coloring, embracing many rare specimens.
ON VIEW TO TIME OF SALE.

AT UNRESTRICTED AUCTION
To-Day (Wed.) at 2 P. M.
and two following days, same hour, at
The Old Galleries 45 LIBERTY ST., N. Y.
by order of the Executors, Hoadley, Lauterbach & Johnson, Attorneys, 32 William St., N. Y.
Estate of the Late
THEODORE B. DALE
(and others),
ARTISTIC HOME FURNISHINGS,
(as advertised).
Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Asst.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—300, finest grade, to close out. Posner-Marinace, 31 West 31st.

COATS.—Cloths and silks to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobs to close out. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out at low figure. Eliner Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS.—200 coats to close out at a sacrifice. Advance Cloak, 136 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—Blumenthal's and Dobson's, 54 inches, all colors, 70 cents per yard; Flagler's chinchilla, 75 cents per yard; piece goods of all kinds for sale. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st St.

CORDUROY.—White, 1,200 yards, 31 inches, medium wale; novelty. 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Will sell cheap special lot of fine silk dresses for girls 12 to 17 years, including "hard-to-fit" sizes. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 53 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—500 silks, close out for price; also 1,000 cotton for immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—100 silk dresses to close out at big sacrifice. Dorothy Costume & Dress Co., 159 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—250, to close out, silk and Georgettes, all sizes and colors. Joseph Margulies, 26 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—We have 350 silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Empire Costume Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, crepe de chine, shantung, close out. Theodore Wolfert, 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Street, evening, and graduation wear. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES to close out; 800 wash dresses to close out cheap. I. & L. Chauser, 45 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Silks, 500, cheap for quantity buyer. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th.

GABARDINE and Poiret twills in navy only. F 62 Times.

GINGHAM.—Will sell below market price; plain and fancies. Schroeder & Co., Inc., 53 West 36th.

GINGHAM remfrew, 35 pieces, in stripes and plain colors, to close out. Abrams Costume, 139 Wooster.

KHAKI-KOOL printed, Meadow Brook sport satin, Mallinsons all shades. Chelsea 3110.

LACES.—Large assortment, suitable for cotton waists and dresses, to close out at price. Telephone Farragut 9720.

MILITARY BUTTONS.—4,000 gross, 500,000 needles, and other jobs on hand; cheap. Hirsh & Eckstein, 40 Lispenard St.

MILITARY CAPS for ladies and juniors; the newest styles, lowest prices; wonderful bargains in the best selling coats; immediate delivery. H. Benne, 27 West 24th.

PAISLEY SILK, tussah lining; will sacrifice; 25 pieces. Greeley 4564.

SERGES.—150 pieces; Whitman's, 1210, 41½ cents; style 87, 127 pieces, 58½ cents; Botany, style 800, 42 pieces, $1.35; American, 234, 25 pieces, $1.30. Gramercy 4475.

SKIRTS.—Have on hand about 100 pongee tussah and 100 taffeta skirts, assorted sizes; will sell at $2.75. P. J. Barash, 36 West 20th. Chelsea 5359.

SKIRTS.—Gabardine, 500, to close out $8.50 per dozen. 520 6th Av. Mad. Sq. 1603.

SNAP FASTENERS.—American Lady; finest quality; it's got the snap. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1025 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Best spring, lowest prices. Venus Dress Fastener Co., 1320 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross 00, white, black; $3.95 great gross. F 45 Times.

SUITS.—3,000 will be sold at a sacrifice price to make room for Fall stock; take this wonderful opportunity offered to you. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th.

SUITS.—Ready on our line, Silverbloom and Palm Beach suits; very good values and snappy styles; jobbers only. Mitchell & Cramer, 31 West 21st St.

SUITS, better make, poiret twill, peau-de-cyne lined, navy and black, to close out below cost. William Zitenfield & Co., Inc., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—500 silk suits on rack to close out to make room for Fall goods. L. Kovner & Co., 141 West 21st St. Chelsea 3843.

SUITS.—Job 50 Spring suits, to close out at a sacrifice. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—To close out Jerseys and serges. Gotlieb & Laikand, 38 West 21st St. Chelsea 9784.

SUITS.—Navy and black, including braided models; close out cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33-39 West 34th St.

SUITS.—200 taffeta and cloth suits, to close out at a price. Miller & Karduner, 37-39 West 28th.

SUITS.—Better grade assorted materials; will sacrifice. Schfam Liberman Co., 14 West 17th.

SUITS, 1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SUITS.—Taffetas and satins closing out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Better grade, to close out cheap. Kaplan & Alper, 12 West 18th.

SUITS.—To close out very cheap. 18 West 27th, Room 901.

SUMMER FURS at popular prices. Novelty Fur Co., 41 Great Jones St. Telephone Spring 9120.

TAFFETA and wool jersey suits of the better grade. Big G Cloak and Suit Co., 32-34 West 20th.

TAFFETAS.—Good quality, blacks and colors to sell cheap. Call Mad. Sq. 6298.

VELOURS.—All high shades, also Copen, and navy whipcord. Weinstein & Sorito, 164 West 25th. Farr. 9805.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 4½@4¾ per cent. for the best names Monday.....4½@4¾ " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cloth for Trench Topcoats.

A number of the leading clothiers will feature a special cloth in the trench style topcoats they will sell for next Fall. The material is constructed of 50 per cent. worsted and 50 per cent. artificial silk. The weave is somewhat on the basket order. It may be obtained in six shades. The makers claim to have placed the largest initial business on it of any novelty they have so far introduced. The cloth will also be used in making up sport suits.

Sport Ribbons Introduced.

In the ribbon trade general business is rather quiet, which is to be expected at this time, but sport goods are quite active. Among the latest novelties introduced are eight-inch wide etamine ribbons made of linen with jacquard figures. The latter follow Indian designs, and geometrical figures are also featured. These goods are used for girdles and hat sashes. They are also made up into bags. Large coin dot effects are doing well in a number of color combinations.

Good News for Bachelors.

Manufacturers of bachelors' buttons—safety pins—will probably be shocked, and the bachelors pleased, to learn that a union suit without any buttons is about to be put on the market. It is meant for men primarily, though it will probably be made in boy's sizes also. Two or three large manufacturers of union suits are negotiating already for the license to market the garment in question, and one big Canadian concern has already been given permission to make it.

A Big Call for Dressings.

Chairman Lincoln Grant of the cotton goods committee that is co-operating with the Government in the securing of supplies of this kind that are needed for war purposes was yesterday requested to aid in obtaining 3,400,000 yards of 36-inch, 56-60, 4.50 in sheetings. The goods are wanted for surgical dressings, and the earliest possible deliveries are asked for. They appear difficult to get in this market for delivery earlier than July or August, and are more or less nominally quoted at 9¼ cents a yard for nearby shipments.

New Finish for Woolens.

One of the well-known houses in the piece goods trade has just brought out goods finished by a new process. A very small shrinkage for woolens processed in this way is claimed, and the appearance of the cloth is added to considerably. The new finish, it is said, also prevents cockling of the material. According to buyers who have seen fabrics treated in the new way, the "handle" of the material is distinctly better than that of cloth finished according to the ordinary method. Five cents more a yard is asked for the new finish.

Hard Coal Is Very Scarce.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the arrival of real Spring weather has only served to emphasize the abnormal condition of the anthracite market. As the mercury climbs higher, so do prices. The company coal now moving is billed at the April circular, but it is virtually impossible to get a quotation from any of the large shippers. Their April tonnage is all sold up, and the May prices have not been decided upon. They will not be until wage matters are adjusted. The upward tendency of soft coal prices in the mine region has been more clearly reflected at tidewater during the last week, and the tone of the market is strong.

Will War Hurt Furnishings?

There appears to be some speculation in certain quarters of the wholesale men's furnishings field as to whether the coming of war with Germany is going to hurt that business. While taking as optimistic a view of the matter as possible yesterday, one man prominent in the trade expressed the belief that 500,000 to 1,000,000 men in khaki within the next year could not help reducing sales of hats, shoes, ties, shirts, &c., to a considerable extent. Whatever the retailer may think of the matter, if they have thought of it at all, has apparently not lessened their Spring purchases a bit. On the other hand, sales are said to be well ahead of last year. The question is how the Fall demand will show up.

Crude Rubber Trading Light.

With business still limited in the local market for crude rubber, one of the principal diversions in the trade is wondering whether or not the Government will put an import tax of 20 per cent. on this commodity, as suggested. There is also some discussion of the probability of commandeering by the Government, though this action is considered rather remote at the moment. Prices, while firm, are not as high as they might be in view of the small stocks available here, the shortage of freight space, and the high insurance rates. Up-river fine was quoted yesterday at 76½ cents a pound for spot, with up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball both quoted at 52 cents. First latex and smoked sheets were held at 82 cents for spot, 80 cents for May, and 79½ cents for June shipment.

An Argument for Silk.

Although silk has passed out of the luxury class, there is still some speculation in trade circles concerning the effect war may have on this article. The argument was put forward by a well-posted man in the trade that silks have nothing to fear on the score of diminishing sales as a result of the war. The point he made was that, with the Government buying woolens in such huge quantities, women will be practically forced to purchase silks in even more than the usual quantities. There will also be a price inducement, he said, because if conditions become more critical in the woolen market, it is not at all improbable that silks will be cheaper than dress goods. He explained further that as far as Government needs are concerned there is only one variety of silk required in warfare, and that is schappe spun goods used in making powder bags.

Gray Goods Sales Were Small.

Quietness was again the keynote of the local gray goods market yesterday. Odd lots of printcloths and sheetings were picked up here and there, but aside from the call for some of the heavier cloths there was not much doing. Some May-June business was reported on 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings at 12¾ cents, among other things. In the printcloths there was some spot business reported, 39-inch 64-56s at 8¾ cents, and there were also reports of contract sales of other constructions, for delivery to the end of the year, at prices well under those asked for spot and nearby goods. Closing spot prices were more or less nominal at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	11½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*8½c
39-inch, 72-76s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*8½c
39-inch, 68-72s	*9½c	38½-inch, 60-56s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	8½c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Prices were made yesterday on Fall lines of the floor coverings sold through the wholesale department of W. & J. Sloane of this city. They average 10 to 12½ per cent. higher than those made on similar goods when the Spring season was opened six months ago. Other leading factors in the trade will make prices today or tomorrow.

The American Ambassador at Mexico City reports to the State Department under date of April 19 that the Mexican Government has taken over the Tampico Railway, the Vera Cruz to Alvarado Railway, and the rolling stock and connecting tracks of the Vera Cruz Terminal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—M. Oneill' Co.; R. Cruickshank, carpets; 37 West 26th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Adams Co.; R. B. Hollenbach, rugs; Imperial.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; P. D. Shaul, millinery, muslin underwear; 1,270 Broadway; Sherman Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; P. L. Beardon, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; C. Herman, housefurnishing goods; M. J. Weisman, cloaks, suits; 404 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—D. Caplan & Sons; M. Caplan, woolens; Wallick.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, embroideries, laces, muslin underwear; women's neckwear, hdkfs.; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; W. P. Whitmore, laces, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.
BALTIMORE—Daniel Miller Co.; J. H. Spencer, domestics; Imperial.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Browning, King & Co.; J. Kronprobst, hats, furn. goods; Cooper Square.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, cloaks; C. S. Stackpole, shoes; McAlpin; 2 W. 37th.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese; ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—Specialty Store; J. Seaman, notions; Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan, Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's skirts; Mr. Keefe, misses' skirts; B. J. Cutliffe, linens; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. L. Bacon & Co.; W. A. Bacon, L. H. O'Connor, jewelry, leather goods; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. C. Ross, rugs; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss J. McClusky, costumes; 404 4th Av.
BOSTON—Browning, King & Co.; C. M. Benson, hats, furn. goods; Cooper Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. F. Varnum, youths' clothing, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; G. L. Lee, Miss K. M. Marley, laces, trimmings, ribbons, neckwear, hdkfs.; W. M. Lichtenstein, men's furnishing goods, hosiery; G. H. Noyes, millinery; G. B. Suder, rugs, carpets; Prince George; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Margrane-Houston Co.; Miss Golding, waists; Prince George.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Narwell Co.; H. W. Warren, domestics; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, silk waists; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; F. Phillips, ladies' coats; Miss Hougher, misses' suits; Mr. King, machine-made dresses, basement buyer; Mr. King, dresses, furs; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. O'Brian, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, cotton duck; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. A. Crawford, flannels; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; J. Whatsley, domestics; 404 4th Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; J. E. Kelly, notions, laces, jewelry; W. H. Howes, sporting goods; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. M. Gibson, representing; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; D. Scholl, knit goods, hosiery, gloves; 3 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Evans, housefurnishing goods; J. A. Taylor, laces, neckwear; B. C. Burlingame, laces; W. D. Kent, rugs; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The William Hengerer Co.; D. Scholl, hosiery; J. V. Swanz, draperies; Miss L. M. Tiede, infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—W. T. McCoy & Co.; W. T. McCoy, carpets; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Browning, King & Co.; P. A. Tormey, hats, furn. goods; Cooper Square.
CHICAGO—Stanley & MacGibbons Co.; L. D. Sacks, ladies' coats, serge, silk dresses; 55 W. 17th.
CHICAGO—Howland-Sardesen-McCoim Co.; J. P. Haviland, Fall suits; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; L. H. Webb, silk, wash goods, dress goods, flannels, domestics; W. B. Anderson, hats, caps, cigars, smokers' articles; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. H. Stevens Bros.; S. Willard, jobs suits, coats, wash dresses, white georgette dresses, silk skirts; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss R. Steiner, merino underwear; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss V. Oneill, waists; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. J. Brennan, general dry goods; 115 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—Browning, King & Co.; J. Thill, hats, furn. goods; Cooper Square.
CINCINNATI—Shannon & Sokup; J. B. Sokup, hats, caps; Webster.
DALLAS, Texas—W. D. Garlington & Co.; W. D. Garlington, general merchandise; Woodward.
DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Miss Sharpe, waists, suits; 404 4th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; W. Canfield, J. Wilson, hosiery, underwear; Marbridge.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Brown, domestics; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; T. Sutherland, furn. goods; P. C. Frise, house furn. goods; C. O. Birkland, domestics; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Harpolsheimer Co.; J. C. Putt, dress goods, silks; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.
GREENSBORO, N. C.—Ellis, Stone & Co.; W. H. Stone, general dry goods; Wallick.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store; D. Kaufmann, dry goods; F. Zug, dry goods; 72 Madison Av.
HARTFORD Conn.—L. S. Goldsmith & Co.; J. P. Atkins, women's, infants' wear; Latham.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. B. Williams, silks; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 230 5th Av.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Dealings Small in Volume —Steel Corporation's Biggest Quarter.

The prevailing tendency of prices on the Stock Exchange was downward again yesterday, and this in spite of generally favorable news, or absence of any seriously disturbing factors. Most issues closed at or near their lowest prices for the day, after showing a little strength in the forenoon. Bethlehem Steel, B stock, for instance, which moved up to 121½, closed at 118½, with a slight loss. Some of the specialties are still being liquidated rather rapidly, and declines of from 1 to 4 points in a few of the industrials gave the market the appearance of being weaker than it really was. As a matter of fact, the more active stocks making up the bulk of the day's dealing's ended the session only fractionally under their prices of the previous session.

The most interesting news of the day came out after the close of the market, when the quarterly meeting of the United States Steel Directors ended with the announcement that an extra dividend of 3 per cent. had been voted. The increase from the 1¾ per cent. extra declared three months ago came as a surprise to every one, the most optimistic predictions which had been heard putting the amount of the extra at 2 per cent., and those not being regarded as wisely made. The size and prosperity of the Steel Corporation are described nowadays in figures too large to be comprehended by the ordinary manufacturer. As a patriotic contribution the corporation decided to anticipate the payment of nearly $10,000,000 in taxes in order that the Government may have use of the money two and a half months before it is called for by law; another $5,000,000 is set aside for the purchase of 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, and presumably will be reinvested in United States Government 3½s on July 1. It is necessary to go back only to 1914 to find net earnings for the full year less than those for the quarter just ended. The net earnings of $113,121,000 were not much above the total which the Street had prepared itself for; the increases in the extra dividend was so generally unforeseen that the company's shares closed in advance of the announcement at 111⅝, off ⅜ from Monday's final price.

Call money showed firmer tendencies and touched 4 per cent. yesterday, although most of the day's loans were made at 2½. It is expected that the certification of indebtedness, which are to be increased in amount from the $200,000,000 offered to $250,000,000, will be paid for without causing much shifting of funds, through the medium of the Federal Reserve Banks. It appears to be the idea of the Secretary of the Treasury that issues of these certificates may be made advantageously to cushion the subsequent offering of the 3½ per cent. bonds. The belief is growing in the financial district that the first sale of the bonds will be made to conform to suggestions by men who are closely in touch with the banking and investment situation throughout the country, and that the offering will be a great popular success.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	3
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3½@3⅝	Sixty days	3⅝@4
Ninety days	3⅝@4	Ninety days	4@4¼
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4¼@4½
Five months	4¼@4⅜	Five months	4½@4⅝
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4½@4⅝

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3 @3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3⅛@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4½@4¾
4 to 6 months	4¾@5
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7560	$4.7556	$4.7555	.....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	.....
France—				
Demand	5.71½	5.71¼	5.71¼	—.00¼
Cables	5.70½	5.70¼	5.70¼	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8663 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1823 Paris	4.71¼	4.70¼
Cuba—		
Hongkong	57.00	57.10
Peking	90.25	90.37½
Shanghai	84.25	84.37½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.06
40.10 Holland	40.87½	41.00
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	6.90¼	6.89½
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	51.12½	51.25
51.85 Russia	28.35	28.45
26.79 Scandinavia—		
Copenhagen	28.20	28.35
Stockholm	29.50	29.70
Christiania	29.20	29.40
19.295 Spain	21.70	21.80
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½
32.44 Rio	28.75	28.87½
5.1826 Switzerland	5.15¾	5.14½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $582,197,705; balance, $33,717,019; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $653,178; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $3,028,575.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 3-16d, up 3-16d; in New York, 73¼c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 56¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,378,781	$178,071,344
Ord. internal rev.	30,291,373	332,735,874
Income tax	9,380,843	41,566,573
Miscellaneous	5,417,084	55,506,756
Total receipts	$60,618,084	$602,870,550
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	1,244,589	170,620,742
Excess of total disburse. over total rects.	10,398,593	157,914,744
Expenditures	61,862,624	773,491,292

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.75	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Can. Pacific	1917-'28	4½	6.50	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.90	4.50
Chic. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.90	4.60
Chic. R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	4.55	4.35
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.50	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	4.62	4.35
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.80
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½	5.25	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	4.85	4.45
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.25	4.75
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	4.80	4.50
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.00	4.60
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.30
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'28	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.80
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.75	4.50
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.70

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Ex. Nat. Bk.	5	S	May 1	Apr. 28
C., W. & F. Coal	$5	—	May 1	Apr. 24
Do preferred	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Fall Riv Gas Wks.	$3	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
General Con. Cop.	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Lowell Elec.	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 24
Nat. City Bank	6	SA	May 1	Apr. 20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	389,702	886,411	686,287
Year to date	59,697,418	53,439,145	35,562,959

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
6⅝	6¾	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	7½	7⅝	6½	6¾	— ⅝
6¼	6¾	300	Alaska Juneau	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼	.....
24½	25	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25½	24¾	25	+ ½
83¾	84	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83½	84½	83¾	84	+1
91¼	91½	923	Am. Beet Sugar	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	— ⅛
43¾	43⅞	600	Am. Can	44¼	44⅝	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
114½	116½	160	Am. Car & Fdry	65¼	65¼	65	65	.....
12½	13	1,800	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	.....
50½	50¾	1,100	Am. H. & Leather	13¼	13¼	12¾	12⅝	— ⅜
25⅜	26	1,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	62¼	62½	62	62	— ⅛
20	20½	200	Am. Ice Securities	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
53¾	56	600	Am. Linseed	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	500	Am. Linseed pf	56½	56⅞	56	56	— ¾
102	103	100	Am. Locomotive	66¾	66¾	66½	66½	— ¾
9⅝	10⅜	700	Am. Locomotive pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	.....
59½	60	500	Am. Malting	10¾	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅜
97⅝	97¾	1,800	Am. Malting 1st pf	60	60¼	60	60	+1
99	99¼	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98½	98½	97¾	97½	— ½
58½	59¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	99	99	99	99	— ½
110¾	111¼	600	Am. Steel F'dries	58	58½	58	58½	+1½
118½	120	200	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½	— ¼
118½	120	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	119	119	119	119	— ⅝
46	51	20	Do., odd lot	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	.....
185½	190	200	Am. T. & T. s.r.1st pd	47	47	47	47	+1¼
100	100¼	700	Am. Tobacco	102	102½	102	102	.....
47½	47⅝	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	103	103	103	103	— ¼
20	29¼	400	Am. Woolen	48	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
73⅞	76	500	Am. Zinc L. & S. x d	30	30	29	29	— ½
102	102½	8,300	Anaconda Copper	75⅝	76¼	75¼	76	+ ⅞
98	98½	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅝	102⅝	102	102¼	+ ⅛
16½	17	476	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
94	95	500	At., Birm. & At	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
52	52¼	5,700	At., Gulf & West I	95¾	97	94	94	— ½
75¾	76	1,000	Baldwin Loco	53	58	52	52	— ⅝
109	110	300	Baltimore & Ohio	76¾	78¼	75¾	76	— ⅝
1¼	1⅝	100	Barrett Co	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅛
128	130	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
118¾	118¼	30,800	Bethlehem Steel	130	131	130	130	— ½
63⅞	64¼	3,900	Beth.S.class B t.ctfs	119¼	121¼	118¼	118½	+ ¼
87	10	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran	65¼	65¼	63¾	64	—1
122	122½	400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
41½	42	400	Burns Brothers	121½	122	121½	122	+ ½
17¾	19	1,900	Butte & Superior	42	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅜
47½	50	900	California Petro	19½	19½	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
159½	160¼	3,300	California Pet. pf	50¼	50¼	47¾	47¾	—2¾
82½	82¾	8,800	Canadian Pacific	160¾	160¾	159¾	159¾	—2¾
33½	34	200	Central Leather Co	83¾	84⅝	82	82¼	— ⅝
59½	59½	900	Cerro de Pasco	34	34	34	34	+ ⅛
11¼	12	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60	59¾	59¾	+ ⅛
79⅝	80	2,100	Chi. Great Western	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
113½	114	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80½	80½	79¾	79¾	— ⅝
45	46½	200	Chi. & Northwest	114¼	114¼	114	114	— ⅛
80¼	81	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. t.r.2d inst.pd	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
68	69	100	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 7 p. c. pf.w.i	80½	80½	80½	80½	—1⅞
21⅝	22	500	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf.w.i	69	69	69	69	.....
51	51⅛	200	Chile Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
40	41	3,600	Chino Copper	51⅝	52¼	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅜
	83⅜	200	Clev., C. C. & St. L	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
46	46½	500	Clev. & Pittsburgh	80½	80½	80½	80½	.....
43¼	44	1,300	Colo. Fuel & Iron	47	47	47	47	— ⅛
111¼	113	200	Columbia Gas & El	44	44¾	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅞
114	115	3,200	Consolidated Gas	111½	111¾	111½	111½	— ¾
92¼	94¾	200	Consol Gas, Balt	115	115	115	115	.....
23⅜	24	6,300	Continental Can	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	—2
59⅜	59⅞	8,700	Corn Products Ref	24½	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
45	45½	1,900	Crucible Steel	61	61½	59¾	59¾	— ⅞
121½	122½	1,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	1,300	Delaware & Hud	122	122	121	121½	— ½
26⅜	27	400	Distillers' Secur	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
40½	40½	200	Dome Mines	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
16	16	300	Erie	27¼	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
165	165	100	Erie 1st pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
121½	122½	2,200	Federal Min. & S	13	13	11¾	11¾	—1⅛
80½	81½	1,100	General Electric	162¾	163	162¾	162¾	— ¾
49	49½	200	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	104	104	101¾	102	—2
78¼	79	200	Gen. M. pf. temp. cfs	86½	86½	85	85	—1⅝
110	110	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
30¾	30¾	1,500	Granby Consol	78¼	78¼	78	78	—1
40	41¼	200	Great Northern pf	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	— ¼
124	126	400	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
107½	110	100	Greene-Cananea	40⅝	40⅝	40	40	— ⅛
103	104	200	Gulf States Steel	125	127	125	127	.....
53½	58⅞	3,200	Gulf States S.1st pf	108	108	108	108	.....
9⅝	9½	8,500	Illinois Central	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	— ⅜
56¾	56¾	7,100	Inspiration Copper	53¾	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
17	18	100	Interboro Consol	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
46¼	47½	500	Interboro Con. pf	60¾	60¾	53⅝	56½	—3¾
77	80	100	Int. Agricultural	18	18	18	18	— ½
25⅜	25⅝	6,900	Int. Agricultural pf	46¾	47½	46½	46½	—2½
76	76½	1,500	Int. Harvester Corp	78	78	78	78	— ⅛
41	41½	1,100	Int. Mer. Marine	26	26¼	25½	25½	— ¼
38½	39	2,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	77⅝	78	76¾	76¾	— ¼
96½	97	100	Int. Nickel	41½	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	— ¼
21¾	22	400	Int. Paper	37¾	39¼	37¾	39	+1
50	51	200	Int. Pt. pf.cfs.of dep	97	97	97	97	.....
41⅞	42	6,900	Jewel Tea	52	52	51	51	— ⅛
50	51⅞	1,500	Kansas City South	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
118½	120	400	Kelly Spring. Tire	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
119	120	100	Kennecott Copper	42⅞	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
46	51	200	Lackawanna Steel	83⅜	84	83	83	— ¼
91	93	1,600	Lee Rubber & Tire	20¼	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
97	98	500	Lehigh Valley	65¾	65¾	65¼	65½	— ⅛
100	100¼	200	Long Isl. cfs.of dep	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
47½	47⅝	400	Louis. & Nash.	131	131	131	131	— ¼
47⅜	48	500	Mackay Cos. pf	65	65	65	65	+ ½
98	98½	800	Maxwell Motors	49	49	47¼	47¼	—1½
30	31	1,600	Max. Motors 2d pf	31	31	31	31	.....
85⅜	86	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	86¼	86⅝	85½	85½	— ⅜
40⅞	41	2,500	Miami Copper	41¼	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅛
53⅝	53⅞	100	Midvale Steel	57	57¼	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅛
106	110	58	M., St. P. & S. S. M	106	106	106	108	—1⅝
121	127	173	Do., odd lot	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	.....
6¾	7	300	M.,St.P. & S.S.M.pf	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	—6⅝
13	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	7	7	.....
28½	29	400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
57¾	58¾	1,200	Mo. Pacific pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
8	10	100	Mo. Pacific p. w. i	59	59	58	58	— ¼
	123	100	Mo. Pacific t r	9	9	9	9	.....
33½	33¾	600	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	122	122	122	122	—1
21⅞	22	1,900	Nat. Enam. & St	34	34	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
135	137	200	Nevada Con. Cop	22	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
93	94	400	N. Y. Air Brake	137	137	137	137	+2
40¼	40¾	1,300	N. Y. Central	94	94	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
23¼	24	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	40¾	40¾	40	40	— ⅛
126¾	127½	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
66	67	100	Norfolk & Western	127½	127½	126¾	126¾	— ⅛
103	103½	100	North American	66	66	66	66	—2
88	91	500	Northern Pacific	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
135¾	136	14,600	Nova Scotia S. & C	90	90	90	90	.....
6	6½	100	Ohio Cities Gas	138½	139	135¾	135¾	— ½
80	82	1,600	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
21⅞	22½	100	Owens Bottle Mach	83	87½	80	80	—3½
53	53	1,000	Pacific Mail	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
81	81	100	Penn. R. R	53	53	53	53⅛	— ⅛
23¼	23½	400	People's Gas, Chi	81	81	80	80	— ½
34	34	50	Pere Marquette w. i	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
42	42¾	400	Philadelphia Co	34	34	34	34	—1⅛
154	154	5,600	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	24¾	1,900	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	154	154	154	154	+ ½
62½	62¾	200	Pitts. & West Va	24⅝	24⅝	24	24¼	— ⅛
157	158	200	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	62½	62¾	62½	62½	— ¼
2	2½	200	Pullman Co	157	157	157	157	— ½
28¼	28¾	2,700	Quicksilver pf	2	2	2	2	.....
93⅛	93½	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
78⅛	78⅝	6,900	Reading	94½	94½	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
101	102	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	80⅝	80⅝	78⅛	78⅛	—1½
62	63	600	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	102	.....
18¾	19	100	Royal Dutch t r	62¾	63	62¾	63	+1
29	31	100	St. Louis & San F	19	19	19	19	.....
100	100	100	St. Louis Southw	29	29	29	29	.....
14¼	14½	100	Seaboard Air Line	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	900	Seab. Air Line pf	31¼	31¼	31	31	+ ⅛
175¼	176	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	174¾	174¾	174¼	174¼	+1
23	23⅞	300	Shattuck-Arizona	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
53¾	53⅞	8,700	Sinclair Oil & Ref	55½	55⅝	53¼	53¼	—2½
44½	44⅝	900	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	44½	46½	46¼	46¼	+1¼
80½	80⅞	1,600	Southern Pacific	94	94½	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
28¼	28¾	2,400	Southern Railway	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
58⅝	58⅝	300	Southern Ry. pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
84¼	84¼	4,200	Studebaker Co	86	86⅜	84½	84½	— ¾
16	16½	700	Tenn. C. & C	16¾	16¾	16	16¼	— ⅛
207½	209	1,900	Texas Co	209½	210	208	208	—1
29⅝	30	4,400	Third Avenue	33⅜	33⅜	29⅞	29⅞	—3½
51½	52	300	Tobacco Products	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	.....
96	97½	800	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	.....
90	91	600	Underwood Typew	98⅜	98⅜	96	96½	—2½
136	136¼	3,800	Union Bag & P. new	88¼	91½	88¼	91	+2½
44	44	200	Union Pacific	137½	137½	136	136	— ⅝
99¾	100	900	Union Pacific pf	80⅝	80⅝	79¾	79¾	— ⅝
74¼	76½	100	United Alloy Steel	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
132½	133¼	1,600	United Cigar Stores	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	+ ⅝
8	10	200	United Drug	75	75	75	75	.....
19	20	500	United Fruit	133½	133¾	132¼	133	.....
103	104	25,300	United Rys. Invest	8¼	8½	8½	8½	.....
13	13	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	19	19	19	19	.....
57⅝	58	1,600	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	107	109¼	105¼	105⅝	— ⅛
54¾	55	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	11¼	11¾	11	11	—1
49¼	49¾	200	U. S. Rubber	58½	58½	57⅝	57⅝	— ½
117¼	117⅝	70,800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	54⅞	54⅞	54¾	54¾	— ½
117¼	118	100	U. S. Rubber pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
103½	103⅝	18,700	U. S. Steel	112¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜
85	87	500	U. S. Steel pf	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅜
111¼	111¾	700	Utah Copper	109⅞	110⅝	109	109⅝	+ ⅜
48½	49	800	Va. Iron, Coal & C	66	66	64½	65	+1
24½	25	300	Wabash	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
96	97	100	Wabash pf. A	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
48	48¼	600	Wabash pf. B	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	.....
15¾	16¼	3,000	Western Union Tel	96	96	96	96	.....
35½	36½	300	Westingh. E. & M	48¼	48¼	48	48	— ¾
45	47	3,100	Wheeling & L. E	16	16¾	16	16	.....
72½	73	100	Wheel. & L. E. pf	36	38	36	36	.....
29¾	29¾	2,500	Wilson & Co	47	47	46¼	46¼	+1¼
95½	96	100	Willys-Overland	75¾	75¾	72¼	72¾	—2¾
48	49	400	Willys-Overland pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
132	133	100	Wisconsin Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	+ ⅛

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BARUCH BROTHERS

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MARYLAND 3½s

Due 1925

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RALLY AIDS COTTON

Follows Early Decline — Close Very Steady at Net Gain of 10 to 30 Points.

An early decline in prices on the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday was followed by a sharp rally. The market opened barely steady at a decline of 2 to 9 points, and sold 7 to 16 points net lower during the morning. The feature of the early trading was active selling of May contracts by spot house brokers, partly against purchases of July and October. Offerings were not badly taken on the decline, however, and as soon as liquidation subsided the market turned firmer on covering and buying for a reaction.

July contracts sold up from 19.10 to 19.50, and closed at 19.47, with the general list closing very steady at a net advance of 10 to 30 points.

The weather was considered generally favorable, but a good many of the reports reaching here indicated that acreage would be restricted by a more or less general disposition to increase food crops, and late months were relatively firm on the advance.

Private cables attributed the late advance in Liverpool to trade buying, but probably there was also buying there by straddlers, as houses with Liverpool connections were sellers here at the opening.

Today will be the first May notice day in the local market, but as there is a comparatively small stock here, no large tenders are expected.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
April	....	....	@....	19.57
May	.19.66	19.36	19.62@19.64	19.52
June	....	....	19.55 bid	19.37
July	.19.50	19.10	19.47@19.50	19.22
August	.19.21	19.05	19.31@19.34	19.05
September	.18.37	18.37	18.61 bid	18.31
October	.18.48	18.05	18.46@18.48	18.17
November	....	....	18.47 bid	18.18
December	.18.56	18.17	18.54@18.56	18.24
January	.18.58	18.22	18.58@18.59	18.28
March	.18.72	18.37	18.72@18.74	18.42

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower, at 19.85c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.25c; New Orleans, 19.07c; Savannah, 19¾c; Augusta, 19.63c; Memphis, 19.75c; Houston, 19c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in good demand; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; all American. Imports, 16,000 bales, all American. Midupland, 12.45d. Futures opened quiet, 10 to 12 points lower. Closed steady, unchanged to 2 points lower. May-June, 12.11d; July-August, 12d; October-November, 11.47d; January-February, 11.35d; March-April, 11.33d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths in more demand.

Yesterday's port receipts were 14,418 bales, compared with 24,744 last year. Stocks total 1,066,590 bales. Exports for the day were 12,739 bales, making 4,555,940 bales so far this season.

COPPER EARNS $3,673,528.

Cerro de Pasco Corporation Issues First Annual Statement.

The Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation in its first annual statement reports total income in 1916 amounting to $3,673,528. Taxes, interest, and other expenses reduced the net revenue to $2,854,216, which was equal to $4.28 a share of stock outstanding. The company distributed $2,066,064 in dividends, carrying the balance of $187,552 to the surplus account.

The corporation is a holding company, the principal subsidiaries being the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, the Cerro de Pasco Railway, and the Morococha Mining Company. The combined balance sheet of these concerns showed in the annual statement yesterday a surplus of $14,472,123, of which $2,549,544 was accounted for in cash.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The London Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturdays until further notice.

The City of Canbridge, Mass., will receive bids until 12 noon tomorrow for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan of $300,000, maturing Oct. 26, 1917.

At the annual meeting of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, held at Augusta, Me., the retiring Directors, with the exception of John F. Alvord, were re-elected. The board now consists of fourteen Directors.

The New York Railways Company has sent a petition to the Public Service Commission asking for authority to purchase 8,342 of the 9,000 shares of stock of the Bleeker Street & Fulton Ferry Railroad Company at $28.50, shares having a par value of $100 each. The company will also purchase any of the remaining shares at the same terms if they are deposited with the Union Trust Company and if authority is given.

The Board of Directors of the Booth Fisheries Company will recommend to the common stockholders of record April 30 that, at a special meeting of the common stockholders to be held May 2, they shall change the number and par value of the authorized common stock shares from 100,000 shares, par value $100 each, to 500,000 shares of no par value.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of New York for first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Twenty-eighth & Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Company have been notified that, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, having paid the third and final instalment of $83,333.33, with interest due April 17, 1917, on the original note for $250,000, $65 per $1,000 bond will be paid on presentation of certificates of deposit at the Central Trust Company.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland $100,000,000 one-year 5½ per cent. secured loan convertible tenyear 5½ per cent. notes due Feb. 1, 1918, and $150,000,000 two-year 5½ per cent. secured loan convertible notes due Feb. 1, 1919, and has admitted to the list the permanent notes, in each case.

There has also been stricken from the list Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company various certificates of deposit.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

			Increase.
ANN ARBOR—			
24 week April	$36,234		$5,308
Jan. 1-April 14	713,677		*34,678
*Decrease.			
Public Utilities.			
NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO. and CANADIAN NIAGARA POWER CO. for the three months ended March 31—			
	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross earn.	771,143	729,861	41,283
Net aft. taxes.	534,343	526,691	3,651
Total income.	548,526	540,157	14,368
Sur. aft. chgs.	314,590	300,222	14,368
Miscellaneous.			
AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended March 31—			
	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earn.	501,336	556,030	548,794
Int. & skg. fd.	165,375	165,375	165,375
Surplus	335,935	390,655	383,419
July 1 to March 31:			
Net earnings.	2,012,784	1,795,227	1,348,236
Int. & skg. fd.	496,125	496,125	496,125
Surplus	1,516,629	1,299,102	852,111
CENTRAL LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended March 31—			
Total income.	7,851,923	8,913,381	2,321,916
Other income.	10,912	....	....
Total income.	7,862,835	3,913,381	2,321,916
Gen. exp., &c.	1,068,600	800,677	805,214
Bond interest.	459,551	459,552	459,552
Net income.	6,334,623	2,554,152	967,150
Pf. div.	582,732	582,732	582,732
Balance	5,751,861	1,971,420	384,418
Com. div.	496,261	397,008	....
Surplus	5,255,630	1,574,411	384,418
Prev. surplus	20,383,667	10,500,722	7,792,793
Tr. & sur.	25,639,297	12,075,133	8,177,211
ST. LOUIS, ROCKY MOUNTAIN & PACIFIC for March—			
Gross	282,000	201,979	224,314
Net aft. taxes.	96,048	48,708	58,521
Sur. aft. chgs.	70,110	26,348	27,027
9 mos. gross.	2,275,005	2,080,976	.....
Net aft. taxes.	709,023	574,651	.....
Sur. aft. chgs.	520,058	364,022	.....

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.75	Iron Blos.	.95	.98
Am Oil	.25	.28	Iron Cap.	13¼	14¼
Bagdad	.80	.90	Jo Dev.	13¼	14
Bay S G	.07	.09	Jerome V.	2¼	2¼
Bing M	9¾	10¼	La Rose	.50	.55
Bost Ely	.70	.72	Mex Met	.25	.27
Bost & M	.67	.68	Majestic	.38	.43
Bost Aris	1¾	2	Mojave T	.32	.35
Bohemia	1¾	1¾	Nev Doug	1¾	2
Butte & L	.25	.26	N L & Z	.50	.52
Butte & D	.56	.60	New Balt	1¼	1¾
Cal Corb	1¾	2	N Cornelia	16¼	17
Calaveras	....	....	N U Bing	.25	.50
Champ C	.07	.08	Nixon	.25	.27
Chief Cons	2¼	2¾	Oneco	.50	.70
Cons Aris	2¼	2¾	Onondaga	.45	.55
Cons Cop	1¾	1¾	Ohio Cop	1¼	1¾
Cortez	4¼	4¾	Pion C M	1¾	2
Cr Res'ves	.30	.35	Ray Hero	3¼	3¾
E & B R	2¼	2¾	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.22	.23	S W M	2¼	2¾
Fortuna	.13	.14	S W M pf	3¼	3¾
Gold Lake	.06	.06	Truro	1	1¼
Goma Oil	1¾	1¾	U V Exp	.26	.27
Houghton	1¾	1¾	Yukon G'd	1¾	2
Humboldt	.85	.90			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Prices in the wheat market went bounding again yesterday, and at the close were 6¾@8¼c net higher. The efforts exerted recently to check the advance proved only temporary, and the trade was again impressed by the pronounced strength in the cash position. Argentina has little wheat this year, and, while permission has been given to send 7,500,000 bushels to the Allies, this will only be done with the provision that an equal amount will be returned by Canada and Australia during July and September. Export sales were estimated at about 500,000 bushels. In the local cash market, No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.75¾, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.84¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.86½, free on board, New York, opening of navigation.

RYE.—Market firmer. No. 2 Western, $2.06, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last. Year.
May	2.41	2.31½	2.40½	2.22¾	1.13⅜
July	2.07¼	1.98¾	2.06¼	1.98	1.14⅛
September	1.82⅝	1.78½	1.82	1.75⅝	1.13¼

CORN.

The market for corn developed strength and closed with net gains of 3@4¾c. The advance in wheat stimulated renewed activity on the buying side, and the trade was again impressed by the strength in the cash position. Exporters were making inquiries, and sales were estimated at about 100,000 bushels. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.65¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	1.45	1.39	1.44	1.39½	44⅞
July	1.40	1.35¼	1.39⅝	1.35⅞	42⅞
September	1.32	1.28⅜	1.31⅞	1.28⅛	39½

OATS.

Prices in the oats market advanced 1¼@2½c in sympathy with wheat and corn and on a good export demand. Exporters refused to disclose the full extent of business, but sales were estimated at about 400,000 bushels. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 76¼@77c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 75¼@76c; No. 4 white, 75@75½c; fancy clipped white, 78¼@79¼c; ordinary clipped white, 77½@78½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	66½	64	66¼	63¼	44⅛
July	63⅞	61¾	63⅜	61⅝	42⅝
September	55	53¾	55	53⅛	39¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was more active and prices were firmer. Hogs were higher, and this, together with the strength of grain and a fairly active spot demand, proved a sustaining feature which had a tendency to stimulate confidence in the stability of values. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Wednesday, 15,000. Kansas City received 14,000 and Omaha 9,100.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	21.05	20.80	21.05	20.80	12.55
July	21.37	21.02	21.25	21.00	12.62
Ribs—					
May	19.85	19.80	19.80	19.52	12.62
July	20.15	19.82	20.02	19.77	12.72
Pork—					
May	36.97	36.85	36.90	36.57	23.50
July	37.02	36.80	36.95	36.60	23.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firmer and prices at the close were 1 to 14 points net higher. Total sales were 30,700 barrels. The strength in lard and in grain stimulated a more active demand and offers were comparatively small. The Census Bureau reported the amount of refined oil on hand March 31 at 320,930,000 pounds, indicating a disappearance during March of about 320,000 barrels, which was somewhat in excess of the recent average distribution. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	15.25@15.75	15.20
April	....	....	15.35@15.74	15.20
May	15.50	15.47	15.54@15.56	15.40
June	15.65	15.65	15.62@15.66	15.41
July	15.66	15.58	15.63@15.64	15.51
August	15.65	15.60	15.62@15.63	15.51
September	15.60	15.62	15.62@15.63	15.52
October	15.33	15.25	15.30@15.32	15.17
November	14.73	14.68	14.68@14.69	14.57

COFFEE.

Aside from May liquidation and switching from May to the later positions, there was not much feature to the coffee market yesterday. It opened at a decline of 2 to 5 points, with sales of 9,500 bags on the call, after which a steadier feeling developed which rallied July from 8 to 8.03, the closing being unchanged to 2 points net higher, with sales for the day of 79,500 bags. No feature developed in the local spot market, as firm offers from Brazil were comparatively high, and quotations remained unchanged on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Cost and freight offers were steady, with Santos 2s and 4s here at 9.80 and Santos 4s at 9.75, London credits.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	7.82@7.84	7.80
May	7.83	7.80	7.83@7.84	7.82
June	....	....	7.93@7.94	7.92
July	8.03	8.00	8.02@8.03	8.02
August	....	....	8.09@8.10	8.09
September	8.16	8.14	8.16@8.17	8.16
October	8.22	8.21	8.22@8.23	8.22
November	....	....	8.29@8.30	8.28
December	8.34	8.32	8.36@8.38	8.35
January	....	....	8.43@8.44	8.42
February	....	....	8.50@8.51	8.49
March	8.55	8.51	8.56@8.58	8.55

SUGAR.

The circulation of May notices at the opening of the sugar futures market caused a rather sharp break, first prices showing declines of 5 to 14 points, with sales on the call about 4,600 tons. May liquidation also had a depressing influence on prices. Later in the day values recovered all of the early loss, and just before the close reports that spot sugar was firmer caused support from leading trade interests and covering which sent final prices 2 to 8 points net higher, with total sales 24,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	....	....	5.35@5.38	5.33
May	5.36	5.30	5.37@5.38	5.34
June	5.41	5.39	5.44@5.45	5.42
July	5.51	5.40	5.51@5.52	5.48
August	....	....	5.54@5.56	5.51
September	5.55	5.46	5.58@5.59	5.54
October	5.38	5.36	5.49@5.51	5.47
November	....	....	5.41@5.43	5.37
December	5.02	5.02	5.11@5.12	5.07
January	....	....	4.88@4.90	4.80
February	....	....	4.78@4.80	4.70

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged, with one refiner accepting a very limited business at 7.50c for fine granulated. Other refiners were still out of the market. The local market for raw sugar was a little steadier on a renewed demand from operators, but refiners were not inclined to follow the advance and seemed more inclined to hold off now that they have pretty fair supplies on hand. The day's business, however, was only moderate, sales being recorded of only 10,000 bags of Cubas afloat to an operator at 5.4c cost and freight, equal to 6.21c for centrifugal, and 14,000 bags of Cubas for May shipment at 5½c cost and freight, equal to 6.27c for centrifugal, to a local refiner. It was also said that there were small sales to the United Kingdom at 4.80c, free on board Cuba. The market closed steady at 5.4c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.21c for centrifugal and 5.34c for molasses.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,730 packages. The downward tendency continued, prices falling from 1 to 1½c. Trade is still very quiet. Most of the large buyers are holding off until they feel assured that the bottom has been reached. In the meantime some goods are accumulating in first hands and there is rather strong pressure to sell. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 42½@43c; extras, (92 score,) 42c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 40½@41½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 39@40c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 43½@44c; extras, 42½@43c; firsts, 41@42c; seconds, 39½@40½c; creamery, held, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40½@41c; seconds, 39@40c; thirds, 37@38c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 41¼@42c; good to prime, 39½@41c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 38c; firsts, 36@37c; lower grades, 33@35c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34½c; seconds, 33c; lower grades, 32@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2, 32c; lower grades, 30@31½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 23,515 cases. The market continues in an unsettled condition. Country prices appear to be sustained above a parity with the rates ruling here, and yet the demand in this market is limited and of selective character, and to affect prompt sales on the open market values are unimproved. There is some call for car lots of desirable Western packings, including storage packings, but the regular distributing trade is light, and for the small lots arriving the market is dull. The range of values shows little change, but there is scarcely any business in current packed Western, even from the better sections, above 35c, and undergrades are easier. Dirties and checks are quieter, and outside quotations are rather more extreme. Nearby white eggs very dull on regular trade requirements, but there is still some movement to storage, and values are fairly well sustained, although it is difficult to find buyers for straight lots of mixed marks of average good to prime quality above 36@36½c. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 37c; storage packed firsts, 35¾@36¼c; fresh gathered, firsts, 34@35c; seconds and lower grades, 33@33½c; dirties, No. 1, 32½@33c; No. 2 and poorer, 31½@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 31½@32c; undergrades, 30½@31c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36½@37c; ordinary to good, 35½@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35½@36½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 36@37c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34½@35½c. Duck eggs—Baltimore, 40@41c; Western and prime Southern, 37@38c; ordinary, Southern and far Southern, 33@36c. Goose eggs, 60@75c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24.—Fifty-four new corporations were chartered today. They include:

Borden's Farm Products Co., Inc., Wassaic, fresh milk and all manufactured forms of milk, confectionery, farm products, $17,500,000; S. F. Taylor, W. M. Gladding, A. W. Milburn, 108 Hudson St.

Lawrance Aero Engine Corp., Manhattan, airplanes, airships, automobiles, motors, 5,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; C. L. Lawrance, W. A. Harriman, A. W. Fiedler, 120 Broadway.

Stevens-Duryea Service, Inc., Manhattan, general merchandise, $15,000; F. Neilson, M. F. Kearns, A. M. Clark, 120 Broadway.

Walter Concretile Co., Inc., Manhattan, concrete tile, roofing materials, 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 1,500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $57,500; C. Walter, J. B. and J. W. Lorge, 118 West 77th St.

B. & K. Corp., Manhattan, general theatrical business, plays, operas, $100,000; B. A. Braham, G. De Waltoff, I. Schmal, 116 Nassau St.

Nobattery Light Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture no-battery flashlights, $30,000; A. Lazarowitz, M. Camora, J. Halpern, 479 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Sturtser & Co., Inc., Buffalo, real estate and construction business, $15,000; A. S. Sturtser, G. D. Sears, A. W. Halle, Buffalo.

Arthur D. Sheridan, Inc., Manhattan, real estate agency, brokerage, $5,000; M. M. Menken, A. C. and P. H. Sheridan, 950 Park Av.

Black-Star Co., Inc., Manhattan, real estate, construction, building materials, $5,000; D., I. S., and L. D. Schwartz, 123 East 94th St.

Easton Fireproofing Corp'n, Manhattan, fireproofing materials and compounds, 100 shares preferred stock, $100 each, 256 shares common stock no par value, active capital $11,250; L. S. Muller, A. B. Halliday, R. F. Easton, 236 West 70th St.

Mulford-Haas Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture motors, engines cars, flying machines, $100,000; C. A. Wood, H. Van Alst, J. Lenardo, Flushing.

The Elmwood Associates, Inc., Manhattan, exhibit photographic processes at fairs, printing, publishing, $10,000; R. M. Much, F. R. Godwin, J. R. Meany, 717 West 177th St.

Scher Furniture Co., Inc., Brooklyn, furniture, pianos, phonographs, $12,000; B. J. and G. Scher, 5 East 107th St.

Vulcan Glove Co., Inc., Manhattan, gloves, underwear, hosiery, $5,000; E. B. and E. H. Sudbury, C. B. Peeples, 343 Broadway.

Hamilton's Garage, Inc., Bronx, automobiles, garage and repair shop, $5,000; S. W. and R. Hamilton, 1,914 Nelson Av., Bronx.

Associated Drama News Service, Inc., Manhattan, motion picture films, plays, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; M. C. Fagan, D. G. Stember, L. M. Swarts, 51 East 42d St.

The College Point Boat Corp'n, Manhattan, ship building, $50,000; H. M. Lloyd, W. Remsen, W. H. Young, 80 Central Park West.

The Public Grocers, Inc., Brooklyn, groceries, provisions, $5,000; A. Dratwa, M. Verink, A. Zavin, 651 Stone Av., Brooklyn.

Ithaca Oil & Gas Co., Inc., Ithaca, petroleum, oil, natural gas, and products, $100,000; A. H. and S. P. and C. C. Squier, Ithaca.

Jacobs Neckwear Co., Inc., Manhattan, men's neckwear, $5,000; L. Jacobs, H. Einhorn E. Ginburg, 116 Nassau St.

Borough Development Co., Inc., Brooklyn, real estate, contracting, carting, $10,000; E. T. Magoffin, F. M. Van Wagonen, P. S. Hill, 618 West 142d St.

Syracuse Trading Co., Inc., Syracuse, paper, iron, metals, $5,000; A. Aronock, S. Wiesman, I. Laforse, Syracuse.

The Ship Construction and Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, ship construction and repair yards, 5,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; S. P. Hanshaw, H. K. Otis, L. H. Ryan, 27 Cedar St.

Orange Grove, Inc., Manhattan, restaurants and cafe, $10,000; S. Witteoff, A. Felth, H. Cohan, 235 Henry St.

B. W. Loughlead & Co., Ltd., Manhattan, $10,000; J. L. Clare, F. A. Gill, H. S. Haney, 848 West 58th St.

First National Exhibitors' Circuit, Inc., Manhattan, motion pictures, $50,000; A. J. Jones, F. Dahlen, S. L. Rothapfel, Rialto Theatre.

Chemists' Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, face massage, toilet preparations, $5,000; C. Colle, J. Coles, J. Hallhelmer, 216 East 83d.

Capital Increases: Louis Malsner Co., Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $5,000; Oil Products Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000; the Schulman Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; the Inventory Co., Manhattan, $500 to $10,000; Premier Snap Fastener Co., Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $6,000.

Authorizations: Standard Commercial Steamship Corp., Delaware, ship construction and navigation; representative, M. L. Heide, 15 Whitehall St.

Dissolutions: George J. Healey & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Madison Erection Co., Manhattan; Lenox Guaranteed Tin and Tar Roofing Co., Inc., Manhattan; McDonough Elgin Creamery Co., McDonough American-European Trading Corp., Manhattan; Pierce & Goodrich, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.—Charters filed:

The Martinique, Inc., Atlantic City, establish and conduct cafes, restaurant, and hotels, $100,000; Max A. Williams, Robert G. Simon, Alexandre Vollmer, Atlantic City.

Duke Farms Co., Somerville, manage and maintain the Duke Farms in Somerset County, $100,000; A. H. Sands, Wm. H. Perkins, Ralph B. Sanborn, Somerville.

Martin A. Caufield, Inc., Passaic, warehousing, $25,000; Martin A. Caufield, Mary C. J. Caufield, Mary C. Caufield, Passaic.

Block Chemical Works, Newark, chemicals and drugs, $50,000; Alexander Block, Max C. Block, Simon Abrahamson, Brooklyn; Samuel Block, East Orange.

Passaic Motor and Supply Co., Passaic, deal in automobiles, wagons, trucks, boats, &c., $10,000; Hubert Pasino, Samuel B. Dubrew, David H. Butz, Passaic.

Thornton Co., Elizabeth, lumber, $10,000; John J. Stanler, Valeria H. Husbands, Sadie E. Thornton, Elizabeth.

Gawthrop & Wister Co., Inc., Camden, manufacture, rent, and deal in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, &c., $50,000; Herman Grey, W. W. Gawthrop, D. Paul Brown, J. A. Wister, Philadelphia, Penn.

Wilbur Chemical Co., Newark, proprietary medicines, drugs, &c., $25,000; Nathaniel W. Olinger, Wm. G. Audur, Bloomfield; Wm. H. Reardon, Glen Ridge.

Aresco Silk Mills, Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and other textiles, $2,000; Rudolph Saenger, Gordon S. P. Kleeberg, Josiah Canter, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 24.—Charters filed:

West Porto Rico Sugar Co., acquire sugar plantations and to erect and maintain sugar factories, $3,000,000; Carlos Cabres, Julian B. Shope, Bartolmi Surda, New York.

Cuban Colono Co., plant, grow, and cultivate sugar cane and operate sugar plantations, $7,500; M. V. Haywood, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

United Chemical and Organic Products Co., manufacture glues, gelatine, &c., $2,002,700; M. V. Haywood, Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Beemer Motor Truck Co., manufacture motor vehicles of all kinds, $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. V. Haywood, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

National Underwriters Co. of America, do a general insurance business, $500,000; F. H. Beck, M. L. Horty, K. B. Longfield, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.04
Alta	.02	Julia	.02
Andes	.19	Justice	.05
Best & Belcher	.08	Kentucky	.03
Bullion	.02	Mexican	.25
Caledonia	.18	Occidental	.35
Challenge Con	.05	Ophir	.15
Choller	.03	Overman	.04
Confidence	.15	Savage	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Virginia	.56	Sierra Nevada	.21
Exchequer	.05	Union Con	.30
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.50½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.15	G'field Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.60	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.07	Jumbo Extn	.40
Midway	.10	Jumbo Junior	.10
Mispah	.13	Kewanaa	.12
Monarch Pitts	.12	Silver Pick	.13
Montana	.11	Spearhead	.10
North Star	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.25	Gold Wedge	.03
Tonopah Extn	3.00	Manhattan Cons	.29
West End	.70	Morning Glory	.17
GOLDFIELD.		Union Amalg	.21
Atlanta	.16	White Caps	.27½
Booth	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Daisy	.03	Big Jim	.78
Florence	.18	Nevada Hills	.22
Fraction	.10	Rochester	.00
G'field Cons	.31	Round Mountain	.37

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¾	Jacket	55	56
Dr. J'pot	6¼	7¼	Isabella	13¾	14¼
Elkton	7	10	McKinney	30	35
El Paso	18	30	Portland	159	160
Fanny R	6	7¾	Vindicator	70	80
Golden Cy	210	....	U. Gold M.	29	29½
Gold Sov	6	6			

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100 Northern States Pr. Opt. War.
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ELLIOTT RETIRES AS HEAD OF NEW HAVEN

Directors Accept Resignation and Choose E. J. Pearson to be President.

WILL CONTINUE TO ADVISE

Becomes Chairman of Committee to Co-ordinate Activities of Subsidiaries.

Directors of the New Haven Railroad accepted the resignation of Howard Elliott as President yesterday and elected Edward Jones Pearson to succeed him. The change takes place May 1, and on that date Mr. Elliott will become Chairman of the newly organized Committee on Intercorporate Relations, which is to consist of the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the companies in the New Haven system. In this position he will act in an advisory capacity to the different departments, with the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the several subsidiary concerns.

Mr. Pearson, who is 53 years old, has been Vice President of the New Haven since March 9, 1916, and in this office he has had charge of construction, operations, and maintenance of the lines. He came from the Texas & Pacific, where he had been Vice President, and before that he was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Missouri Pacific, and the Northern Pacific. His selection, it is understood, was based largely on his experience in handling on other roads congested traffic such as is found on the New Haven.

Mr. Elliott issued a statement yesterday saying that he considered retiring a year ago but was deterred by the knowledge that the reorganization of the operating staff had not progressed far enough. The need of an occupation which would allow him more time for his family, he added, had now prompted his resignation after thirty-seven years of almost steady service. The statement took on the nature of a valedictory of his work with the New Haven.

"The actual conditions surrounding the New Haven and the obstacles to its progress that developed shortly after I came," he said, "were unusual, unexpected, and unforeseen. The attitude of the Federal Government, resulting in a complete dissolution of the New Haven system; the declaring illegal by the Massachusetts courts of a plan which guaranteed $67,500,000 in cash to pay floating debts and make needed improvements; the numerous investigations of the company's affairs; the very serious business depression beginning early in 1914 and lasting until the Summer of 1915; the European war and the disturbed industrial conditions, all combined to complicate the work to be done, and to delay obtaining the results desired in the interest of the public, security-holders, and the employes. Then, too, public opinion was excited and adverse to the company.

"After nearly a year of negotiation with the Department of Justice an agreement was made in 1914 which took from the control of the company a very large amount of its property. This agreement with the Government was entered into by the company to save it, and changed the entire situation. The failure of the plan to issue $67,500,000 convertible debentures left the company confronted with a floating debt of nearly $50,000,000 and no means of meeting it except by short-term notes. The floating debt at one time was nearly $56,000,000, but it has been reduced in the last three years to $43,000,000, and notes have just been sold for $45,000,000 to care for that indebtedness and leave $2,000,000 for improvements.

"How serious the depression of business and the demoralized condition of the affairs of the company were in 1914 is evidenced by the fact that for the year ending June 30, 1914, the company had only $268,000 left after paying expenses, taxes and fixed charges. For the three calendar years ending Dec. 31, 1914, 1915, and 1916, the balance above fixed charges was 1914, $182,960.36; 1915, $4,630,139.76; 1916, $5,554,977.36.

"The property is in better condition today than for several years past, and a comprehensivep lan of improvements has been made and much of the work is going on; $18,258,000 has been spent for equipment, additions, and improvements and the protection of subordinate properties up to June 30, 1914. The operating results of the New Haven and Central New England Roads, which are managed as one property, compare for the years ending Dec. 31, 1913, and 1916, as follows:

	1913.	1916.
Operating rev	$72,356,585.62	$85,940,385.10
Operating income	16,715,056.00	25,125,268.54
Ratio of oper. exps. to oper. income	71.78%	66.92%

"In 1916 a greater volume of business could have been handled if the facilities of the company had been better in the matter of tracks, terminals and powerful locomotives, and if the facilities of the receivers of freight had been such that loading and unloading of cars could have been made without delay.

"The property is a wonderful one and its success now depends very largely upon the willingness of the stockholders to help pay its debts and of the public to pay rates sufficient to meet the rising expenses and have enough left with which to make improvements and to improve the credit of the company; also, upon the conditions that will result from the entrance of the United States into the World War. The burdens on this country because of this war are not yet realized to the extent that they should be. Everyone will have to help—there must be self-denial—much inconvenience and probably some suffering. The transportation systems of the country will without doubt have to give less service along some lines so as to conserve fuel, equipment and men for war purposes, and doubtless travelers and shippers will be willing to accept the situation."

Mr. Elliott concluded by saying that he would remain as a Director as long as desired, and as a member of the Committee of Five Railway Executives, appointed at the request of the National Defense Committee, he would assist New England in getting necessary supplies in the war period. He left for Washington last night to take up his work with the committee.

The changes in the New Haven includes the appointment of Benjamin Campbell as senior Vice President. He will also be President of the New England Steamship Company, the Hartford & New York Transportation Company, and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat Company.

TWO GREAT FEDERAL STORES

Government Contracts for Buildings in New York to Cost $2,000,000.

Two immense buildings, to cost nearly $2,000,000, will be erected at once in this city for the use of the United States Government as warehouses for the storage of supplies. Because of the urgent need for the buildings, the contracts were let to the Turner Construction Company without bidding, and in order to complete them within the specified time work will go on day and night.

The larger of the two structures will be eleven stories high, covering a plot 300 by 180 feet. Its aggregate floor space will be over 700,000 square feet. The second building will be ten stories high, covering a site 200 feet square. Both will be of reinforced concrete fireproof construction. The two buildings will be the largest of their type in the metropolitan district.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
475	Cities Service common	290	286	287	290
350	Cities Service pf.	88	87	87¼	88
15	Interstate Elec. Corp. pf.	95	95	90	95

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	35	37	Interstate Elec. Corp.	42	49
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	62	83	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
American Cities	5	12	Miss. River Power	9	10
American Cities pf.	38	40	Miss. River Power pf.	84	88
American Gas	118	120	New England Co.	53	57
Am. Gas & Electric	131	133	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	97½	101
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	90	91	New Eng. Co. 2d pf.	65	69
Am. Light & Traction	326	329	New Eng. Power pf.	103	108
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	118	Northern Ohio Electric	37	39
Am. Power & Light	81	82	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	17	20
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	92	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Public Utilities	36	39	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	71	Northern States Power	97	99
Am. W. W. & E.	10	10½	Northern States P. pf.	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	83	86	Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Am. W. W. & E. part. pf	80	83	Northern Texas Elec. pf.	80	85
Appalachian Power	5	7	Ozark Power & Water	40	45
Appalachian Power pf.	30	40	Pacific Gas & Electric	58¾	59
Carolina Power & Lt.	37	41	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	92	93
Carolina P. & Lt. pf.	97	100	Pine Bluff ? p. c. pf.	98	86
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	72½	80	Public Serv. Corp. Inc. pf.	88	90
Central States Electric	14	16	Puget Sound Traction	26	30
Central States El. pf.	73	76	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	75
Colorado Power	30	32	Republic Ry. & Light	36	36¾
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½
Commonwealth Pr.	56	57	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	83	Southern Cal. Edison	90	91
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83	South. Cal. Edison pf.	108	108
Connecticut Power pf.	93	96	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Consumers' Power pf.	96	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	13	13
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	93	94½	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	37	39
Duluth Edison pf.	80	84	Tampa Electric	124	128
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6¾	7½
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	80	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	101½	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
El Paso Electric	105	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric pf.	98	..	Tri-City R. Lt. pf.	93¼	94
Electric Properties	61	64	United Gas & Electric	7	10
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf.	72	77
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100	Un. Gas & E. 2d pf.	9	12
Federal Light & Trac.	13½	15	United Gas Improve.	89	89¾
Federal Light & T. pf.	50	52	United Light & Rys.	44	47
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	30	35	United L. & Rys. 1st pf	73	77
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	73	80	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	17	20
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	West. Tr. & W. P. pf.	68	72
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power	15	16
Illinois Traction	..	..	Western Power pf.	52	58
International Traction	49	51	Western Penn. pf.	105	107
International Trac. pf.	90	92	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919	98¼	99¼	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	75	77
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	78	79¼	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	90	93
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	80	84	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	80½	92
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100	Nat. Sec. income	12	14
Central Utilities 5s	94½	98	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s	91	96
Cape Breton Eli. Ltd. 1st 5s	89	93	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97½	100
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Commonwealth Pr. 5s	90	91	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99	100
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	84	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96½	97
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	Nor. Tex. Eli. Co. 1st 5s	88	93
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Cum. Co. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	O. & C. B.Ry.1st 5s,'28	95	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	100	101
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. 6% notes, 1935	92	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Stand. Gt. of N. 5s, '46	94	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	100½	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1938	96½	98
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	89	92½	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
El Paso Electric 5s	99	99	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	90	92
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	99½	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93	United Util. cv. 6s	97½	98½
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	88	92	U. S. S. R. & M.6s,'26	111	113
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	83	85	Util Securities 6s	95	96
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100	W. W. Light 6s, 1928	96	98
Houston Electric 1st 5s	96½	99½	Western Power 1st 5s	97½	99
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	90	102	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	West. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	94	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	97	98
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	94½	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99			
Middle West U. 6s, '25	97	99			
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

An early bulge in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, which was led by United States Steel common, was succeeded by hesitation and a reaction in the late afternoon. About 20,000 shares of Steel were dealt in. One of the specially soft spots of the afternoon was Interborough Consolidated. There was an early sharp further recovery in United States Industrial Alcohol, but this was lost later in the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Am. Can	49¾	49¾	49¾
50	Am. C. & F.	65	65	65
70	Am. H. & L.	12¾	12¾	12¾
30	Am. Loco.	96	96	96
50	Am. Malt.	10¾	10	10
150	Am. S. & R.	98¾	97¾	98
40	Am. Zinc	28½	28½	28½
1,950	Anac. Cop.	75¾	75¼	75¾
70	A., G. & W. I.	95½	94	94
80	Balt. Loco.	53	52¼	52¼
550	Beth. St. Cl. B.	121¼	118½	118½
50	B'klyn R. T.	63¾	63¾	63¾
20	Butte & Sup.	42	42	42
450	Cal. Petrol.	17¼	17¼	17¾
1,010	Cent. Leather	83¾	81¾	83
60	C., M. & St. P.	80¼	79¾	79¾
20	Chino Copper	51¾	51¼	51¼
30	Col. F. & I.	46	46	46
700	Corn Prod.	14¾	14¾	23½
1,210	Crucible St'l.	61¼	59¾	59¾
230	Erie	27¼	26¾	26¾
90	Gen. Motors	102¾	102¾	102¾
890	Int. Mer. M.	25¾	24¾	25¼
2,510	Do pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼
850	Interb. Con.	11	9¾	9¾
210	Do pf.	57	56	56¾
110	Kenne. Cop.	42¾	42	42
30	Max. Motor.	47¾	47¼	47¼
540	Mex. Petrol.	86½	85¾	85¾
400	Miami Cop.	41¾	40¾	40¾
170	N. Y., N. H. & H.	40¾	40	40

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	A. Sand & G.	34½	34½	34½
428	Con. Power	110½	118	145
5	Con. Coal	104½	104½	104½
85	Con. Gas & E.	13¼	13¼	13¼
610	Do pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾

Bonds.

$15,000	C. & C. Co. 6s	100¾	100¼	100¼
10,000	Cos. Oil & Gas 6s	103	103	103
4,000	Elk. C. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
$3,000	Lex. Ry. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	N. R. & L. 5s	99	99	99
2,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼
4,000	U. Ry. 1st 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Ahmeek	95¾	95½	95½
770	Alaska Gold	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
15	Allouez	60	54½	54½
220	Amer. Zinc	20¼	20	20
10	Am. Zinc pf.	64	64	64
600	Arizona Com.	12¼	12	12
238	Calu. & Ariz.	76¼	76	76
6	Calu. & E. Hec.	530	530	530
40	Centennial	19	19	19
670	Cop. Range	59¼	58½	59
135	Davis-Daly	4¾	4⅜	4⅜
400	East Butte	12¼	12	12
80	Franklin	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Granby	78½	78½	78½
5	Gr'ne-Can.	40	40	40
7	Hancock	13¼	13¼	13¼
80	Isle Royale	29	29	29
125	Lake	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
180	Mass. Con.	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Michigan	3⅜	3½	3½
20	Mohawk	83	83	83
44	Bos. & Alb.	168¾	168	168
8	Bos. Elev.	72	72	72
7	Boston & Me.	37¾	37¾	37¾
20	Fitchburg pf.	70	70	70
10	Mass. Elec.	4	4	4
6	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	101	101	101
230	Am. Sug. pf.	118¾	118	118¾
67	Am. Woolpf.	98	98	98
2,960	A. G. & W. I.	94½	94	94
100	Cuban Cane	15¾	15½	15½
30	Edison	193	193	193
50	Gu. Ry. & E.	128	128	128
110	Int. P. Cem't.	15¾	15¾	15½
5	McElwain pf.	100½	100½	100½
196	Mass Gas	92	91½	92
2	Mass. Gas pf.	78½	78½	78½
30	N. E. Cot. Y'n	90	89½	89½
50	Norf. & W.	127¼	127¼	127¼
1,000	Ohio C. Gas	158½	158½	158½
2	Pennsylvania	53	53	53
150	Ray Copper	28½	28¼	28¼
480	Reading	94¾	93¾	94¾
130	Rep. I. & S.	78¾	78¾	78¾
100	Sinclair Oil	58¾	58¾	58¾
150	So. Railway	28	27¾	27¾
330	Studebaker	86¾	84¾	84¾
60	Texas Co.	208	207¼	208
150	Third Ave.	53	51½	51¾
340	Union Pac.	137	136	136
2,510	U. S. Ind. A.	108¾	105¼	105¼
80	U. S. Rub.	58¾	57¾	57¾
19,780	U. S. Steel	113¾	111¼	111¼
850	Utah Cop.	110¼	109	109¼
70	Wab. pf. A	48¾	48¾	48¾
10	Westing. El.	48¼	48¼	48¼
10	Willys-Over.	20¼	20¼	20¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15	People's Gas	81	81	81
1	Quaker Oats	305	305	305
1	Do pf.	114½	114½	114½
301	Sears-Roeb.	176	174¾	173
25	Do pf.	126	126	126
80	Stew. Warn.	74	73¾	73¼
1,306	Swift	157¼	155¾	155¾
109	Un. Carbide	200	198	199¼
250	Un. Paperbd.	29	28¾	28¾
426	Wilson	16	16	16
10	Do pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼

Bonds.

$2,000	Armour 4½s	93½	93¼	93¼
5,000	Ch. City & Conn. R. 5s	69	69	69
1,000	Ch. Rys. Ser. B	66¾	66¾	66¾
$5,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	100¼	100¾	100¾
4,000	West. Elec. 1st 5s	100	100	100

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radiat.	290	290	290
40	Booth	118	117	117
20	Do pf.	92	92	92
25	C.C. & C. Rys.	3¼	3¼	3¼
50	Ch. Rys. Ser. 2	16	16	16
250	Cudahy	125	125	125
894	Com. Edison	131	131	131
20	Dis. Match.	121	121	121
5	H., S. & M. pf.	115¼	115¼	115½
50	Ill. Brick	78	78	78
58	Prest-O-Lite	130	128	128½
5	Pub. Serv.	104	104	104
30	Swift	157¼	155¾	155¾
100	Swift, int.	157¼	155¾	155¾
100	Un. Carbide	200	198	199¼
250	Un. Paperbd.	29	28¾	28¾
426	Wilson	16	16	16
10	Do pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼

Bonds.

$2,000	Armour 4½s	93½	93¼	93¼
5,000	Ch. City & Conn. R. 5s	69	69	69
1,000	Ch. Rys. Ser. B	66¾	66¾	66¾
$5,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	100¼	100¾	100¾
4,000	West. Elec. 1st 5s	100	100	100

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Alliance Ins.	21	21	21
20	Buff. & Sus.	60	60	60
30	Camb. Steel.	112	112	112
15	Gen. Asp. pf.	62	62	62
275	L. Sup. Coal	19¼	19	19¼
5	Lehigh Nav.	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Lehigh Val.	66	66	66
519	Pennsylvania	53¼	53	53¼
50	Phila. Elec.	34¼	34¼	34¼
310	Phila. Elec.	31¾	31½	31¾
30	Phila Co. 6% cum. pf.	37½	37½	37½
25	Penna. Salt.	94½	94½	94½
2,517	P. R. T.	29¼	29¼	29¼
426	Ton. Belm't.	4¾	4¾	4¾
657	Ton. Mining.	6¼	6¼	6¼
101	Union Trac.	42¾	42	42¾
40	Westm. Coal	75	75	75
4	W. & Bro.	50	50	50
100	War. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼
355	W. Cramp & S.	88	87	87

Bonds.

$2,000	Alleg. Val.	95	95	95
1,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	90	90	90
$33,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	92	92	92
1,000	Welsb. col. 5s	98	98	98

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
4½s	June, 1965	105½	106	105½
4½s	Mar., 1963	105⅝	106	105½
4½s	Nov., 1957	105½	105⅝	105
4½s	Nov., 1957	105½	105⅝	105
4½s	Nov., 1917	100¼	100¼	100¼
4½s	June, 1917	100	..	100
4½s	May, 1917	100	..	100
4½s	May, 1930-30	100	101	100
4½s	April, 1966	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s	Mar., 1962	100⅝	101¼	100⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	100⅛	101¼	100⅛
4s	May, 1957	99¼	100¼	99¼
4s	Nov., 1958	99⅝	100⅛	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1955	99	99⅝	99
4s	Nov., 1956	99	99⅝	99
4s	Nov., 1936	99	99½	99
4s	May, 1919	99⅝	..	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1918	99¾	..	99¾
4s	May, 1917	99¾	..	99¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	..	..	90
3½s	Nov., 1954	88	89¼	87½
3½s	Nov., 1954	88	89	87½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1925-1965	4.15	3.80 4.15
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	3.75 4.15
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	3.75 4.15
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	.. 4.15
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	.. 4.10
4½s	1917-1919	4.10	.. 4.10
3½s	1940-1953	4.20	4.10 4.20
3½s	1930-1939	4.20	4.05 4.20
3½s	1922-1929	4.20	4.05 4.20
3s	1926-1930	4.20	4.05 4.20

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Monday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16	17	16
Atlantic Refining	875	890	900
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440
Buckeye Pipe Line	102	103	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	405	420	410
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	535	555	540
Crescent Pipe Line	79	41	79
Cumberland P. L.	160	170	160
Eureka Pipe Line	210	220	210
Galena Signal Oil	152	157	150
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line	220	227	225
Indiana Pipe Line	98	99	99
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13¼	13½	13¼
National Transit	18	18	16
N. Y. Transit	190	200	190
Northern Pipe Line	100	104	100
Ohio Oil	348	352	355
Penn.-Mex. F. Oil	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & Gas	530	540	535
Prairie Pipe Line	293	298	295
Solar Refining	333	350	350
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	203
South. Penn. Oil	290	298	290
Southwest. Penn.	108	113	108
Stand. Oil of Cal.	270	275	275
Stand. Oil of Ind.	760	780	785
Stand. Oil of Kan.	450	500	450
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	365	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	560	590	560
Stand. Oil of N. J.	618	622	620
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	277	280	287
Stand. Oil of Ohio	445	465	460
Swan & Finch	100	110	100
Union Tank	92	94	92
Vacuum Oil	365	376	365
Washington Oil	30	40	30

CURB TRANSACTI

KEEP UP WEST SIDE FIGHT.

Woman's League Protests Against Activity of President Pounds.

Plans to continue throughout the Summer the fight against the New York Central Railroad west side improvement were discussed yesterday at a meeting of the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, held in the home of Mrs. Richard Henry Eggleston, 335 West Seventy-sixth Street. Mrs. Charles Bryon, President of the league, presided, and the speakers were Bird S. Coler and former Assemblyman Vincent Gilroy, of whom urged unremitting combat.

At the suggestion of Mr. Coler the meeting adopted a resolution protesting against the stand taken by Lewis S. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, who will shortly receive a notice informing him that his attention should be focused on Brooklyn, and that Manhattan affairs can take care of themselves. Mrs. Bryon asked the members to see to it that no candidate opposed to the league's aims is elected next Fall.

ANTI-GARBAGE BILL WINS.

Cromwell's Staten Island Measure Passes the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—The Senate today voted against the establishment of a garbage disposal plant on Staten Island, when it passed the Cromwell bill, which provides that only by the consent of the Aldermen from the Borough of Richmond may such a plant be placed in that borough. The Cromwell bill also provides that the city may cancel its present contract with the Metropolitan By-Products Company, which is now completing a modern plant for garbage disposal on the Staten Island shore of the Kill Van Kull, opposite Bayonne.

The opponents of the bill, among whom were included a majority of the Tammany Senators, contended that it was a blow at home rule in New York City. Senator George Cromwell of Richmond made a hard fight for his bill, saying that the attempt to make Richmond the dumping ground for the city garbage was a deliberate affront to the borough.

The concurrence by the Assembly in the Senate action, according to the owners of the proposed plant, would cost the city at least $2,000,000 to reimburse them for money spent in the construction of the plant under contract with the city authorities.

To Restrict Hours of Waitresses.

ALBANY, April 24.—The bill introduced by Senator Ross Graves of Buffalo, designed to bring waitresses under the provisions of the labor law, was passed bythe Senate today. The bill would prohibit the employment of women restaurant workers more than fifty-six hours a week, more than nine hours a day, or before 6 A. M. or after 10 P. M. Cabaret performers, cloakroom attendants, and women employed in the kitchens are exempt from its provisions.

Passes the Market Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 24.—With only seven votes in opposition the Senate this afternoon passed the Wicks bill creating a new Department of Farms and Markets. It is predicted that the bill will pass the Assembly before the week is over and that the Governor will sign it.

Bars Liquor Sales to Minors.

ALBANY, April 24.—The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicants to persons under 21 years of age, instead of to those under 18, as at present, passed the Assembly today by a vote of 78 to 59.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Meeks vs Perna.	Mehrstein vs Mehrstein.
Henning vs Camacho.	Teitz vs Nurnberg Co.
Peterman vs Peterman.	NY Gleason, (2.)
	Scher vs Boyd Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J.

Jones vs Jones.	Mounts vs Mounts.
Seelig vs Seelig.	Pagano vs Pagano.
Larocque vs Larocque.	Century Holding Co vs N Y, W & B RR.
Cramer vs Cramer.	

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.

Fay vs Gorges.	Same vs Fischler.
Columbia Const vs Wolf.	Spahr vs Straube.
Haber vs Nass El RR.	N S Roof & Cor Co vs
Paff vs N Y C Int R T.	CNY.
Kelly vs Stephens.	Davis vs Gustavson.
Freed C I & B RR.	Wicke, Jr vs same. (2.)
Paige vs Corbett (2.)	Taylor vs Buda Co.
McArdel vs Lanzner (2.)	Heaton vs Talbot.
Ridout vs Garford Co.	Shadoff vs Salaman (2.)
Dothore vs same.	Swenson vs Union Ry Co
Greenberg vs No S Stor Whse Co.	Smeitz vs NY Con RR.
Lomranta vs Mulligan Const Co.	Alio vs Cuozzo bldg (2.)
Rehfeld vs Wheeler.	Real vs NY Rys.
Parisi vs Squire.	Upson vs Int R T.
Greenstein vs Barchan.	Schnepa vs Gormsen.
	Grunert vs CNY.

Highest number reached in regular order, 975.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Cases on: Fresser vs CNY.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, 10 A. M.—Motions:

Vincent Martire.	Louis Blachoff.
Vinnie Pokorny.	Accountings:
Mary Snowski.	George Strecker.

Wills for probate:

Ann Carragher.	Maria Florette Jen-
Emma M. K. Hagel-	cke, alias known as
beide.	Marla Florette Jen-
Charles Silver.	cke.
Thomas Fryer.	William W. Waine.
Ruben Astrachan.	Anna M. Blown.
	Joseph Conceski or
	Gergeski.
	Edwin H. Collett.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, 8.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.

Groseman vs Wilson Bry ant Co.	

TRIAL TERM—Smith, J.

Marcus vs Union Ry.	Restiano vs Wolfson.
Fisher vs same.	Newman vs Union Ry.
Fisher vs Kritsler.	Miller vs Rogers & Hag-
Donovan vs Union Ry.	erty.
Heregan vs Levy.	Fish vs Napoli.
Sernsberg vs Burgoyne.	Playstein vs Trojan Bldg
McHugh vs Kerr.	Corp.
Surawitsky vs Brand.	

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Aug et al vs Valentine et al—Michael J Egan, Helderman vs Woerner et al—Charles T O'Keefe, Trustee of Leake & Watts Orphan House, &c vs Davis et al—Charles C Marvin, Thorn et al vs Gross et al—Paul T. Davis.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY MAYERS, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 24401.—The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12 a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the purpose of offering a composition, allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 261 Broadway, City of New York, on May 4th, 1917, at 12 M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

April 24th, 1917. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN GLATZER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, April 25, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 148 Reade Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Clocks, Watches, Piece Goods, Woolens, Linings, Pictures, etc.

LEON LAUTERSTEIN, Receiver, TANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSENECK, BROEDEL & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, May 7, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 520 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Certain Certificates of Stocks and Claims.

HENRY A. WISE, Trustee.

ROSENBURG & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 74 Broadway, New York.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, Woolworth Building, New York City.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(4) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Original, ex parte—Park Square Automobile Station, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus submitted.

361—Emilio Valdez, plaintiff in error, v. United States.—Argument continued.

140—Park Square Automobile Station, plaintiff, v. American Locomotive Co.—Argued.

206—United Copper Securities Co., et al., plaintiffs, v. Amalgamated Copper Co. et al. —Argued.

213—Seaboard Air Line Ry., plaintiff, v. Elizabeth Blackwell.—Submitted.

214—D. B. Smith et al., plaintiffs, v. Third National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Wednesday, April 25: Nos. 214, 215, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 227, and 229.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 823, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Finley vs Liebenbrueck.	Tillotson & Walcott vs
Czarnieski vs N Y C RR.	Morse.
Schwartzkopf vs Farnham.	Chalk vs O'Brien, (2.)
Anderson vs Comp Gen Trans Co.	Stiefel vs Kull.
Joseph Kliebert.	McElroy vs Hudson Nav.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:

Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Mayo, J.

Anderson vs Barge Hepatcong.	Welch vs 88 Satsuma.
Tatem Nav Co vs Tug F	Cullen vs CNY.
Reichert.	Berg vs CNY.
Pollak vs Trans Ital.	Taylor vs 88.
McAllister vs Am & Cuban 88 Co.	Ada.
Fallin vs Cargo of RR ties.	Jackson vs same.
	Nordlinger vs same.
	Jones vs Tug N Y
	Cent 18.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, 13th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Cases on—No day calendar.

Nicholas Power Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Lowe Motor Sup Co vs Weed Ch T Grip Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 9 A. M.—Naturalization. Motions at 2 P. M.:

Furst, &c vs Lafstein & Rosenfeld Co et al.	Lowy et al vs Burt Co, Ltd vs W C Ritchie & Co.
Johnson vs Belmont, &c.	

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312 P. O. Bldg. Admiralty for call.—Hidalgo vs Verdi.

Equity at 10:30 A. M.:

Case on—Hanson vs Hanson.	Same—Bklyn Bargain Footwear Co.
Duberstein vs Marotta et al.	Parsons vs Maul.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Gallagher, respt., v. Ancient Order Hibernians et al., applt.; Bernard, exrx., respt., v. Commercial Travelers' M. A. Ass'n of America, applt.—Motions to dismiss appeal denied; $10 costs.

Cauchois, pltf., v. Miller, applt., U. S. Fidelity Co. et al., respts.; Harvey, respt., v. N. Y. Assets Realization Co. et al., applts.; Lichtig, respt., v. Hewlett Embroidery Works, applt.; Anderson, respt., v. Weber, impld., applt.; Triangle Waist Co., respt., v. Gen'l Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp., Limited, of Perth, Scotland, applt.—Motions to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Bystrom, respt., v. Villard, impld., applt.; Reilly, applt., v. Connable, respt.—Motions to amend denied; motions to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

People, applt., v. Kalbfleisch Co., respt.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed.

Re probate will of Hitchcock, dec'd.—Motion for substitution granted.

Re Mulligan, att'y.—Motion to dispense with printing certain exhibits upon appeal granted in accordance with stipulation filed.

Bruner, applt., v. Lawrence, respt.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted upon payment of costs of appeal and $10 costs of motion.

Reilly, applt., v. Steinhart, respt.—Motion for reargument or to amend remittitur denied; $10 costs.

Mechanics Bank and Trust Co., respt., v. Stratton et al., defts., and Starbo, applt., Van Ness, respt., v. York General Electric Co., applt.; City of New York, respt., v. Bleecker and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. et al., applts.; Kline Bros. & Co., applts., v. Hanover Fire Insurance Co. of City of New York, respt.; Raines, applt., v. Twelfth Ward Bank of City of New York, respt.; Hammerstein, respt., v. Constantine, applt.; Lemmon, applt., v. Reid, respt.; Goldsborough, applt., v. Goldsborough; Stammerman, respt., v. Kelly, applt.; Hughes, respt., v. Breakwater Co., applt.; Audubertum Co., respt., v. Shubert Booking Co., applt.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Standard Steam Specialty Co., applt., v. Corn Exchange Bank, respt.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and determination of Appellate Term affirmed, with costs to appellant in Appellate Division and in this court.

Brownell, applt., v. Parsons, respt.—Judgment of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of County Court affirmed, with costs to appellant in Appellate Division and in this court.

Gretton, respt., v. Ball, applt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re application of Stubbe et al., applts., v. Adamson, Fire Comr., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Thompson, applt., v. Bailey et al., respts.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Goodyear, respt., v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Axelrod, an infant, plff., v. Levine, deft.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Re application Reed, as a creditor of Bailey, dec'd.—Motion to stay proceedings under order of Appellate Division, entered March 21, 1917, granted upon condition that appellant file within five days an undertaking to secure payment of sum found due by Surrogate's decree. Motion to enlarge time for filing the record on said appeal denied.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

Kings Co Ltg Co vs Re James.	Same vs Solomon.
Fish Smith, Sheriff, vs People vs McNamara.	Same vs Portora. Same vs Walton Hicks. Chesmer vs Maloney.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Marcellini vs Hillside Coal & Iron Co.	Marino vs Splescia.
Von Mach vs Macmillan.	Tucker vs City Holding Co
Re Beach.	Re Grand Prize (2.)
Lajotte vs Lajotte.	Citizens' Sav Bank vs Ratkowsky.
Zeidler vs Orthman.	A Klipatein & Co vs Benamude.
Spiegel vs Lehman.	Romanofsky vs P & R Ry.
Hecker vs Von Stade.	Lantz vs Rottenberg.
Nelson vs Eberberg.	Re McElroy & Madden Co. Inc.
Sage vs Arfken.	CNY vs Bud.
Lipschitz vs Werner.	Katzenburg vs Grohman.
C Morizzis & Co vs Casagallo.	Uher vs Uher.
Roth vs Schmidt Co.	Re Karpf vs Verstnigte
McFarland vs Parson.	Ungarische, &c
Honig vs Isaacs.	CNY vs Morse.
Glashow vs Hannig.	Funk vs Clancy.
Peplow vs Butler.	Jacobs vs Wong.
Donald vs Peaslee.	Mutual Life Ins Co vs O'Brien.
Anzell vs Schofield.	Buckler vs Breuer (2.)
Parker vs Utz.	Keating vs Kuper.
Balteransky vs Baros.	Dessey vs Dessey (2.)
Re Strange.	Turner vs Turner.
Nitsburg vs Rosen.	Pisarenco vs Lampert.
Re Weiher.	Re Whittaus vs Saunders.
Guild vs Guild.	Gifford vs E F Boehmann Co.
Re Schimpeli.	Re Knickerbocker Sav Bk.
Schmidt vs Weintraub.	Eaban vs Eaban.
Cremarty Law Book Co vs Phemister.	Physicians Health Soc vs Marshall.
CNY vs Epstein.	Re Freygang.
Same vs Lewitt Paper Box Co.	Herman vs Herman.
Re Nicosia.	Barton vs Barton.
Campo Co vs D A Higgins Co.	Union Dime Sav Bk vs Forshew.
Murphy vs Degenhardt.	Ill Surety Co vs Colletti Co.
Nelson vs Bussmann.	Coffin vs Chapman.
Unit Newspaper Assn (Sup Print Co (2.)	Plotnik vs Plotnik.
Bernstein vs Greenwald.	Dowling vs Dowling.
Eisenstein vs Stern.	Shaping vs Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Greenwald vs NYC & HR RR.	Adele Int R T Co.
De Barbori vs Kovalsky.	Simpson vs Abrams.
Schwartz vs Monteath.	Spelcher vs Morgen.
Hershkowitz vs Albert.	Re Freygang.
Woitovich vs Ko Ioe Co.	Herman vs Herman.
Milakewitz vs same.	Barton vs Barton.
Falk vs Hamilton.	Union Dime Sav Bk vs Forshew.
Bernstein vs Schiller.	Ill Surety Co vs Colletti Co.
Sauger vs Mayer.	Coffin vs Chapman.
Lench vs Mortlock.	Plotnik vs Plotnik.
Beach vs Seroyffen.	Dowling vs Dowling.
Rosenthal vs Moritz.	Shaping vs Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Moskowitz vs Julliard.	Adele Int R T Co.
Cohen vs Pitt Av Phe Play, Inc.	Simpson vs Abrams.
Malkin vs Weisbrod.	Spelcher vs Morgen.
Weinstein vs Feeker-Jones vs Jewell Mill Co.	Re Freygang.
Benyi vs N Y Rys.	Herman vs Herman.
1825 St Rty Co vs Swartz.	Barton vs Barton.
Lewandusky vs Ragis Milk Mfg Co.	Union Dime Sav Bk vs Forshew.
Dorman vs Brandt.	Ill Surety Co vs Colletti Co.
Schwarz vs Nyss.	Coffin vs Chapman.
Leonard vs Klock Cont Co. (2.)	Plotnik vs Plotnik.
Shattuck vs Buck.	Dowling vs Dowling.
Revels vs Stern.	Shaping vs Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Samuel vs Hoffman. (2.)	Adele Int R T Co.
Kochman vs Phillips.	Simpson vs Abrams.
	Spelcher vs Morgen.
	Re Freygang.
	Herman vs Herman.
	Barton vs Barton.
	Union Dime Sav Bk vs Forshew.
	Ill Surety Co vs Colletti Co.
	Coffin vs Chapman.
	Plotnik vs Plotnik.
	Dowling vs Dowling.
	Shaping vs Mangin Wet Wash Laundry Co.
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Apartments, seven rooms, three baths; beautiful outlook, choicest section, $1,000 upward. A. W. COLE, Owner, 114 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Tel. 1991—Pelham. N. Y., Chelsea—720.

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Expansive view; nearly an acre; fine trees; new stucco house; eleven rooms, three baths, two lavatories; sleeping porches, hot-wood trim and floors.

Boating, Bathing and Fishing.

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For sale, new house, at $17,000; Tudor English architecture; Fiske-lock brick and stucco construction; 10 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches and dining porch; gas and electricity; hot-water heating; garage; on large corner plot, commanding unsurpassed view; near station; terms reasonable. L. H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St., New York.

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buys modern cottage with 4,000 square feet and privilege of using adjoining land free of charge for your vegetables and poultry, giving you ample ground to reduce the high cost of living. House contains seven large airy rooms with bath and all improvements; pay off balance $18 per month; several schools, stores, &c.; fast building town; compare this offer with what you are paying big rent for in town; consider big saving in raising all you need for the table; only thirty minutes out. B COMMUTER, Room 910, 141 Broadway, New York.

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a month, to be sacrificed by owner, who can't occupy; 6 rooms, handsome bath, beautifully decorated; every improvement; plenty of shrubs and flowers; easy commuting; price $3,400; worth double; possession on cash payment; title guaranteed. Owner, 17 West 34th St., Room 484.

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Five-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, etc., town of 10,000; ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, etc. near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly; tickets to visit. Benson, 262 Times Downtown.

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140 acres, with extended views; fine, natural site and flowing spring; 3,000 feet frontage; near motor parkway; 33 miles out. Arthur H. Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

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Located within four miles of Paterson City Hall, 1½ miles of railroad station, bus line, &c.; seven acres, 75 fruit trees, seven varities of grapes, berries, &c.; the house is of rubblestone and wood; six rooms, bath; hot and cold water, steam heat; good barn, concrete floor; chicken house; fine lawn, with privet hedge, fronting on macadam road; unusually well located, with fine view of mountains and valley; price $5,500, of which $4,000 may remain on first mortgage if sold before May 15; easily worth $7,000 or $8,000; consult immediately.

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136 acres; half way between New York and Philadelphia; 1¼ hours either city; one mile express station and high school town; easy hauling distance via all macadam road to Trenton; near trolley; 15 acred good woodland, balance all good soil; 1,300 apple trees; 1,200 pears, mostly Bartletts; 2,000 peaches; 50 cherries; 50 plums; 500 grapes; nine-room house; large barns; for urgent reasons this farm, fifteen minutes' walk from station, worth $14,000, may be bought by quick buyer for $8,000; half cash.

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75 acres; hour out; 600 feet elevation; 10 minutes walk Lackawanna express station; 50 trains; four minutes trolley; within two miles four big lakes; 40 acres tillable; quantities fruit; pretty brook; lake available; immense beautiful shade; attractive residence on knoll; 12 rooms, hardwood floors, steam heat, bathroom, electricity; farmer's cottage, barns, garage, ice house; $16,000; near golf; greatest opportunity on market; near best markets; easy terms.

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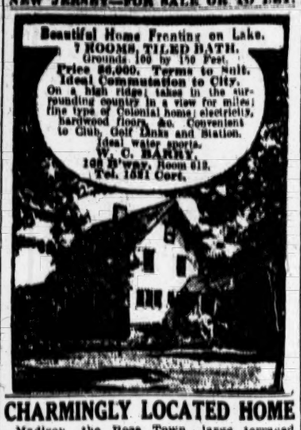

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Bordering picturesque lake; hour out; three miles station or sound; wonderfully charming house, 150 years old, sound as a dollar; artistically modernized; five fireplaces; two are eight feet wide; old Dutch ovens and hanging cranes, equipped; 12 large rambling rooms, some original beamed ceilings; bathroom; large sun parlor overlooking lake; sleeping porch; on asphalt road; only $10,000; photos; rare opportunity.

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Near Sound; eight acres; handsome shade trees and shrubs; modern dwelling, 16 rooms, three baths; stable, garage, chauffeur's quarters; bathing privileges; for sale cheap or for rent furnished for six months. Photos and particulars.

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Morton Building

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Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

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Street shop with large glass front; best retail centre.

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Excellent Skylight.

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Janitor service.

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In new fireproof building

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4-6-7 Spacious Rooms All Facing Street.

Every modern improvement; 1 and 2 baths.

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Sanford and Central Aves., Flushing, L. I.

Finest residential avenue in Flushing. Three minutes from Murray Hill station, twenty minutes to New York City, Pennsylvania Station, 33d and 7th Ave. City and country home combined. Beautiful shade trees. Six rooms and three baths. Living room 18x20 feet; open fireplace. Inquire on premises for further particulars and booklet, or

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Leases for three months or longer. We have list of large and small furnished or unfurnished apartments in very best sections of Manhattan. Rents $100 to $500 per month. Call, write or 'phone

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Wanted—Loan of $30,000 on valuable business property in Newark, worth over four times that amount. Address C. J., 235 Times Downtown.

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Large rooms, bathroom, up-to-date in every detail; water, gas, electricity; select neighborhood; large garden plot; five minutes' walk to restricted bathing beach; greatest bargain of the year for $3,200; house alone would cost $1,000 more if built at today's prices; only 40 minutes out; will sell on easy terms to responsible party, as low as $250 cash, balance same as rent. B. Jones, Room 910, 141 Broadway.

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FREE AND CLEAR LOTS,

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Opposite Devoe Park and Fordham Road. The finest for immediate improvement offered in the Bronx; elegant surroundings; any part of 10 lots at tempting price to builder on satisfactory terms. Douglas & Co., 187th St., corner Grand Concourse.

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Two desirable improved plots of ground in Bath Beach, Brooklyn, 5 lots each; choice locations; convenient to all transportation lines; reasonable terms to quick buyer. Address owner, E. W. Turner, 231 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

One-family house, with garage, 9 rooms, bath, with shower, steam, gas, electric, property = $5,850; $750 cash, balance $15 monthly with interest. Builder, 1,480 77th St.; take West End subway to 77th St.

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SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.

Fifteen minutes from Herald Square. Ready for occupancy; from $9,500 to $22,500, on reasonable terms.

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Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive views overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide veranda; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $12,000; terms to suit. Or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 24 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8024.

A beautiful little all-year country home for $6,500; living and dining rooms and glass-inclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; 3 bedrooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale; terms if desired; or will rent; occupancy in June; lakes and country clubs near by; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 604, Astor Trust Building, 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

YONKERS-ON-HUDSON. — Beautiful seven-room apartment; tiled bath, hot-water heat and supply; porches overlooking river; 3 minutes' walk to station; in finest residential section; rents $40 to $50. Thomson Bros. Phone 1819 Yonkers.

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Attractive seven-room house, all improvements; beautifully located in New Rochelle; bargain at $7,500; worth $8,500. Phone 2855 New Rochelle.

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SEA CLIFF, L. I.—North Shore, hour out; high elevation; 5 minutes to Long Island Sound bathing; two-story slate roof frame house, 9 rooms, bath, and laundry hot-water heat, gas, electricity; awnings, screens, storm windows; hedges, flowers, fruit, shade; about 11,000 square feet; immediate possession. Address OWNER, Z 203 Times Annex, or ask local agents.

TERMS, $500. YOUR CHOICE.

10-acre poultry farm.....$2,500
4-acre equipped poultry farm.....2,200
10-room house, water-front section.....2,800
2-acre farm, nice buildings.....5,200

North Shore properties a specialty. L. B. Gildersleeve, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Factory building, 12,000 square feet; will enlarge on plot, 150x180, for reliable concern; unrestricted; 2 blocks from railroad and waterfront at Flushing, L. I.; agents please note. Albert A. Volk, 16 Beaver St., N. Y. C. Telephone Broad 8696.

Freeport, on the shore of the Great South Bay, cottage, 7 rooms, plot 50x100; price $1,500, cash $500, balance on time; electric light, macadam road; 800 feet to water. James Hause, 33 R. R. Av., Freeport, N. Y.

This is your opportunity for $2,900 to get a new 8-room house, decorated, open fireplace, beam ceiling, all improvements; $200 down, balance like rent. Owner, Alfred D. Allison, Lynbrook, L. I.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circulars. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

Three acres; beautiful grounds; large English residence; 3 baths; garage for 3 cars; price $45,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 1 West 34th St. Tel. 2295 Greeley.

Small poultry farm; 6 room house, needs repairs; convenient to station and trolley; one hour from city; sell to quick buyer for $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

$50 CASH and $6 monthly buys my 3-acre farm; hour out, in large town, near depot; good for farm or home; best soil; $700 complete. Caspar, Box 263 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE on easy terms beautifully built and well located house at Forest Hills, L. I. Apply C. N. Talbot, Jr., 245 West 34th St., city.

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IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent, buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living rooms; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1308 John.

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"RIDGEWOOD,"

"The Garden Spot of New Jersey,"

will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information. Secretary, Business Men's Association, Ridgewood, N. J.

PEACH, POULTRY AND TRUCK FARMS. 6 acres, buildings, near Plainfield, N. J. $2,600 6 acres and house at Whitehouse, N. J., $900 20 acres, large buildings.....$3,200 Easy terms. Room 25, 9 Church St., N. Y.

Pay rent to yourself; artistic 7-room house; every convenience; Mountain Station, Lacka. R. R. 40 mins. N. Y.; 1 pay taxes, int., ins.; you pay $40 month. W. S. Macintosh, Bldr., 15 Cedar St., West Orange.

ARLINGTON, N. J., 30 mins. to N. Y.; attractive semi-bungalows on good lots; improved streets; near depot; 6 & 8 rooms; open fireplaces; hardwood floors; $4,200 to $5,200; terms. Leon G. Cormier, 475 Elm St.

Modern house, 7 rooms; all improvements; on main road; cedar house, fruit trees; 2 acres; near West Shore Railroad station, 30 minutes New York; near golf links; $6,400; terms. Box 105, Palisade, N. J.

SHORT HILLS, MAPLEWOOD and SOUTH ORANGE.—Modest homes or beautiful country places for sale to suit all purses. Consult J. Charles O'Brien Co., South Orange, N. J.; 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Rare Opportunity.—New, 7-room stucco house; up to the minute; side porch, with fireproof garage below; acre plot; twenty-mile view; $6,000; easy terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Montclair.—Residence on the mountainside; 11 rooms, 2 baths; stable; grounds; rent $2,000 per annum. F. M. Crawley & Bros., Real Estate Brokers, Montclair, N. J.

House 10 rooms, bath, all improvements; garage, trees, shade; large corner plot; 35 minutes out; beautiful location; $18,000; $85 monthly. A. Z. Bogert, River Edge, N. J.

SMALL FARM, $300.—About half acre, good soil, hour out, easy terms. Address Immediate Cultivation, 95 Times Downtown.

For developing, 109 acres near New Brunswick, N. J., for sale. Beeker, 868 East Tremont Av.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

CHARMING HOME on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; ideal for Summer residence or for all the year round; golf, tennis, and bathing at hand; restricted residence section. Executor, C 162 Times.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

FARM FOR SALE,

Containing 70 acres; 150 fruit trees in bearing; gristmill and sawmill with water power sufficient to run two turbine 80 horse power wheels; one of the best water powers in Greene county.

ORLIFF T. HEATH, Catskill, N. Y.

1,000-acre Hudson River frontage; dock, deep water; Livingston Manor house; fertile land; wood and pasture; will subdivide; price $50,000. Rural Life Co., Kinderhook, N. Y.

Rent, in the Catskills, boarding house; accommodates 50; finely located; modern improvements, gas. Address H. Klpp, Lexington Greene County, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Your old tenements to convert into warehouses and garages. Jacob Gescheidt & Co., 142 East 43d St., New York City. Telephone Murray Hill 8752.

Will buy property threatened with foreclosure; make rent loans; will lease apartments, Manhattan, Bronx or Brooklyn. Accounts, 342 West 42nd St.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange for city income property, Ellenville hotel, forty rooms, newly furnished; fifty acres, truck farm, orchard, natural springs, live stock; station ten minutes. Morris Weiss, 5 Beekman St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Farm, 93 acres and concrete ice house; latest up-to-date machinery; 8-room house; 5,000 tons of ice. Wm. C. Gebhardt, 239 Washington St., Jersey City, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

For Rent.—Handsome suite offices, 3 communicating rooms, first floor, Grand Central Terminal Bldg.; possession May 1 if necessary; will also sell fine furniture now in office. Address F 60 Times or telephone Murray Hill 4407.

An old established meat and grocery market; corner 51st St. and 3d Av.; 962 SECOND AV.; excellent opportunity for live man; RENT $1,000.

JAMES KYLE & SONS, Lex. Av. and 58 St.

Private office, desk space, or mailing privilege to let in one of New York's finest office buildings, to individuals or firms with references. Suite 1178, Fifth Avenue Building, 200 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Building for factory or manufacturing purposes; also large, light, improved lofts; 3 minutes from New York. Gross, 315 Henderson St., Jersey City.

Double store, suitable for ice cream parlor; entrance to open air theatre; reasonable rent. Apply Crescent Theatre, 1,175 Boston Road.

SHOW ROOMS or offices to let, 149 West 44th St.; fine light. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St., telephone John 5700.

OFFICE to sublet, reasonable; 2 rooms, with 5 windows; near Broadway and 40th St.; exceptional light. Phone 3686 Bryant.

ONE WALL STREET.

Office for rent. Inquire Superintendent.

Large, light; suitable manufacturer, showroom; high-class central location. Madison Square 1283.

Offices to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; low rent. Rabinowitz, 80 5th Av.

Lofts for rent, 77x44, 36th St. and 1st Av. Phone 3015 Morningside.

Large stores; near 181st St. subway; rent reasonable. 287 Audubon Av.

STORE TO RENT,

in West 47th St., just off 5th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Will lease or buy building of 40,000 square feet in the Port Morris section of the Bronx for factory. Manufacturer, 121 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Brooklyn.

62 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN, FOR Rent.—Attractive 9-room Queen Anne, brick and brownstone, box stoop house. Dumb waiter, butler's pantry, electric bell. Rent, $65. Address John R. Hill, 539 West 112th St., New York, or Phone 5291 Morningside.

Out of Town.

First-class cottage, unfurnished; commuting distance; yearly; full particulars. N. E., Times Harlem.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

In White Plains.—Seven rooms and bath; hot water; all conveniences; delightful sleeping porch; fourth floor; tennis courts; garden plot; excellent location; within five minutes' walk of Harlem station; available immediately; $60. A. East, Telephone Madison Square 6700 or White Plains 3050-M.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.—Fully furnished cottage, 18 rooms, 3 baths; on shore of lake; private dock; has all modern improvements; convenient to churches, hotels, and golf clubs; five minutes' walk to two stations. Apply to E. Joyce, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.

MORNINGSIDE ON THE SOUND.

Sale or to let, attractive cottage; large, high rooms, newly decorated; bath, gas, sewer; garage; extensive views over Sound or country; 35 feet above water; restricted section. Frederique H. Lewis, 139 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

Patchogue.—Rustic bungalows; four and six large rooms; neatly furnished; beautiful pine grove; bathing, boating, and fishing; $150 and $220 per season; views mailed. Dimmerling, Corona, N. Y.

Bungalows in Catskill Mts., Phoenicia, N. Y. —5-room cottage, $150; 5, and 6 room bungalows, $50-$100; furnished; plumbing, telephone; fishing; beautiful location; farm products on premises. V 74 Times.

To Rent, Furnished.—House in Williamstown, Mass., June 20 to Sept. 15; thirteen rooms; all conveniences; cozy veranda. Address R. L. Taylor, Grace Court, Williamstown, Mass.

PECONIC BAY.—Furnished cottage to rent for Summer; nine rooms and two baths; large garage; shore frontage; two miles from Good Ground station. V 68 Times.

Wanted, furnished cottage for three months, at $85. Z 228 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

Union St., 77.—Eight room, all improvements, near trolley; 30 minutes to N. Y.; schools convenient; rent, $35. Rowland, 741 Grand St., Jersey City.

MERRICK, Long Island.—House for rent, 10 rooms and bath; garage. Apply Robert Stone, Oyster Bay, L. I.

Wanted—Furnished.

Gentleman and his wife (no family) wish to rent for Summer a small house, say, 2 master's and 3 servants' bedroom, well located and furnished; small garage; acre or two of ground, at least; shade trees; within 30 miles of New York; Long Island preferred. Communicate with Frank C. Robertson, attorney, 165 Broadway.

Wanted to rent for Summer, large cottage with at least two baths, fully furnished, ample grounds, near water, sailing, bathing, &c.; give full particulars, location, rent, and surroundings. T 226 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

19TH ST., 119 EAST.—Studio apartment, Gramercy Park neighborhood; light, good air; studio, bedroom, bath, dining room privileges; May 1 to Oct. 1. National Arts Club Studio Building, Gramercy 6853.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Two, three, four, and five rooms; high class; elevator. Inquire superintendent.

40TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; large rooms, attractively furnished; piano; $45. Flato, 505 5th Av.

49TH, 21 EAST.—Two or three rooms, with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Telephone Plaza 1335.

84TH, 114 EAST.—Seven rooms, three baths; until Oct. 1; well furnished; rent reasonable. Telephone Lenox 9908.

APARTMENT, eight rooms, furnished by interior decorator; cool, artistic, $180 a month; six rooms, $65 and $85. Summer or longer. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

Apartments, attractively furnished; 2 rooms, bath; block from subway; $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4988.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished six-room apartment, central location; very low rent. Plaza 7498.

GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Beginning May 1, for 8 months, charming, unusual apartment, 5 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; running hot and cold water in bedrooms; steam; 4 beautiful fireplaces; furnished in old mahogany; dining and living rooms 21 feet; fine library; $200 monthly, French cook and service included; highest references required. By immediate appointment only. Phone Stuyvesant 4426.

IRVING PLACE, 76.—Seven rooms, two baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Kearns, 4550 Gramercy.

PLAZA VICINITY.—Four beautifully furnished rooms, housekeeping; Summer price concession. Columbus 3974.

WASHINGTON SQ. SECTION.—Two rooms and bath, $108 a month. Tel. 3100 Mur. Hill.

WILL SACRIFICE beautiful seven-room apartment facing south on park at 17th St.; large rooms; mahogany and wicker furniture; May 10 to Oct. 1; four exposures; cool. Telephone Stuyvesant 160 after 1. No agents.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 2,100.—Sublet 4 large, attractively furnished rooms; elevator, telephone. A. Seed.

43D, 26 West.—Elegant 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda, piano, Victrola; sublet May to Oct.; exceptional. Franken, Vanderbilt 4140.

44TH, 236 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—To sublet for Summer months, well furnished 8-room apartment; people of refinement only; $150. Apply Superintendent.

46TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large furnished studio apartment. Phone Bryant 3556.

47TH, 112 WEST, (6th Av.)—A completely furnished bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath; high-class elevator house; free maid service, electric light and linen included in; moderate rental; $35.

115 WEST 47TH ST.

One room and bath, 2 rooms and bath; newly furnished and decorated; all modern improvements; kitchenette if desired; service, electric light included.

47TH, 132 WEST, (Felix Portland.)—Desirable suites, 2 rooms and bath; attractive rates; American and European plan; Spanish cuisine.

47TH, 16 WEST.—KITCHENETTE APARTMENT, $40 UP.

56TH, 342 WEST.—Sublet front, elevator apartment, three large rooms, kitchenette; exquisitely furnished mahogany; bargain; responsible party. Mason.

57TH ST., 157 WEST.—Front apartment four rooms and bath to sublet; handsomely furnished; Steinway Grand. Apply Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH, (near Carnegie Hall.)—Beautifully furnished 2-room housekeeping apartment; Summer rate. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th.

59TH ST., 58 WEST.

Sublet apartment, neatly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; $300 monthly; $2,000 year.

98TH, 68 WEST.—Elegant apartment, four spacious rooms, kitchenette, bath; electricity, service.

107TH, 104 WEST, (Hotel Walton.)—Two rooms and bath, attractively furnished; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Parlor floor; two large, newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms, dressing room, bath; open fireplaces; $100 monthly, including electricity; maid service.

75TH, 57 WEST.—Block from Central Park; to rent, June 1 to Sept.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 30 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 20 Cosy Rooms, Suites. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers two large rooms, beautifully furnished, facing the Drive; refined, cultured, musical atmosphere. Apt. 6B. Phone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Light, airy, attractive rooms; table excellent; $10-$12. Payne.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; excellent table; thoroughly appointed home; references.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG AMERICAN business man wants neatly furnished room, breakfast optional; cleanliness essential; advertiser is well mannered and wants permanent home with small private family of plain, everyday, congenial people; must be near elevated or subway express station; state full particulars and price. M 321 Times Downtown.

BACHELOR wants room and board; private family preferred; neighborhood of Riverside Drive, between 97th and 100th Sts.; state full particulars as to price, lighting, location, &c. V 56 Times.

LARGE room for two, with connecting private bath, together with board; location in the vicinity of West End Av. and 99th St. M. J., 37 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Good country home for invalids and elderly people. Mrs. Augusta La Pointe, 320 Main St., Hempstead, L. I., near Garden City. Telephone 430-W Hempstead.

Out of Town.

FOR early Summer outing; dry air, fine view, trout stream, best table, simple life; $8 and upward. High Farm, Roscoe, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

SEAGATE.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with breakfast or board, desired for one or two gentlemen; May, October; please state particulars and price; R 356 Times Downtown.

Wanted—At seashore, near New York, one, two furnished rooms. Full particulars to T 337 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BARGAINS.

1917 Briscoe, Overland, Grant Studebaker.
1916 Elcar Chummy, Overland, Paige Cabriolet, Oldsmobile, and Abbott "8."
1915 Stutz, Overland, Lozier.
1914 Abbott, Michigan.
1913 Alco.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

BUICK 1911, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER.

MARMON 1916 "34" CHUMMY ROADSTER, H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.

MERCER 1914 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD.
1,700 BROADWAY.

BUICK C-36 RUNABOUT, large four-cylinder, 1915; most satisfactory model in Buick line. 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

BUICK touring car, 5 passenger, for sale cheap; no dealers. Inquire 158 Lenox Av.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG.
MARMON "34" 1916 TOURING.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.

FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915. Fiat "25-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915. COLUMBIA 1917 SPECIAL BOAT BODY. Oldsmobile 1916 Baby Touring, Wire Wheels. SIMPLEX 1915, "38" TOUR., 7-PASS. PIERCE-ARROW "38" TOURING.

SAXON 1917 ROADSTER, 6-CYL.
MERCER 1915 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC, 1915, 8-cyl. 7-pass. touring car; thoroughly overhauled, repainted, renickeled, and in excellent mechanical condition. Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Tel. 5240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC 1914, 7-passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlik.

CADILLAC, 1915, with new 1916 touring body. Taylor Upton Garage, 124th St.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CADILLAC 1914 five passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

CARE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,800; will sacrifice $300 Bryant 5392. Rumlik.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in fine condition guaranteed. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

MARMON 1914, 48 H. P., seven passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

MAXWELL.—Mechanically perfect; electric light and starter; any demonstration; $350. S. Warwick, 8 Beach St. Tel. Franklin 2960.

MERCER, speedster; late model; perfect condition; new tires; very classy. Col. 9860.

MOLINE KNIGHT 1916 light 7-passenger, perfect mechanical condition; looks like new; all new tires; 2 spares; fully equipped. $800 quick cash. J. Norman, 63 Orchard St. Orchard 3060.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 Newport runabout, two passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan, (Cadillac body,) 1916 model; new upholstery; engine excellent condition; bargain. F 57 Times.

OLDSMOBILE Sedan 1916 four cylinder. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car, seating seven comfortably; 1915 Stearns Knight Touring Car with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige Touring Car seating seven; 1916 Dodge Roadster; 1916 Overland 5 passenger Touring Car; 1915 Buick Touring Car; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

OVERLAND Sedan, cost new, December, $1,685; special painting; Springfield type body; will sell cheap. Spaulding. Phone Greeley 873.

OVERLAND, 1916, roadster, $375; fine condition; extras. Donohoe. Phone 6006 Tremont.

PACKARD.—1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price, $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger limousine landaulet; run 6,000 miles; perfect condition. Columbus 5322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916, 1-35 phaeton. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1913, 6-48, 7-passenger touring; run about 12,000 miles; in perfect condition; four good tires and two spares; price $1,800. Bronxville Garage, Bronxville, N. Y.

PIERCE ARROW 1912 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 W. 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, 1913-38; condition perfect; repainted; new tires. Col. 9860.

POPE-HARTFORD, — Limousine - landaulet, 1917 equipments, electric starter, lights, 5 wire wheels, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Garage, 150 West 55th.

REO, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; electric starter, lights, bumper, &c.; $525. 150 West 55th St.

SIMPLEX 1914 38
SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING;
ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

STEARNS-KNIGHT demonstrator, 1916, 8-cylinder 7-passenger touring, all 1917 improvements; painted Brewster green and black; two extra disappearing seats facing forward; walnut panelling; Westinghouse lighting and starting; overhauled and guaranteed by Stearns Used Car Department. J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 two-passenger coupe. Marmon N. Y. Co., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ CARS—ALL MODELS.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Two 2-ton trucks suitable piano, furniture (working daily.) Alice, 317 East 40th.

USED CARS
THAT ARE GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS, 1912 "48" limousine with touring body, $500.

CADILLAC, 1914, Summer and Winter top, fully complete, $550.

PEERLESS, 1,899 B'WAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916 Coupe slightly used; Packard 3-38 Phaeton in fine condition; 1916 Willys Knight Touring Car seating five; 1916 Overland Roadster; 1916 Willys Knight Blue Ribbon Limousine; 1915 Buick Roadster; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

WINTON, light six, 1916, touring car; exceptionally fine condition; fully equipped. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful, large limousine, late model; hour, week or month; reasonable; owner drives; excellent references. Phone Circle 2094.

PACKARD.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. Riverside 8818.

PACKARD landaulet for fire ty month; open or enclosed. Eminent Man 1; owner drives, goes anywhere; appointment by letter. J. Micker, 105 East 22d St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

PACKARD wanted, limousine, late model, extra touring body. Victor Hess, 352 West 46th.

FIVE PASSENGER touring, late 1916 or 1917; cash; no dealers. V 17 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY.
233 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

THE CALL OF WAR
demands men trained to repair and drive automobiles. Are YOU? Send for booklet and pass for free lesson. BEDFORD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A., AUTO SCHOOL, 1120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes. 235 West 50.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass by M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 602 W. 57th St. 1920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

WOMAN INSTRUCTOR FOR WOMEN in
Automobile driving. Eight years' experience. Address Miss Comstock, 34 East 32d.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. 231 West 50th St. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant; two years' experience; high school graduate; some typewriting; no agency; $12. T 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Correspondent; extensive experience; executive ability; complete charge; references; $25. T 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, $15; thoroughly experienced, neat, capable; references; live wire. S 391 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Seven years' experience; thoroughly competent; Christian; references; $15. R 363 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Several years' experience manufacturing lines; stenography, typewriting; moderate salary. V 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER; 10 years' experience; modern accounting methods; financial business statements; moderate salary to start. W. D., 2,960 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, (lady,) not a mechanician, but careful, experienced driver. C. W., Times Harlem.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (TEACHERS' TRAINING,) BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION. S 381 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

COMPANION.—Lady, stylish, refined, seeks position as companion to lady; splendid housekeeper. Telephone Audubon 5205.

DRESSMAKER, designer, and maker of gowns; home or out. Miss Hechtman, 371 Central Park West. Phone Riverside 7395.

GIRL wishes position as chambermaid, with reference; no cards. 476 West 145th.

HOUSEKEEPER, working; competent every branch household; best references. 437 East 139th St.

LAUNDRESS, fancy work at home; open air drying. Hubner, 1,628 2d Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—3½ years' experience; good penman, accurate figurer; $10. R 360 Times Downtown.

RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT.
Young lady with two years' experience as Russian correspondent, can operate Russian and English typewriter, no stenography, is looking for suitable position. V 64 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - Assistant Bookkeeper. — High school graduate; excellent references; salary, $15. S 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Young; scrupulously neat, conscientious, willing; excellent references; last position seven years; to begin, $18. T 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; COMPETENT TO TURN OUT SATISFACTORY WORK; $18. R 357 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; neat, accurate typist; good personality; $10. Miss H., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; exceptional ability, adjuster; reliable; splendid references. S 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, experienced office assistant, desires position downtown; $12. T 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; five years' commercial experience; reliable worker; salary, $15. T 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years law, engineering experience; Christian; references; $15. R 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, high school graduate; 1 year experience. L. C., 109 Ellery St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; efficient, office details, private secretarial work. V 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; office assistant; 6 years' experience; neat, accurate, capable. T 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience; rapid worker; references; $12. S 393 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—PART TIME.
Legal, medical, author's manuscript. Vanderbilt 4480.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; $7. Miss I., 202 West 116th St. Phone 1480 Morningside.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Capable handling busy board; refined Christian; $10. R 361 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Young Protestant teacher desires position for the Summer; references exchanged. T 227 Times Annex.

TYPIST and general office assistant wishes permanent position; $10. V 45 Times.

WOMAN, middle-aged, wishes position in doctor's office; answer phone, clean, and help in general; can give reference. Address Thomas, 528 West 40th St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated, references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 814 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.). Schuyler 9136.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ABLE MAN, 28, conversant with factory office and selling methods, desires to connect with established house; late experience light metal stampings and celluloid novelties; bright outlook for future. T 84 Times.

ASSISTANT.

IF AN EXECUTIVE WANTS AN ASSISTANT ON WHOM HE CAN RELY AND PLACE RESPONSIBILITY, LET HIM ANSWER THIS ADVERTISEMENT. YOUNG MAN, 26, DOES NOT KNOW IT ALL, BUT ENOUGH EXPERIENCE TO BE ABOVE THE ORDINARY CLERK. V 51 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE - SALESMAN—Seventeen years broad mechanical manufacturing experience; credentials exceptional; age 35; salary $1,800 to $2,000; if possible request appointment after 5:30 P. M. V 50 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER.
Executive; age 26; eight years' experience in bookkeeping and accounting; university graduate; capable correspondent, credits, collections. R 354 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, incorporation work. Friedlander, 18 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 32 B'way, Room 1020. Telephone Broad 1535.

AUDITOR AND OFFICE MANAGER, expert accountant, able executive; long and varied experience; highly recommended; $50 a week. Z 213 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced, reliable, accurate, highly educated; trial balances, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. S 389 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 25 years old; married; college graduate; six years in last position; speaks English, French, German, Italian; salary, $30. V 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant; knowledge credits, highly recommended, wishes position with advancement. S 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting, controlling accounts; modern methods; 7 years' experience. V 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) typist; capable, experienced; best reference; salary moderate. V 62 Times.

BUILDING MANAGER, for eight years with large real estate firm, desires to connect with an estate, builder, or holding company. B B 114 Times.

CANADIAN man with 8 years' experience, good connection, desires to obtain agencies for American mills manufacturing ladies' cloaking, blue and black serges, and satin linings, to represent them in Canada on commission basis. E. G., 101 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Frank M. Brown, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 8096.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swede, wishes steady position; experienced on Pierce-Arrow and others; CAREFUL DRIVER; city, country; best references. G. Johnson, 173 East 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 30, nine years' experience; furnish best references; very fine appearance; temperate habits; careful driver. V 31 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, useful; very careful driver; 6o repairs; 3 years' experience, 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 200 West 38th St.

CHAUFFEUR colored, excellent mechanic, position, country, city; willing do other work; private or commercial; good reference. T 191 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good on Cadillac car; own repairing; garage experience; country preferred. William Eickhoff, care of Reese, 207 East 28th St.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; five years' experience; excellent reference; take good care cars; sober, reliable; English; married. V 58 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years' experience; mechanic; references; $25 week. Gemeasky, 65 Old Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—English; 10 years' experience; any make; references; country preferred; sober; expert mechanic. Box 26, 1,515 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Competent, polite, colored; speaks French, German; references. Bryan, 540 Lenox Av.

CLERICAL POSITION.—Man, in sixties, perfect health, long experience in office management, excellent bookkeeper, correspondent, typist, will accept living wage; clean record. Buffalo, T 42 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Young man, 22, desires connection with real estate office as collector; five years' experience; furnish bond. V 41 Times.

COLLEGE graduate, 27, seven years' office and executive training; excellent correspondent, detail man, desires responsible connection, where hard, faithful work brings results. V 2 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE wishes position with daily newspaper or magazine. V 73 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, 8 years on marine and stationary engine and boiler work, piping, layouts. Ross, 978 East 165th St.

EXECUTIVE.
Office manager, accountant, balance sheets, financial statements, costs, systems, manufacturing, mercantile; American, 33. C., 55 Penn St., Brooklyn.

FACTORY EXECUTIVE, 12 years' experience in sheet steel products, supervision production work, maintenance, desires change; salary secondary to position with future. V 54 Times.

FARM SUPERINTENDENT—American agricultural college graduate; practically trained; vegetable gardening specialty; greenhouse experience; single, (26;) splendid references; $75-$100, with room and board. V 57 Times.

FARMER, WORKING MANAGER, to take full charge farm or private estate; have practical experience; at present employed; married, no children; age 37; A1 references. F 61 Times.

HARVARD GRADUATE, 23, one year's business experience, desires position with reputable concern; references; low salary accepted. B 427 Times Annex.

HOTEL MANAGER.
A Swiss, commanding English, French, German, and Italian with long experience in management of hotel in Europe, ready to accept position in country hotel, preferably in the mountains; references furnished. Address Box R 359 Times Downtown.

MAN, (in fifties,) American, Christian, active, efficient, large business experience, good personality and address, occupation mainly. V 52 Times.

MANAGER.—American, wide experience, desires opening, first-class proposition, managing hotel, cafe, restaurant. Z 230 Times Annex.

MANAGER-STEWARD for club or institution; city or country; American; age 40; well recommended. V 44 Times.

SALESMAN
wants to connect with medium-size dress concern which can produce smart serge dresses from $8.50 to $12.50; can get big results on strict commission. V 25 Times.

SALESMAN, selling Pacific Coast, dry goods, art goods, furnishings, and piece trade, wants live specialty lines. V 48 Times.

SALESMAN (20) wants an opportunity; experienced ad. writer and correspondent. T 225 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, executive assistant; Columbia graduate, 26, correspondent, stenographer, accountant; not a low-priced man; now employed. T 238 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, thoroughly experienced; good executive ability; best references. R 353 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING SUPERINTENDENT.
desires position with reputable concern; thorough knowledge delivery service, traffic, management of help. V 61 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. Ambitious, energetic, well spoken, tactful; commercial high school graduate; accurate, rapid, neat, and good bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; first-class references for character, habits, and ability; salary to start, $20, with opportunity for advance. A. C. V., 1,077 Washington Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER; rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; some knowledge bookkeeping; $11. Mr. W., 1,605 Candler Building. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, experienced, desires evening and Saturday afternoon work. T 222 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT
OF TRANSPORTATION,
and one of the best-known horsemen and stock managers, is open for engagement; services available at once; will accept position with a large company in charge of their wagon service; also motor truck equipment; application will be indorsed by the best-known company in this city, my last employers. Superintendent, V 46 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, ex-collegian, desires connection with future; pleasing personality; neat appearance; selling and executive ability. V 47 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, American, well educated, good appearance, habits, office experience, wishes employment business; salary $15. T 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, conscientious, seeks position; present and future opportunities more essential than initial salary; references. V 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, seeks position in executive capacity; remuneration for what best efforts can produce. V 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN seeks position; high school education; knows business methods. R 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, four years' experience clothing industry, wishes position at anything. T 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, American, knowledge of bookkeeping, desires clerical position. T 221 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, married, wishes position with opportunity for advancement. Address Hurst, 132 West 52d St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, knowledge bookkeeping, desires situation. R 178 Times.

YOUNG MAN, six years' experience, take charge shipping and show room. T 199 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17, 2½ years' office experience, desires position, anything. V 49 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) Honest; 4 years' clerical experience. N. R., 104 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN, 25, wishes position in automobile business. Garry, 1,248 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

A WOMAN of good address and refinement to secure subscriptions for high-class financial weekly; liberal commission and small drawing account; references. Z 232 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; bright; quick at figures; good memory; $12; with prospects of advancement; state experience, references; application by mail only entertained. A. Wieseneck, 287 Mercer.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be quick at figures and accustomed to details, such as costs, payroll, and salesman commission; technical training not necessary. F 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, ASSISTANT, INTELLIGENT, EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD AT FIGURES AND ENERGETIC. HAAS, STRAUSS & CO., 1,533 BROADWAY.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER; salary $14-$15; only competent; state experience. V 76 Times.

CARETAKER for small rooming house; floor and small salary. Phone 5803 Riverside.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, with good references; English or Canadian; good wages to right party. Call Apartment 8C, 601 West 113th St., corner Broadway.

CLERK, MIDDLE AGED.

Billing machine operator to do statistical work; good writer; accurate at figures; hours, 8:15 to 5:30; prefer middle-aged lady seeking permanent position in pleasant surroundings; salary $12 per week to start only; to reply, give age, experience, where employed formerly. F 65 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady; use typewriter; no stenography; must be neat in appearance and work; fine opportunity with large concern. B 428 Times Annex.

COOK.—Wanted, May 1, by New Haven family going to Pine Orchard, (Connecticut shore,) May 15, competent cook; references required. Address Mrs. W. R. Tyler, 460 St. Ronan St., New Haven.

GIRLS.
Bright and neat, work in our mailing department, folding and inclosing circulars; $6 per week; hours 8:30 to 5:30; 1 o'clock Saturdays. Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

HELP WANTED—Female.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman wanted to do housework, 5 hours per day, 6 days per week; sleep home. Apply by letter only, Bruch, 553 East 80th.

LADY, educated, preferably teacher, start at $75 per month; references. R 287 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and filing clerk, young girl, American, willing and intelligent, law department insurance company; state age, salary, qualifications. T 204 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMAN.—Real estate lot saleswoman of ability and experience wanted to spend the Summer in Maine and sell shore lots on a fine property; prices range from $250 to $1,000; salary and commission; an A1 opportunity; in replying give references and state previous experience. Opportunity, 216 Times.

SALESWOMAN, with acquaintance in residential section, to represent large woman's corporation; no peddling work; large commission; permanent connection for producer. Call, after 2 P. M., Suite 901, 50 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated and good in taking dictation; the position is attractive and the surroundings pleasant; please state age, education, years of experience, and salary desired. R 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for shirt manufacturing office; close Saturday, open Sunday. M 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist for French and Russian; must be able to translate correctly; state full details and salary expected. M 315 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; assistant bookkeeper; permanent position; large corporation; state age, experience; salary. F 55 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accustomed to handling figures; rapid and accurate. Address, own handwriting, stating salary desired, R 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, with experience; young lady, 26 to 30 years old. Address Office Work, V 70 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST wanted for writing checks; state salary and experience. Box F 66 Times.

WOMAN TO SEW LABELS ON CLOTHING; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; MODERN FACTORY BUILDING AND CONVENIENCES; PLENTY OF DAYLIGHT; STEADY WORK. C. KENYON CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, 3 BLOCKS FROM ATLANTIC AV. SUBWAY.

WOMAN.—For chambermaid and waitress service in private family; apply superintendent's apt., 1,560 Amsterdam Av., between 136th and 138th Sts.

WOMAN.—Active, of good education, to fill position where application of duties means advancement; salary. Room 711, 110 W. 34th.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. — High-class rooming house; no cooking; references. 18 East 37th.

YOUNG GIRL.—Who has had some training in domestic science or lunch room experience, to take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; salary $12 a week to start. M 313 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-CLASS, REFINED AMERICANS, (20 to 30 years,) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings:
DEPARTMENT MANAGER, $1,200.
SECRETARIAL (export experience,) $1,040.
STEEL CO., $1,040.
UTILITY BOND CO., $1,040.
PUBLISHER, (advertising dept.,) $900.
SEVERAL, $15-$12-$10-$8.
FRENCH Stenographers, $25 upward.
SPANISH Stenographers, $25 upward.
ITALIAN Stenographers, $20 upward.
FILING CLERK, (railroad experience,) $1,040.
BOOKKEEPER, $18.
TYPISTS. Clerical Assistants, $15-$12-$10.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY.
E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, (Agency,) 185 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Worth-while positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms for worth-while business girls, beginners or experienced; no registration fee—just a standard. Miss Sheiley, Prop.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Several openings for beginners and experienced operators; $12 to $25. Bailey-O'Connor Agency, 103 Park Av., (41st St.,) Room 802. Tel. Murray Hill 4620.

STENOGRAPHERS, (2,) brokerage and machinery experience, $18-$21; TYPISTS, (2,) publishing experience, $12. PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENT, 30 Church St., Room 823.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$18; Americans; typists, $10. Free registration. BRODY Agency, 239 Broadway.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance. References required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10,
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—A reliable certified public accountant wanted, capable of managing branch office. Alabama Audit Company, Montgomery, Ala.

ACCOUNTANT.—Juniors wanted; C. P. A. office. T 234 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING COPY WRITER.—Advertising agency, located in Cincinnati, Ohio, has opening for an able and experienced copy writer; must have broad general agency experience and experience on technical advertising lines. Address with full record and samples of work. The Advertising Service Co., 601-2-3 Union Central Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

ADVERTISING MAN.—There is an opening in the advertising department of the most progressive foreign language daily paper of New York; good chance for a first-class solicitor; must be a live wire; salary and commission; give references and experience. Write Advertising Manager, P. O. Box 85, New York City.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, exceptionally high-class, experienced special edition men, for big write-up proposition; big commissions daily. M 319 Times Downtown.

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, young, wanted, one familiar with mineral analysis preferred; exceptional opportunity for man apt for research work. Z 233 Times Annex.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMAN wanted; one sale per month means over $2,000 in commissions per year. B 426 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted who has garage experience; state age and salary expected. 201 West 73d St.

BOY, OVER 16, TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE HIMSELF GENERALLY USEFUL IN MODERN CLOTHING FACTORY; PERMANENT POSITION FOR A HUSTLER. APPLY C. KENYON CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN, 3 BLOCKS FROM ATLANTIC AVE. SUBWAY STATION.

BOYS for office work; must be 16 years old; we promote from the bottom; boys who enter our employ have splendid opportunities to advance themselves in position and salary. Apply 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY wanted in expert office; good opportunity for ambitious young man. Address Treasurer, Peck & Co., 104 Pearl St.

BOY wanted in a wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. R 353 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted; American; must be bright; good chance for advancement. Apply Room 1227, 116 Broadway.

BOY—Wanted in architect's office; no previous experience required. Apply, 8:30, Goodhue, 2 West 47th St.

BOY.—Intelligent boy for steamship office; advancement. "Frank," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

BOY wanted for office and general work; state age and salary expected. T 222 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single man for out of town about seven months in the year and New York City five months; must be thoroughly competent and have best of references; man with experience on Packard twin-six preferred. T 218 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR—Experienced man wanted to live in country; married man preferred; private house on place; must be good mechanic, capable of taking care of two cars, which he must clean; very little night work. Answer, giving references and salary desired. T 231 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, who has desire to improve himself, preferably with business inclination; must be able to talk while driving; man with ambition to progress; state age and nationality. Good Man, Z 218 Times Annex.

CHIEF COST CLERK OF PROVED ABILITY, PREFERABLY WITH SHIPYARD EXPERIENCE; NONE BUT A FULLY COMPETENT COST MAN, WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES, WILL BE CONSIDERED. Z 237 TIMES ANNEX.

CHIEF CLERK.—WE NEED AN INTELLIGENT AND AGGRESSIVE CHIEF CLERK FOR OUR MECHANICAL GOODS DEPARTMENT AT ONCE. IF YOU HAVE THESE QUALIFICATIONS APPLY IN PERSON, GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER CO., 10 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

CHEMIST, junior, for metallurgical analysis in manufacturing plant; will take plain beginner, with experience; reply, stating age, nationality, training, education, wages wanted, and experience. J. Chemist, 38 Jackson Av., Long Island City.

CLERKS.—Wanted, several young men between the ages of 19 and 23, as clerks; must have knowledge of stenography and be able to operate a typewriter; also go out of town if necessary. Address Competent, 245 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—One with stock transfer experience preferred; state salary expected. M 327 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE STUDENT or Teacher.—Vacation; $225 for 3 months; references. R 286 Times Downtown.

COLORED PORTER, for dental office. Dr. H. Theaman, 142 Rivington St.

CORRESPONDENT.—One who has had experience in handling express claims; prefer man who has had express experience; state age, experience, by whom employed at present. B'870 Times Downtown.

CUTTER.—Experienced on leather and keratol traveling bags. Professional Bag Co., 46 Wooster St.

DENTIST.—Good operator; must be two-piece crown worker in mouth. M 324 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER on coats and suits. Goldberg & Elsen, 129 West 22d St.

EXPERIENCED MAN to sell choice properties; cottages, bungalows, farms, acreage, suburbs everywhere on Long Island; easy payment plan; big commission; good leads furnished. Call between 9 and 12 A. M., Room 910, 141 Broadway, City.

FOREMAN for silicate of soda manufacturing wanted, who can construct and operate small initial plant; give age, experience, references, and ideas of remuneration or interest in business. Address Chemicals, P. O. Box 521, New York.

FOREMAN for silicate of soda manufacturing wanted, who can construct and operate small initial plant; give age, experience, references, and ideas of remuneration or interest in business. Address Chemicals, P. O. Box 521, New York.

GARAGE FOREMAN.—Sober, honest, intelligent; capable of handling men; must know how to run automobile shop; state wages $25 weekly; increase if work is satisfact

EDITORS CHEER FOR WAR AND COUNTRY

Choate Tells Associated Press Members That Wilson Was Right and He Wrong.

LINCOLN'S SPIRIT GUIDING

Toasts Drunk in Water as an Exemplary Measure of War-time Economy.

Joseph H. Choate, standing under a battery of searchlights, which poured in a flood upon the Stars and Stripes, the union jack, and the French tricolor, delivered an address before the members of The Associated Press at their annual luncheon yesterday, in which he asserted that the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany promised a realization of the prayer of Abraham Lincoln that a "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," should not perish from the earth.

His speech, and that of ex-Judge Peter S. Grosscup, coming after the editors and publishers had adopted resolutions at their opening session at the Waldorf pledging their support to the President and the nation in a vigorous prosecution of the war, were delivered under conditions which drew forth repeated demonstrations of patriotism.

Although more than 85 years old, the ex-Ambassador to Great Britain talked for nearly an hour. His praise of the President's war proclamation, which he called one of the greatest State papers in the history of the nation, elicited thunderous applause, as did also his prediction that Germany would be defeated by the nations which had allied themselves in the cause of democracy and freedom. Mr. Choate admitted that he, in common with others, had been hasty in criticising the President during the period of "watchful waiting."

But perhaps the greatest applause came when Mr. Choate, leaning well forward into the light reflected from an illuminated painting of the Statue of Liberty overhead, earnestly expressed the hope that, for sentimental reasons if nothing else, the United States would do more than merely contribute money toward the success of the war.

For a Sentimental Army.

Speaking with a quiet emphasis that carried his words to the farthermost ends of the room, he said that while the allied nations could not expect the United States to send a great army, they had every right to expect that the Stars and Stripes should soon be floating over the soil of France and England, and that at least 20,000 men should be sent to assist the soldiers of those countries in their fight against Prussian militarism.

"It would have some effect as a voucher and proof of our good will if our flag were maintained by only a color guard of followers," he said, causing the 350 diners in the Grand Ballroom to cheer and clap their hands. He added that the British and the French Commissions to this country would result in an alliance with the United States which would last long enough after the war to convince the nations of the earth that Germany had been adequately punished for her outrages, and would never again be guilty of a breach of faith against unoffending nations."

President Wilson had expected to attend the luncheon, but had to remain in Washington to receive the delegation from France, which arrived yesterday. Frank B. Noyes, President of The Associated Press and toastmaster at the luncheon, received a message from him after the diners had taken their seats which was read by Melville E. Stone.

"I greatly regret," the message from the President said, "that my duties here prevent my being present with The Associated Press. It would have given me real pleasure to discuss with them the present interests of the nation, and to exchange with them pledges of unquestioned loyalty and devotion to the people and the Government not only, but to the cause of freedom everywhere."

Probably for the first time in the history of Associated Press gatherings, no wines or liquors were served at the luncheon. The war was responsible for this, the publishers desiring to set an example in economy and plain living.

Those at the speakers' table, in addition to Melville E. Stone and the speakers, were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Clark Howell, editor and general manager of The Atlanta Constitution; Elbert H. Baker, publisher of The Cleveland Plain Dealer; W. L. McLean, editor of The Philadelphia Bulletin; D. E. Town, editor of The Louisville (Ky.) Herald; Charles H. Clark, publisher of The Hartford Courant; W. Y. Morgan, publisher of The Hutchinson (Kan.) News; Charles A. Rook, editor of The Pittsburgh Dispatch; Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent; Frederick Roy Martin, assistant general manager of The Associated Press; Frederick B. Jennings of counsel for The Associated Press, General C. H. Taylor, publisher of The Boston Globe; W. H. Cowles, editor of The Des Moines Register; Joseph A. Pulitzer, Jr., of The New York World; A. C. Weiss, editor of The Duluth (Minn.) Herald; R. M. Johnston, publisher of The Houston Post; W. H. Dow, editor of The Portland (Me.) Express and Advertiser; Hopewell Rogers, President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association; L. B. Palmer, one of the managers of the association, and Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Lights Flood the Flags.

The room was darkened a few moments before President Noyes rose to introduce Mr. Choate, but at the call of a bugle a shaft of light shot out from one of the searchlights and flooded the Stars and Stripes, which had been raised by a color guard of marines from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A moment later another ray of light directed the diners to the Union Jack, hoisted on another pole at the other side of the room, and while they were cheering a third and a fourth searchlight cut the darkness, bringing into vivid relief the French tricolor and the painting of the Statue of Liberty.

As the colors came into view the diners, led by a chorus of male voices and a brass band, sang the national anthems of each of the nations, and then drank a toast to the President of the United States. This toast was offered by President Noyes after he had made the following speech:

"In the past it has been necessary on like occasions for me to explain the constraint The Associated Press was under to observe the strictest neutrality on all controversial points, due to the varied and manifold opinions of its members.

"Today, thank God, this is not only not necessary but the contrary is true, for no trace of neutrality is coursing in our veins, but red blood, and red blood alone!

"Today neutrality has been cast aside, and we, in common with all true Americans, are standing with our cousins to the north and those across the sea who, under many flags, are battling 'that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

"Never have the splendid ideals, not alone of our country but of the world of democracy, been more greatly stated than on a night but a few weeks past, in the Capitol Building at Washington.

"Calmly, deliberately, wisely, our chosen leader has assembled behind him a united nation, anxious to do its full part in this terrible ordeal by battle, taking its place side by side with those others whose blood and treasure have been so freely spent, highly resolved that their dead shall not have died in vain.

"In every past great national crisis that we have met, God has raised up a leader truly great who has typified America, her hopes, and her ideals. In this day of national peril He has not failed us.

"I give you the health of the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson."

Mr. Noyes, in introducing Mr. Choate, the first speaker, said he would not attempt to make any formal speech of introduction, nor try to place any new "laurels upon his brow."

"I simply announce to you that the Hon. Joseph H. Choate honors us by his presence and will deliver an address."

Mr. Choate's Address.

There was another great outburst as Mr. Choate rose to speak. After a few introductory words, Mr. Choate said he was afraid for a long time that we should not get into the war at all, for he believed from the day of the entrance of the Germans into Belgium and their trampling upon all human rights, their breaking of treaties and of pledges, that we ought to have gone in then.

"But there was something higher and grander, it seems, that we were waiting for," he said, "and it has come at last. I believe that the spirit of Abraham Lincoln has led us into this war. [Applause.]

"I have tried to find a key and a solution of it, and I find it all in that two-minute address that Lincoln delivered at Gettysburg which is now to be applied and is to have a world-wide application, instead of to our own nation, as he used them. You remember what he said: 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what we do here.' How unconscious he was of his own immortality!

"And then he went on to express the hope that out of the blood of those who had given their lives for their country this nation should have a new birth of freedom. And it got it.

"When slavery disappeared and the new birth of freedom came the United States entered upon a career of prosperity and nobility such as it had never deamed of before. And then he concluded with those words which your President has already quoted and which every speaker everywhere during this war, I believe, will quote. You remember them all—that 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'

"Now what do we have? If Lincoln were here today, his prayer would be verified and glorified into the prayer that all civilized nations shall now have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from any portion of the earth.

"Now I think it is not difficult to understand what this war is. It is a war for the preservation of free government throughout the civilized world. And I believe that I may include in that not only free goxernments of the allied nations and the neutral nations, but of Germany itself.

Our First Big Effort.

"The truth is that this war upon which we have entered is not going to be any child's play. We all know that. The only way to fight is to fight, and we have not begun that yet. One thing we have already done, and it shows that our entrance into this war has united the whole American people. The first big money bill that was passed, very nearly for the benefit of our Allies, unanimous vote, as I understand it, of both houses of Congress, shows that all the people of America are of one mind and are agreed that there is to be no backsliding, no hiding behind any cover, but that we are prepared and determined to face the music and to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary to secure that lasting victory that alone can make certain an enduring peace.

"Then there are all those other bills which the Government has presented, as I think so wisely, and with such forethought, that last one of which is under discussion today, and which we are assured will pass by the vote of both houses of Congress on Friday, for universal enrollment of all men capable of bearing arms. I do not call it a conscription bill. I think that name has been unhappily applied. The Government ought to know where the men are who are capable of bearing arms, what their ages are, and what their addresses are; and the President ought to know when the time comes—and we can trust him for that—what men are fit to go to the front.

"We are very much honored by the presence in this country of these two wonderful commissions from these two great countries. The presence of Mr. Balfour here alone is a wonderful demonstration of the good-will of Great Britain toward us. And then there are Viviani and Joffre, two of France's greatest men. I noticed that when the flashlight was cast upon the tricolor there was more enthusiasm and ardent applause among you than at any other demonstration that has been made here this afternoon. But suppose they could appear in New York and receive the greetings of the people of this great city—what a thunder of applause would roll across the ocean, reporting to their countrymen abroad how enthusiastically they were received here by us.

Sees Now That Wilson Was Right.

"Now before I sit down let me say a word about our great President, for he is entitled at every step to the applause and support of every American citizen, man, woman, and child, and I believe he has it. [Loud applause.]

"Some of us in the past have criticised the President. Some of us long hesitated and doubted; some of us thought that watchful waiting would never cease. But now we see what the President was waiting for and how wisely he waited. He was waiting to see how fast and how far the American people would keep pace with him and stand up to any action that he proposed.

"From the day the President appeared before Congress and made that wonderful address of his—one of the greatest State papers in the affairs of the United States since the formation of the Government—from that moment all doubt, all hesitation, all unwillingness was banished from the minds of all the people, and he is now our chosen leader for this great contest.

"By no possibility can we have any other or think of any other. And we must uphold him through thick and thin from now until the end of the war."

Foresees Broader Humanity.

Ex-Judge Grosscup admitted, in his opening speech, that he had not been in favor, at first, of the United States entering the war.

"I did not want to see our boys in the trenches," he said. "I did not want to see the generations that are to come fired with the hate that must necessarily follow an active belligerent part in any conflict. But events developed that gave me a new vision. Now that we are in this war, now that we have given the hand of America to those who are fighting on the other side of the Atlantic, I have a vision that perhaps will help us in believing that, after all, this is not to be merely a conflict of hate, not merely a conflict of proud strength, not merely giving blood for blood and life for life.

"Once I was on Lake Michigan in a boat with a man whose face was weather beaten and whose hands were roughened by toil, and it seemed to me as I looked up at the sky and then down at the water in which that dome was reflected, that he and I were in the centre of the universe.

"And I have come to think since we entered this war that, after all, the greatest thing in it is the common man, the individual. This war has developed a new recognition of the common man, it has developed a religion of service, and this idea is rising like a golden tide.

"We have thrown aside the trappings of privilege in order that this new conception of humanity should find a place in the affairs of the world. It is showing its soberness and strength in a revival of republicanism the world over.

"We are looking at a horizon across which is stretched the black pall of war, but when the end of the conflict is gained, I believe you will find a better condition of humanity, its base in the rock foundation of law, and its summit in the eternal skies."

A. P. PLEDGES SUPPORT TO ADMINISTRATION

Resolutions Indorse War Proclamation of Congress—Directors Elected.

The members of The Associated Press adopted a resolution at the opening session of their annual meeting yesterday indorsing the President's war proclamation and pledging their support to the Administration in the carrying on of the war. The rest of the meeting was taken up with the election of Directors and in listening to the annual report of the Board of Directors and disposing of other routine business.

The resolution follows:

"Resolved by The Associated Press in annual session assembled:

"That as loyal citizens of the United States we hereby pledge our hearty support of the effort of the executives of the Government to carry out effectively the mandate of the nation as expressed in the following war resolution adopted by the Congress on April 6, 1917:

"'Whereas, The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

"'Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared, and

"'That the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government, and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.'"

The following were re-elected members of the Board of Directors: Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Adolph S. Ochs, New York Times, and A. Weiss, Duluth (Minn.) Herald, and John R. Rathom, Providence (R. I.) Journal, was elected.

The following Advisory Boards were elected:

Eastern Division—Alexander P. Moore, Pittsburgh Leader, Chairman; J. D. Barnum, Syracuse Post-Standard, Secretary; Joseph Bancroft, Wilmington (Del.) Every Evening; Richard Hooker, Springfield (Mass.) Republican; Archibald McNeil, Jr., Bridgeport Telegram.

Southern Division—H. C. Adler, Chattanooga Times, Chairman; J. N. Heiskell, Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette, Secretary; W. C. Dowd, Charlotte (N. C.) News and Chronicle; Bruce Haldeman, Louisville Courier-Journal, and John F. Lubben, Galveston (Texas) News.

Central Division—J. L. Sturtevant, Wausau, (Wis.,) Record Herald, Chairman; J. C. Seacrest, Lincoln, (Neb.,) State Journal, Secretary; H. J. Allen, Wichita, (Kan.,) Beacon; William F. Maag, Youngstown, (Ohio,) Vindicator; J. H. McKeever, Aberdeen, (S. D.,) Daily American.

Western Division—A. N. McKay, Salt Lake City, Tribune, Chairman; Scott C. Bone, Seattle, (Wash.,) Post-Intelligencer, Secretary; S. A. Perkins, Tacoma, (Wash.,) Ledger; J. R. K. Owland, Oakland, (Cal.,) Tribune; I. N. Stevens, Pubelo, (Col.,) Chieftain.

The following were elected members of the Nominating Committee:

Eastern Division—J. M. Emerson, Ansonia (Conn.) Sentinel; Arthur R. Kimball, Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Southern Division—James M. Thomson, New Orleans Item; F. G. Bell, Savannah (Ga.) News.

Central Division—P. E. Burton, Joplin (Mo.) News-Herald; Ernest Bross, Terre Haute (Ind.) Star.

Western Division—J. O. Hayem, San Jose (Cal.) Mercury-Herald; R. . Crothers, San Francisco Bulletin.

These were elected members of the Auditing Committee: Eastern Division, E. L. Haynes, Wilmington (Del.) Morning News; Southern Division, Frederick I. Thompson, Mobile (Ala.) Register; Central Division, O. D. Brandenburg, Madison (Wis.) Democrat; Western Division, Calvin Cobb, Boise (Idaho) Statesman.

SINGER LED TO HIS ARREST.

Vito, Called a "Tango Raffles," Pleads Guilty to Hotel Robbery.

Dominick Vito, a dapper-looking Italian, described by the police as a "Tango Raffles," pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions to an indictment charging him with the theft of a diamond-studded wrist watch valued at $2,000 and a barpin worth $1,500 from John T. Roberts of Hartford, Conn., in the Hotel Belmont on March 3. Assistant District Attorney John Manning Battle believes Vito can clear up several mysterious hotel robberies.

Vito was arrested on Saturday in front of the Winter Garden, where he had gone to meet a cabaret singer with whom he was infatuated. In court he displayed a badly scarred ear which the police say he admitted having received from a bullet fired by a wealthy Mexican he attempted to rob of $15,000 in the Astor last month.

Vito, whose home is at 1,944 First Avenue, reserved rooms at the Vanderbilt, Belmont, Astor, Buckingham, McAlpin and a number of smaller hotels, Mr. Battle said. While at the Belmont he became acquainted with Mr. Robinson, who, becoming suspicious of him after the theft of his jewels, described him to the detectives. In his room they found a cabaret singer's picture and addresses of the other hotels where he rented rooms. In each they discovered a similar photo, so a watch was set for the young woman. On Saturday the detectives followed her until she met Vito. Vito implicated David Blackman, a jeweler of 1,956 Second Avenue, who was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of receiving stolen goods. A diamond ring and a set of diamond earrings described by Vito were found in the store.

CONCERT FOR RED CROSS.

2,000 Children Will Sing in Stadium of the City College.

Arrangements are being completed for a great concert and celebration for the benefit of the American Red Cross, to be held in the stadium of the College of the City of New York in the latter part of May. Well-known opera singers, an orchestra of 150 pieces, and a chorus of 2,000 school children will appear in the musical part of the program. Several surprises, including an electrical novelty, have been arranged for the evening.

The Honorary Presidents of the affair are Governor Whitman, Mayor Mitchel, and George McAneny. Borough President Marcus M. Marks is Treasurer and Professor Henry T. Fleck Chairman of the committee in charge of the arrangements.

WORKS ON 80TH BIRTHDAY.

John Merry Le Sage Celebrates at His Daily Telegraph Desk.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 24.—John Merry Le Sage celebrated his eightieth birthday today by turning up bright and early at his desk in The Daily Telegraph office, where he has been managing editor for nearly half a century. The dean of English working journalists has always been a strong believer in anonymous journalism, and to the general public Le Sage is a practically unknown name. In Fleet Street his light has shone strong for many years, and is still undimmed.

Lecture to Aid Russian Prisoners.

The first of a series of lectures for the benefit of Russian war prisoners took place yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Biltmore. Princess Catherine Radziwill, a member of the monarchical branch of the Russian revolutionists, was to have been present, but she has been delayed in Halifax. However, she will arrive within a few days, and will deliver the second of the series on Monday.

Young Democrats to Parade.

The Young Men's Democratic League will assemble at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street at 7 o'clock this evening and parade to Tammany Hall, where a patriotic mass meeting will be held, with Senator Robert F. Wagner presiding. The Grand Marshal will be Frank D. Shelley, President of the league.

SUES LABOR UNION AS STRIKE BEGINS

Head of Powers Photo-Engraving Company Follows Precedent of Danbury Case.

ASKS FOR $500,000 DAMAGES

Twenty Men Ignore Injunction Issued by Justice Erlanger Against Stopping Work.

With the granting of an injunction by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday restraining the union employes of the Powers Photo-Engraving Company, 154 Nassau Street, from going on strike or in any other way interferring with the conduct of the plant, it was disclosed that earlier in the day A. J. Powers, President of the concern, had filed papers in a $500,000 suit against the Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1 of this city.

The half-million dollar suit, which bears a resemblance to the famous Danbury hatters litigation, is based on the allegation that the union, through its officials, has repeatedly sought to interfere with the lawful conduct of the Powers plant by attempting arbitrarily to force the company to advance its prices to the standard scale.

Notwithstanding the injunction, twenty of the thirty men employed in the second, or night, shift at the plant quit work last night. Under what was referred to as "forceddraught," the remaining men managed to get through the work on hand in time for several morning newspapers to get into their first editions illustrations which had been ordered.

Mr. Powers said his company had no trouble with its men over salary or hours.

JUSTICE REBUKES PRINCESS.

Calls Her "Mrs. D'Aragon" When Laundress Has Her Arraigned.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 24.—Princess Pignatelli D'Aragon was reproved by Justice of the Peace Jones here today when she was arraigned before him, charged with assaulting her laundress. When the Justice addressed her as "Mrs. D'Aragon," the Princess haughtily replied:

"I am not Mrs., I am a Princess."

"Kings, Queens, or Princesses all get the same treatment in this court," exclaimed Justice Jones. "They are no better than any one else in this world, and consequently are treated with equal justice by me."

Beatrice Gaugham of Freeport, formerly employed in the home of the Princess at Merrick, L. I., applied for a warrant for the arrest on Monday night, complaining that the Princess insisted that she do the work of a chambermaid. When she refused to do this, she told Justice Jones, the Princess became angry and grasped her by the throat, causing a bruise, pulled a sleeve from her waist, and tore off her collar.

The hearing was suspended until Friday morning, the Princess being released in the custody of her counsel. Princess D'Aragon is the wife of Prince Luderick D'Aragon, who several years ago was sued as the result of an automobile accident. A judgment for $5,000 was entered against him, and he then went into bankruptcy.

ITALIAN WORLD FORECAST.

Sees Possibility of Pan American and European Confederations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 24.—"The Russian revolution and American intervention are two events of tremendous historical importance," says the Giornale d'Italia, adding:

"We may have gigantic consequences, such as a Pan American confederation, including both American continents, and a European confederation, both raised on the triumph of international democracy over military oligarchies.

"Another important consequence of the war and American intervention is the effect it will have on the future settlement of British colonial imperialism."

SHARE PROFIT, SAYS PERKINS

Upholds Methods of Steel Business in Cooper Union Address.

Profit-sharing was declared last night by George W. Perkins, head of the Governor's Food Commission, to be the only sure way out of the differences between employer and employe. It would be, he said, the solution of the world-old problem of the worker's fair share. Mr. Perkins spoke in Cooper Union before the People's Institute, and there was applause when he said he did not mean profit-sharing which consisted of giving bonuses or smacked of gratuities or philanthropy, but real sharing of profits of a business which workers helped to build.

"A higher order of intelligence is at work on the wage problem," he said. "This being so, no arbitrary dollar and cent increase will ever satisfy the worker, for he is striking for a principle that he has reasoned out. I believe in real, genuine profit-sharing, by which employes become partners, by which a given concern makes a complete statement of its transactions annually, showing its profits and losses, its output, and all other factors entering into the success or failure of its business, and in this way permits labor and the public to know what business it is doing. Say to the employe: 'If at the end of the year said fixed charges are earned and anything is earned above them, then in addition to your wages you will receive a percentage of said surplus of earnings.'

"Wherever possible, this surplus should be distributed in the form of a security of some kind that is connected with the business in question, with the understanding that the security be retained by the worker for a fixed but reasonable length of time. This places the worker in the position of being an actual partner in the concern."

Mr. Perkins cited the steel business as affording an example of the working out of what he considered the true profit-sharing plan. He advocated Federal supervision of business to "keep the books open" and insure labor getting a square deal.

JUNIOR PATRIOTS APPROVED.

Organization Incorporated to Bring Youth "to Worthy Citizenship."

Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court approved yesterday a certificate of incorporation of the Junior Patriots of America. The Directors are James M. Beck, Jr., Gerald M. Borden, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Miss Alice Carpenter, C. Ward Crampton, Mrs. Charles Healy Ditson, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Clarence H. Mackay, Dudley Field Malone, John Mitchell, Ogden L. Mills, Miss Georgiana Harriman Owen, Ansel Phelps, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Miss Clara Spence, J. Baumont Spencer, Horace Stebbins, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Archibald R. Watson, and Mrs. Payne Whitney.

The purposes of the organization are "the awakening and deepening in the youth of the United States of sentiments of active and constructive patriotism, including a consciousness of personal obligation to their country, which shall express itself in the fulfillment of all duties that appertain to worthy citizenship."

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Among Those Present

At any sort of goings on in the Springtime—whether it be a week-end or a wedding—you'll find a goodly showing of

Hart Schaffner & Marx Spring Clothes

Varsity Fifty Fives—Sport Suits—distinctive "belters"—a man is well dressed in one of them whether he's uptown, downtown, or out of town.

Suits $20 to $50.
Overcoats $20 to $38

Wallach Bros

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings

TYRONE—2⅛ in.
an ARROW form-fit COLLAR
TOPS AND BANDS ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE SHOULDERS. 2 for 30c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. INC. MAKERS

LARGE CORPORATION
with abundance of capital and large plant at present only partially employed, will entertain proposition from responsible parties to manufacture munitions or other present-day necessities. Will deal with principals only. Box Z 220 Times Annex.

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

Form-fitting knitted and loose-fitting woven garments

IF you are already aquainted with form-fitting knitted Munsingwear Union Suits—you will know what to expect of Munsingwear men's loose-fitting athletic style garments—and you will not be disappointed. They are accurately sized, carefully finished and made in a pleasing variety of fine quality woven fabrics. Let Munsingwear cover you with satisfaction.

Summer styles in garments so light they weigh but a few ounces.

There's a perfect-fitting size for any man, woman or child—tall or short, stout or thin. Ask your dealer for Munsingwear instead of underwear.

Form-fitting knitted suits for men, women, children

ASK FOR MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

Loose-fitting woven athletic suits for men

Something you may not know about cigarettes

Every day thousands of smokers are learning that a cigarette can be far more than good-tasting alone—it can be *comfortable*, too.

Fatimas may not be the *only* good-tasting cigarette. But they ARE the only cigarette that gives so much good taste and so much comfort *combined*—comfort *while* you are smoking and *afterwards* too. And that means *far more enjoyment* in smoking.

Never a trace of harshness—never a mean reminder of how many smoked; Fatimas let a man be *care-free* about his smoking. They're *sensible*.

The day you try Fatimas—you'll want to stick to Fatimas.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette
20 for 15¢

The Original Turkish Blend

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an Agate Line.

LOST—On Broadway, about 84th St., umbrella with silver-capped handle, with owner's name engraved. Reward for return to Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 3502 Riverside.

LOST—Pearl and sapphire oval pin, between 89th and 72d, on Broadway, or subway, April 23, about 5 o'clock; reward. 246 West 71st.

LOST—April 17, black mink scarf, (Renfro, maker,) between East 56th St. and Wanamaker's, and 5th Av. bus; liberal reward to finder. Mrs. Benton McMillin, 2 E. 56th St.

LOST—Diamond and platinum bracelet at Palais Royal, or in taxi Sunday; liberal reward. G. Bald, 158 West 81st.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of circle of diamonds brooch, lost late Friday afternoon. Mrs. Patten, 112 Cathedral Parkway.

LOST—Saturday, April 21, round black onyx pin, diamond centre, gold mounting; reward. Merriam, Apt. 33, 111 Manhattan St.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria, lady's diamond circle pin; liberal reward. Apply V 26 Times.

$100 REWARD

for return of round brooch pin containing 6 or 7 pearls, set in diamond star; lost March 26. Mrs. W. N. Kernan, 43 East 62d St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold [illegible] cabinet. Café, 14 Columbus Av.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30, Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

At the Sign of 18 East 30th St. THE GREEN TEA POT Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 30D STREET. S. M. TUCKER, Hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City. Breakfast, Luncheon, Afternoon Tea, Dinner

OLD CHELSEA 47 8TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY. Breakfast 25c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

NELLY'S GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Nr. 33rd). Lunch 45c Dinner 90c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 39 West 56th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 30TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor) [illegible] Dinner, Sixty Cents. [illegible] Sundays.